



City of Kenmore - 18120 68th Avenue NE - Kenmore, WA 98028
Phone: 425-398-8900 - E-mail: cityhall@kenmorewa.gov

City of Kenmore
City Council Special and Regular Meeting Agenda
6:00 p.m., Monday, February 10, 2020
Kenmore City Hall, Council Chambers
18120 68th Ave. NE, Kenmore, WA 98028

If you have any questions or to confirm agenda items prior to the meeting, or if you require special accommodations, please call the City Clerk at 425-398-8900. You may also stop by City Hall at 18120 68th Avenue NE, Kenmore. Council agendas are also available on our website at www.kenmorewa.gov.

I. 6:00 p.m. - CALL SPECIAL MEETING TO ORDER

II. JOINT MEETING WITH THE NORTHSORE SCHOOL DISTRICT

- A. Welcome/Introductions
 - New High School Dragon Boat Program
 - High School Rowing Program and Shell House Update
 - Aquatic Center
 - School Athletic Fields – Potential for City/District Partnership
 - Levy Bond Cycle
 - District/City Updates; Roundtable
 - Adjourn
 - [Regional Aquatic Facility](#)
 - [Rhododendron Boathouse Project](#)
 - [Partnership with Northshore School District](#)

III. ROLL CALL

IV. FLAG SALUTE

V. AGENDA APPROVAL

VI. CITIZEN COMMENTS

- A. This is an opportunity to express your views on issues that are important to you and to the community. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes.

VII. TRAINING WITH WASHINGTON CITIES INSURANCE AUTHORITY

- A. City Council Dos and Don'ts - Ann Bennett, Executive Director, Washington

Cities Insurance Authority
[Presentation](#)

VIII. CONSENT AGENDA

- A. Total Check #s 44183 through 44299 in the amount of \$1,134,778.82.
Total Payroll/Taxes/Flexible Spending/Retirement & Health Savings Account
Electronic Deposits Dated: 1/17/20 in the amount of \$158,425.52.
Investment Purchase dated 1/22/20 in the amount of \$1,001,154.00.
[Checks](#)
- B. Authorize the City Manager to Execute a Contract with KPFF Consulting
Engineers for Engineering On-Call Services
[Agenda Item](#)
[Transportation OnCall Engineering](#)
- C. Authorize the City Manager to Enter into Interlocal Agreement with Northshore
Utility District to Construct the District's Water and Sanitary Sewer
Improvements as Part of the 68th Avenue NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety
Improvements Project (Contract 20-C2135)
[Agenda Item](#)
- D. Authorize the City Manager to Enter into an Interlocal Agreement with the
Northshore Utility District for Pontoon Boat Services (Contract 20-C2139)
[Agenda Item](#)
- E. Authorize the City Manager to Enter into Interlocal Agreement with the
Northshore Utility District to Construct the District's Water and Sanitary Sewer
Improvements as Part of the Juanita Drive NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety
Improvements Project (Contract 20-C2136)
[Agenda Item](#)
- F. Authorize the City Manager to Enter into a Service Level Agreement with King
County for the Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network (Contract 19-C2119)
[Agenda Item](#)
- G. Approve Resolution 20-334 to Adopt the Final 2020 Parks, Recreation and
Open Space (PROS) Plan
[Agenda Item](#)
- H. Authorize the Acquisition of Permanent and Temporary Easements on the
Lakepointe, Inc. and Pioneer Towing Properties
[Agenda Item](#)
- I. Cancel the Council Meeting of February 18, 2020

IX. BUSINESS AGENDA

- A. Walkways and Waterways Park Project Update: Log Boom Park - Maureen
Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager and Debbie Bent, Community Development

Director

[Agenda Item](#)
[Presentation](#)

- B. Walkways and Waterways Park Project Update: Squire's Landing Park -
Maureen Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager and Debbie Bent, Community
Development Director
[Agenda Item](#)
[Presentation](#)

X. STAFF REPORT

- A. 84th Avenue NE/Simonds Road Intersection Changes - John Vicente, City
Engineer
[Memorandum](#)

XI. COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS, COMMENTS & INITIATIVES

XII. ADJOURNMENT

Upcoming Meetings:

- A. Tuesday, February 18, 2020 - Council Meeting CANCELED
Monday, February 24, 2020 - Regular Council Meeting
Monday, March 9, 2020 - Regular Council Meeting
Monday, March 16, 2020 - Regular Council Meeting
Monday, March 23, 2020 - Regular Council Meeting



City of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: 1/31/20

To: Rob Karlinsey, City Manager

From: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director

Regarding: Background on Regional Aquatic Facility

The City of Kenmore Park Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan is scheduled for Council adoption by resolution on February 10, 2020. A survey was conducted March 2019 as part of the PROS plan update and results found an indoor swimming pool/aquatic center was ranked as a high priority community need. The Capital Facilities Plan assumed a future aquatic facility in the long-term (13+ years) as a regional partnership project with Kenmore's share estimated at \$16,875,000. Full cost estimate \$67.5 million. Kenmore will be updating the parks element and capital facilities element of the comprehensive plan this year.

The NPRSA undertook an aquatic study in 2004. At that time, the recommended project included an indoor 25-meter x 25-yard competitive pool with a diving board, a 6,000-square-foot indoor leisure pool, a warm-water therapy pool with necessary support facilities and future expansion potential. Estimated capital construction cost for this facility was estimated at \$10.9 million. Including a \$5 million allowance for land acquisition and a \$3 million allowance for other miscellaneous costs, the total estimated project cost is approximately \$18.9 million. The levy rate voters would pay to finance this construction cost was estimated to be \$.15 per \$1,000 of assessed value (\$28.75 annually for a home value of \$250,000; \$46.00 annually for a \$400,000 home value). The annual operation expenditure for this facility was estimated to be \$1,405,000 offset by estimated revenues of \$1,242,000 — a net operation deficit of \$163,000 per year (88% cost recovery).

In 2008 the Northshore Park and Recreation Service Area (NPRSA) contracted with ORB Architects to complete another Northshore Aquatics and Location Study. A multi-function regional aquatic center of approximately 55,000 square feet was recommended with a central location within the NPRSA service area. At that time, there was a clear preference for a site in the Downtown Bothell area. Total project costs, including soft costs (design, permits, and taxes) were estimated between \$25-\$28 million, including approximately \$6.7 million in land acquisition. Cost was the primary reason jurisdictions within the NPRSA did not pursue the project or funding options.

In 2013, the City of Kirkland initiated a siting study for an 86,000 square foot multi-function aquatics center (Aquatics, Recreation and Community Center, ARC) when the Lake Washington School District announced it would not fund the renovation or replacement of the Juanita Aquatics Center at Juanita High School. The cost ranged from \$4T5 to 60.6 million. In 2015 Proposition 1 to form a metropolitan park with responsibilities to fund construction, operation and maintenance of the ARC and other park facilities failed.

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II. A. Welcome/Introductions

New High School Dragon Boat Program

Hi...



City of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: 1/31/20
To: Rob Karlinsey, City Manager
From: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director 
Regarding: Rhododendron Boathouse Project Update

The boathouse project is currently out to bid, with bids due Thursday, February 6, 2020. Assuming a construction contract is awarded early April 2020, construction would commence mid to late April 2020 with a target boathouse opening date of December 1, 2020.

At the October 7, 2019 Council meeting, staff presented cost estimates and construction schedule options. Council direction was to pursue a bid alternate package that would allow the City to determine whether to construct the foundation and building shell only or construct the foundation and complete building (including second floor) once bids have been received. Council direction was to move forward with the partnership with NSD as their \$250,000 contribution is assumed in the project budget. NSD is only able to provide this contribution subject to a lease agreement with the City with NSD as the lessee.

On January 27, 2020 Council authorized the City Manager to execute a lease with the Northshore School District (NSD). The Lease provides the terms the city will let use of the building to the NSD. The Rhododendron Boathouse is the only object of the Lease. The Lease specifically stipulates that the park, boardwalk, and float are all open to the public, even during the NSD's reserved hours for the boathouse building. The NSD will not pay a rental fee but will contribute \$250,000 upon execution of the Lease towards tenant improvements for the facility.

Concurrently with execution of the Lease, NSD will enter into a separate Management Agreement with the George Pocock Rowing Foundation (GPRF) for the management and operation of the boathouse facility. While the Lease is directly between the NSD and the City, and the Management Agreement is directly between NSD and GPRF, the Lease stipulates some of the requirements to be included in the Management Agreement and safeguards certain access requirements for the Kenmore Rowing Club (KRC) and the general public. The Management Agreement outlines the operations plan for the GPRF to run day-to-day boathouse operations for the NSD, the Kenmore Rowing Club (KRC), and the general public. The Lease and Management Agreements have been developed with feedback from the Boathouse Advisory Committee over the past year. The Advisory Committee is comprised of members of the KRC, GPRF, NSD, City staff and consultants, and members of the greater Kenmore community.

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II. A. Welcome/Introductions

New High School Dragon Boat Program

Hi...



City of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: 1/31/20
 To: Rob Karlinsey, City Manager
 From: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director
 Regarding: Partnership with Northshore School District

 Goals and policies of the City's Parks Recreation and Open Space (PROS) include: developing existing parks to provide a balance between passive and active recreation; identifying undeveloped properties for consideration of acquisition for active and passive recreation; and seeking partnerships with schools and other public or non-profit agencies to enhance opportunities for recreation on existing public property.

In 2009 the City conducted preliminary research to identify potential acquisition sites for active recreation, three to five acres in size, ideally flat and close to existing schools or parks. Of the six sites identified, the City acquired the 25-acre Twin Springs site on 80th Ave NE and although the site is large it is constrained by steep slopes and wetlands and is not suitable for athletic fields. Two of the five remaining site have been developed with residential development. The City will continue to assess opportunities for active recreation including potential site acquisition but there are limited opportunities in Kenmore. Land acquisition and development costs for athletic fields in particular are significant and there are competing needs for the City's limited resources.

The City's preferred approach is to seek partnerships to enhance opportunities for access to existing athletic fields and opportunities for active recreation programming. The City has an agreement with Bastyr University for priority use of their two youth athletic fields through 2025. The City also has a 2016 Memorandum of Understanding with Washington State Parks to prepare a long-term lease whereby the City would improve the two existing ballfields at St Edward State Park. The renovation of the existing ballfields at St. Edward would add new capacity as the fields are currently largely unused. State Parks had recently completed the Phase 1 scoping process for the SEPA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process for the St. Edward ballfield project. The conclusion of Phase 1 scoping provides an opportunity for Council to consider options prior to authorizing further expenditures for Phase 2 related to the EIS. Before proceeding with Phase 2 of the EIS (draft EIS and final EIS), staff is requesting Council direction on potential options at the February 3, 2020 Council meeting including: 1. Continuing with the EIS process; 2. Reducing the number of alternatives considered in the EIS; 3. Stopping the project.

In 2018 the City completed a preliminary analysis of athletic field use for the eight fields on Northshore School District property in Kenmore. School fields are only available for scheduling outside of school hours and the data indicated that the majority of unused field availability is in the winter months November through February. There is limited land available on school district property to add new athletic fields to increase capacity. There may be future opportunities for

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II. A. Welcome/Introductions

New High School Dragon Boat Program

Hi...

the City to partner with the school district on upgrading existing fields but depending on the type of upgrades, this may not add to increased capacity and field availability.

II. A. Welcome/Introductions

New High School Dragon Boat Program

Hi...



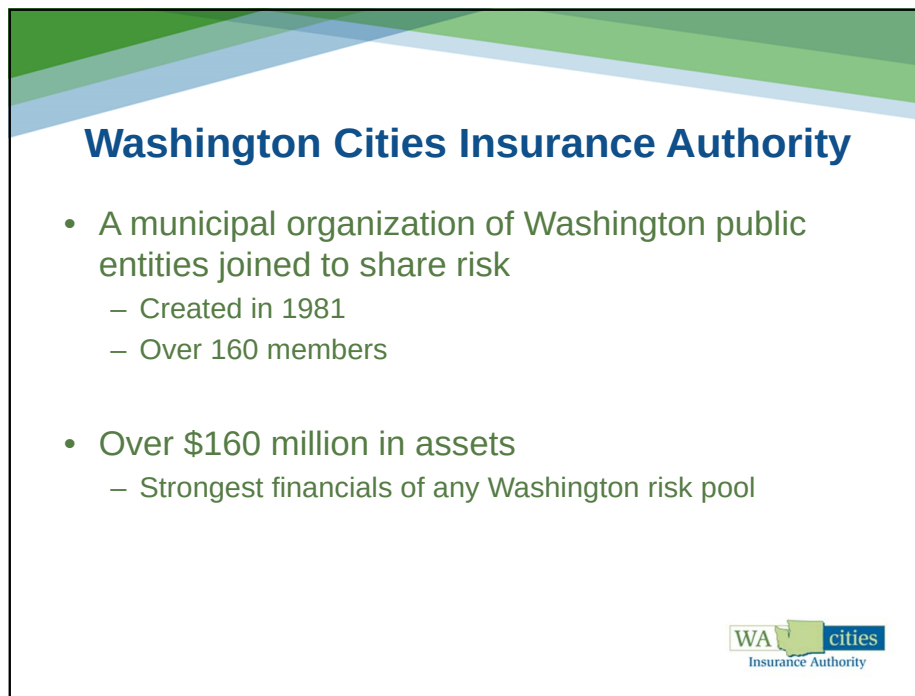
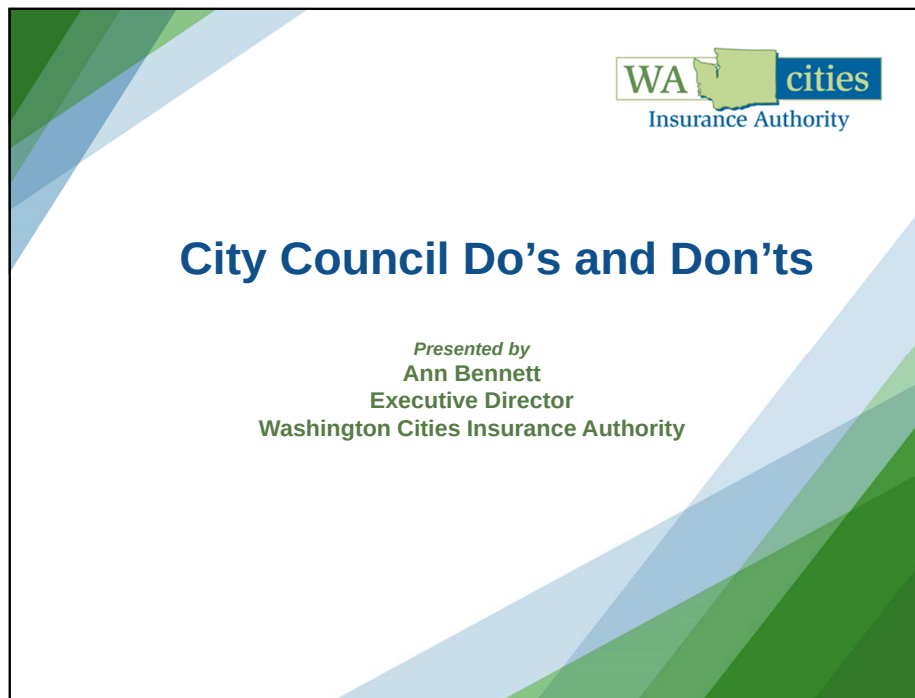
City of Kenmore

Council Do's and Don'ts

Monday, February 10, 2020

Presented by:

**Ann Bennett,
Executive Director**



Washington Cities Insurance Authority

- Provides Self-Insurance Coverage
 - Auto Liability, General Liability, Employment Practices, Errors & Omission
 - \$25,000,000 per Occurrence
 - Look for coverage not exclusions
- Purchases Insurance
 - Member Property, Auto & Boiler Machinery
 - Crime Fidelity purchased by members
 - Cyber and Pollution Premises Liability purchased for all members
- Provides Insurance Services
 - Claims
 - Risk Management



Avoiding Liability

Individuals can receive absolute immunity for legislative activities

- Adoption of budgets, ordinances, and resolutions

Only within context of council meeting as a whole and not acting as an individual



Avoiding Liability

Land Use

- Know your role is it *Quasi Judicial* or Legislative?
 - If Quasi Judicial
 - Must be fair and impartial
 - » Appearance of Fairness Doctrine
 - Cannot communicate with proponent or opponent
 - Can only use facts in record
 - Make findings of fact
 - » Avoid arbitrary and capricious decisions

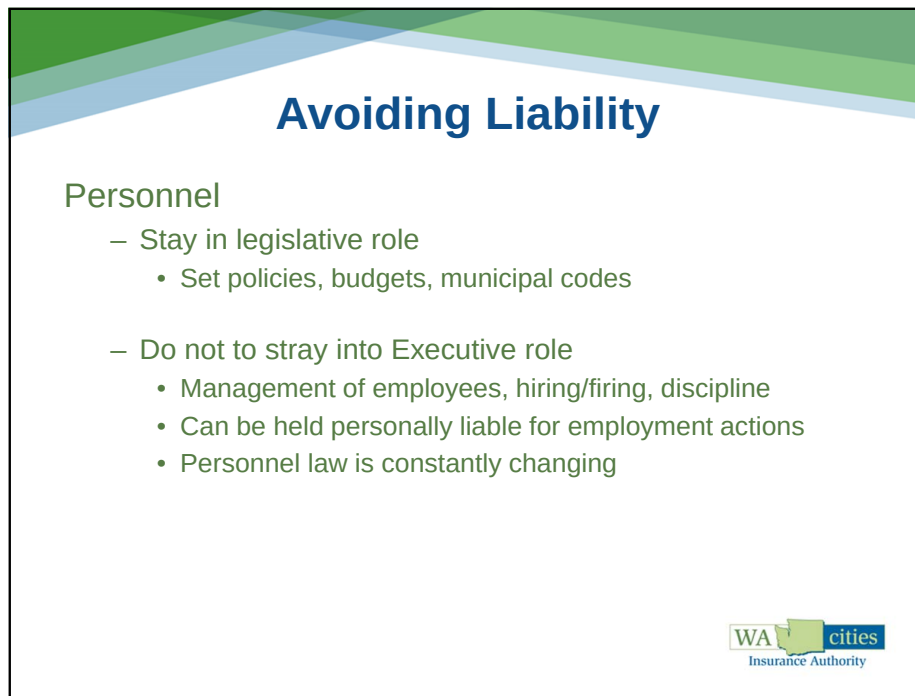


Avoiding Liability

Land Use

- Do not insert yourself in the process
 - Westmark v. City of Burien
 - \$10,000,000 verdict
 - Found tortious interference with a business expectancy
 - Mission Springs v. City of Spokane
 - Directed official not to issue permit
 - No legislative immunity
 - Liable under state and federal law
 - Woodsvew II LLC v. Kitsap County
 - Delay based tort claims evaluated by overall view of the reasonableness of a municipality's actions
 - Avoiding the taint of bad faith remains paramount





Avoiding Liability

Personnel

- Stay in legislative role
 - Set policies, budgets, municipal codes
- Do not to stray into Executive role
 - Management of employees, hiring/firing, discipline
 - Can be held personally liable for employment actions
 - Personnel law is constantly changing

WA cities Insurance Authority



Avoiding Liability

Personnel

- Harassment/Discrimination
 - Can be sued individually
 - Know the law and your policies
 - Mayor of San Diego
 - » Total payouts over \$1,000,000
 - Report to Executive
 - Witness behavior
 - Made aware of problem by employee

WA cities Insurance Authority

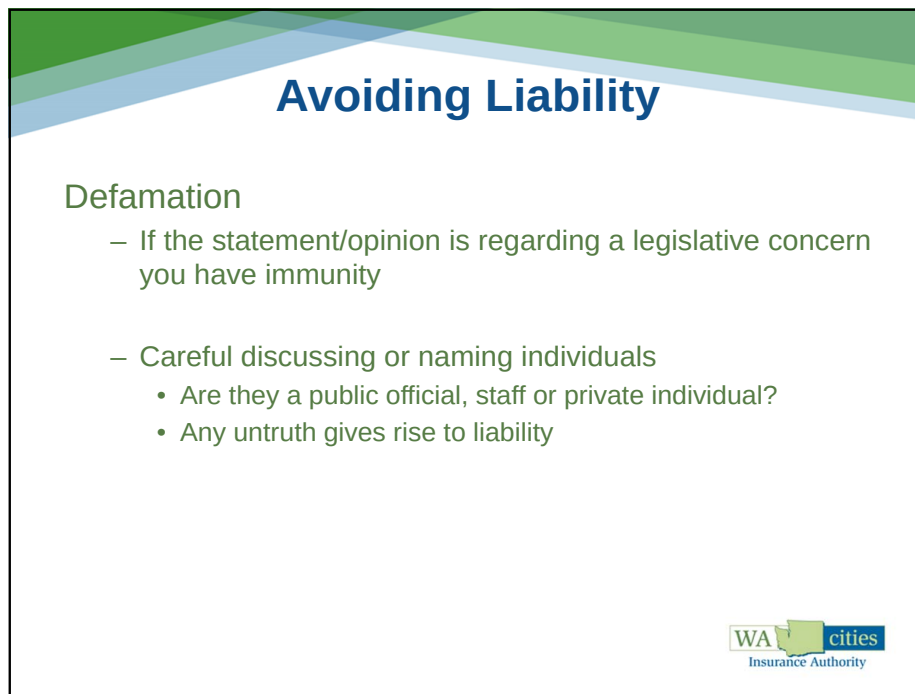


Avoiding Liability

Negligent Misrepresentation

- Do not make specific promises or assurances
 - Siding on business vs code
- Refer specific questions to staff
- Do not take matters into your own hands

WA cities
Insurance Authority



Avoiding Liability

Defamation

- If the statement/opinion is regarding a legislative concern you have immunity
- Careful discussing or naming individuals
 - Are they a public official, staff or private individual?
 - Any untruth gives rise to liability

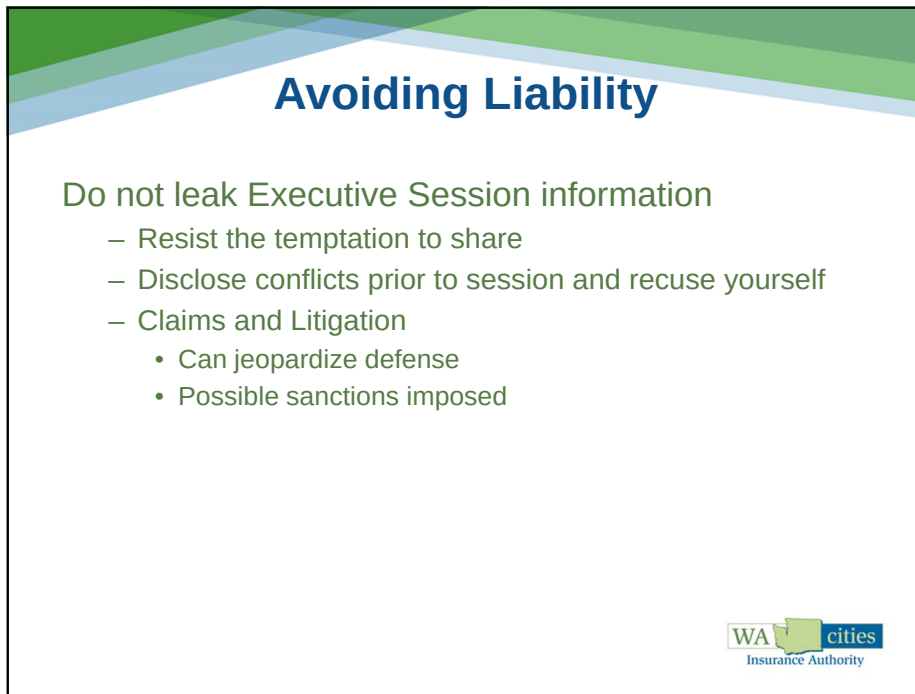
WA cities
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Avoiding Liability

Public Works

- Do not “politically engineer”
 - Crosswalks, Signs, Speed Limits
 - Ask for staff input off the record
 - Have staff respond to public requests
 - Joint and Several Liability
- Avoid promises, assurances and inflammatory statements



Avoiding Liability

Do not leak Executive Session information

- Resist the temptation to share
- Disclose conflicts prior to session and recuse yourself
- Claims and Litigation
 - Can jeopardize defense
 - Possible sanctions imposed



Avoiding Liability

Be mindful of written communications

- Email/ Twitter/ Facebook
 - Always use City email address, not personal
 - Use of a personal computer could subject it to search
 - Be mindful of Open Public Meetings Act
 - May lose your legislative immunity



www.wciapool.org

Washington Cities Insurance Authority
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Washington Cities Insurance Authority

Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA) is a municipal risk pool authorized under RCW 48.62, RCW 39.34 and WAC 200.100.010. Through Interlocal agreement, 161 cities and public entities create WCIA to self-insure their exposures. WCIA's mission is to take a leadership role to provide professional risk management and stable risk financing programs that respond to members' needs.

WCIA has over \$165 million in assets, of which \$67 million is undesignated member reserves to handle contingencies beyond predicted events. These are the strongest financials of any Washington risk pool. Through the use of an actuary, the group annually creates over \$35 million in assessments to cover liability and property risks. WCIA's administrative budget is approximately \$6.2 million, with \$1.8 million going directly back to the members in the form of training, reimbursements and legal assistance. WCIA believes the Full Board should be fully aware, and in control, of all pool operations-the insured's run the insurance company.

WCIA distinguishes itself from the private insurance industry by evaluating claims based upon legal liability not financial expediency. Annually, WCIA handles approximately 1,700 claims and lawsuits with over \$31 million being paid out on behalf of members in settlements and litigation defense costs. We believe in making good case law that benefits all public entities and actively litigate in the appeals courts, including the US Supreme Court. To reduce the number of claims and lawsuits, WCIA offers pre-loss services, allowing for legal consultation on potential actions which could give rise to liability, i.e. employment practices, land use.

WCIA advances effective risk management practices and procedures and requires active participation as an element of pool membership. Through comprehensive training, and committed field risk management services there is a systematic reduction of loss exposures for members. The WCIA COMPACT is a commitment made by all members to participate in training, risk management and pool governance. The COMPACT has received national honors from the Association of Governmental Risk Pools.

WCIA's Risk Management team is experienced and skilled in municipal risks. Each member has an assigned Risk Management Representative that provides individual attention, personal communication and detailed risk analysis in support of the formal comprehensive COMPACT program. WCIA staff provides on-site risk management



advice, conduct loss control inspections and offer training on specific exposures and controls. The Risk Management Representatives review indemnification, hold harmless and insurance requirements in contracts and are always available to research and analyze liability questions and concerns. Questions or concerns that require a legal review are handled under our Risk Management Consultation Program and often result in Risk Management Bulletins that are available to all members.

As part of the COMPACT, members annually undergo a risk management audit regarding a specific department or loss exposure, i.e. police, employment, land use. The comprehensive audit reviews current policies and procedures with recommendations and mandatory requirements to ensure a reduction in risk exposures.

WCIA has developed an extensive training and education program offering municipal risk management trainings state wide. Annually over 450 educational offerings are provided with approximately 13,000 attendees from the membership. WCIA collaborates with various municipal organizations resulting in an expanded offering of co-sponsored trainings. Members with travel restrictions benefit from our website's Virtual Classroom which offers On-Demand videos.

In addition to the comprehensive training programs offered, WCIA provides a Member Reimbursement program to assist members in the professional development and accreditation of their staff. The membership receives reimbursements for municipal accreditations, individual and group certifications, and registration for association schools and institutes.

For more detailed information on all of our programs and services, please visit our website www.wciapool.org.

ETTER, McMAHON, LAMBERSON,
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* Also admitted in Idaho
** Also admitted in Montana
*** Also admitted in Idaho & Arizona

**PUBLIC OFFICIALS TRAININGS-
RISK MANAGEMENT BASICS**

PRESENTED BY:
MICHAEL F. CONNELLY

I. Authority and Responsibility of the Mayor, Council and City Manager.

Cities and towns in the State of Washington are organized, pursuant to statute, in a number of different ways. The authority and responsibility of public officials is different in each classification. This discussion focuses on the respective roles of the public officials within each classification. It does not discuss the many other differences in authority which range from public bidding requirements to the authority to tax.

Cities and towns can be organized in the following ways:

1. First-Class Cities pursuant to RCW 35.01.010 and chapter 35.22 RCW;
2. Second-Class Cities pursuant to chapter 35.23 RCW;
3. Towns pursuant to chapter 35.27 RCW; and
4. Code cities pursuant to chapters 35A.11, 12 and 13 RCW. Code cities can be organized in three ways: By Charter, the Mayor-Council Plan, or the Council-Manager plan. The authority and responsibility of public officials also is different within each code city classification.

Attached as Exhibit A is a listing provided by MRSC setting forth how each city in Washington is currently organized.

Generally, first class cities and code cities have the authority to exercise their police powers in any manner that is not precluded by the Constitution or State statute. See RCW 35.11.050.

Towns and second class cities may be bound by a more restrictive approach.¹ It is also important to keep in mind that officers of a municipality have been found to only have such powers as are conferred upon them, expressly or by necessary implication. See *Meadowdale Neighborhood Committee v. City of Edmonds*, 27 Wn. App. 261, 268 (1980), citing *Campbell v., Saunders*, 86 Wn.. 2d 572, 574-575 (1976); *Othello v. Harder*, 46 Wash. 2d 747, 752 (1955), and *State v. O Connell*, 83 Wn. 2d 797, 824 (1974).²

Specific statutes granting authority are discussed below.

RCW 35.21.010 lists the general corporate powers for all municipal corporations. It also specifically limits the size of towns in certain circumstances.

RCW 35.21.100 allows cities and towns to accept donations.

RCW 35.21.205 allows cities or town to purchase liability insurance for its officials and employees “against liability for personal or bodily injuries and property damage arising from their acts or omissions while performing or in good faith purporting to perform their official duties.” (Emphasis added.)

It is also important to note that chapter 42.23 RCW prohibits the acceptance, by any municipal officer, of any compensation or gratuity “in connection with” a contract from a party beneficially interested in that contract. See RCW 42.23.030. A second more general provision further prohibits the receipt of the same “from a source except the employing municipality” for “a matter connected with or related to” the official or employee’s services for the municipal corporation. See RCW 42.23.070. The *de minimus* and other exceptions established for state employees are not expressly applicable to municipalities. However some cities have adopted these provisions. Finally a municipal officer may not use his or her position to secure a special privilege for himself, herself or others. RCW 42.23.070.

A. First-Class Cities:

First-Class Cities are organized primarily by their respective charters. (RCW 35.22.020).

First-Class Cities are granted numerous general and specific powers. (RCW 35.22.280).

The power and authority to legislate in First-Class Cities is granted by statute to both the mayor and council, “as may be provided for in its charter.” (RCW 35.22.200).

If the charter is in conflict with an express provision of state law the charter will be deemed to be superseded or modified. *Oakwood Co. v. Tacoma Mausoleum Ass’n*, 22 Wn.2d 692 (1945).

¹ See “Dillon’s rule”: holding that municipalities have only the powers expressly granted by the legislature or necessarily implied.

² Two other forms of government are provided by statute but not currently used by any city or town in Washington; see chapter 35.17 RCW Commission form of government; chapter 35.18 RCW Council-Manager Plan.

If a certain power is not addressed in the charter or state law, the general rule is that such power rests in the city council as its governing body. See *State v. Superior Court of Spokane County*, 153 Wash. 139 (1929).

If a statute or charter calls for an act to be taken by the passage of an ordinance then the power to act cannot be delegated. *City of Seattle v. Auto Sheet Metal Workers Local 387*, 27 Wn. App. 669 (1980) (*overruled on other grounds by City of Pasco v. Public Employment Relations Com'n*, 119 Wn.2d 504 (1992)); see also *State v. Scott* 115 Wash. 124 (1921) (Unlawful delegation of power to fix license fees.)

The court interpreted the words of the charter for the City of Spokane and found that the mayor and council both had the power to initiate litigation, the mayor had the power to manage litigation and council had the sole authority to settle litigation. See also *Washington Public Trust Advocates v. City of Spokane*, 120 Wn. App. 892 (2004).

B. Second-Class Cities:

The general authority of Second-Class Cities is set forth in RCW 35.23.010; its organizations set forth in RCW 35.23.021, which states in pertinent part as follows:

The government of a second-class city shall be vested in a mayor, a city council of seven members, a city attorney, a clerk, a treasurer, all elective . . . PROVIDED, That the council may enact an ordinance providing for the appointment of the city clerk, city attorney, and treasurer by the mayor, which appointment shall be subject to confirmation by a majority vote of the city council . . . The city council by ordinance shall prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all officers and employees; PROVIDED, That the provision of any such ordinance shall not be inconsistent with any statute . . .

The mayor shall appoint and at his or her pleasure may remove all appointive officers except as otherwise provided herein . . . Every appointment or removal must be in writing signed by the mayor and filed with the city clerk.

RCW 35.23.051 further provides in part, that:

In its [city councils] discretion the council of a second-class city may divide the city by ordinance, into a convenient number of wards, not exceeding six . . . Whenever such city is so divided into wards, the city council shall designate by ordinance the number of councilmembers to be elected from each ward, apportioning the same in proportion to the population of the wards . . .

RCW 35.23.101 provides that:

(1) The council of a second class city may declare a council position vacant if the council member is absent for three consecutive regular meetings without permission of the council . . . Vacancies in offices other than that of mayor or city council members shall be filled by appointment of the mayor . . .

RCW 35.23.091 sets forth the compensation allowed elected and appointed officials as fixed by council ordinance.

RCW 35.23.111 sets forth the duties of the city attorney:

The city attorney shall advise the city authorities and officers in all legal matters pertaining to the business of the city and shall approve all ordinances as to form. He or she shall represent the city in all actions brought by or against the city or against city officials in their official capacity. He or she shall perform such other duties as the city council by ordinance may direct.

The specific powers of the city council of each Second-Class City are listed in RCW 35.23.440.³

Finally chapter 35.23 RCW has a series of provisions addressing the circumstance when a city is classified as a second class city prior to January 1, 1993, is reorganized into a code city but retains its second class city plan of government.⁴ As discussed above, second class cities appear to be bound by the restrictions of “Dillon’s Rule”.

C. Towns:

The rights privileges and powers of Towns are set forth in RCW 35.27.010.

The mayor’s duties are set forth in RCW 35.27.160 as follows:

The mayor shall preside over all meetings of the council at which he or she is present. A mayor pro tempore may be chosen by the council for a specified period of time, not to exceed six months, to act as the mayor in the absence of the mayor. The mayor shall sign all warrants drawn on the treasurer and shall sign all written contracts entered into by the town. The mayor may administer oaths and affirmations, and take affidavits and certify them. The mayor shall sign all conveyances made by the town and all instruments which require the seal of the town.

The specific powers of Town Councils are set forth in RCW 35.27.370.⁵ As discussed above the restrictions of “Dillon’s rule” appears to be applicable.

D. Code Cities:

RCW 35A.11.010 establishes the rights, powers and privileges of both Charter and Non-Charter Code Cities.

RCW 35A.11.020 defines the powers vested in the legislative bodies, stating in pertinent part as follows:

3. Additional powers are set forth in RCW 35.23.452, .454, .455, and .456.

4. See RCW 35.23.805, .810, .815, .820, .825, .830, .835, .840, .845, and .850.

5. Additional powers can be found in RCW 35.27.375, .380, and .385.

The legislative body of each code city shall have power to organize and regulate its internal affairs within the provisions of this title and its charter, if any; and to define the functions, powers, and duties of its officers and employees; within the limitations imposed by vested rights, to fix the compensation and working conditions of such officers and employees and establish and maintain civil service, or merit systems, retirement and pension systems not in conflict with the provisions of this title or of existing charter provisions until changed by the people . . .

Such body may adopt and enforce ordinances of all kinds relating to and regulating its local or municipal affairs and appropriate to the good government of the city . . .

The legislative body of each code city shall have all powers possible for a city or town to have under the Constitution of this state, and not specifically denied to code cities by law. By way of illustration and not in limitation, such powers may be exercised in regard to the acquisition, sale, ownership, improvement, maintenance, protection, restoration, regulation, use, leasing, disposition, vacation, abandonment or beautification of public ways, real property of all kinds, waterways, structures, or any other improvement or use of real or personal property, in regard to all aspects of collective bargaining as provided for and subject to the provisions of chapter 41.56 RCW, as now or hereafter amended, and in the rendering of local social, cultural, recreational, educational, governmental, or corporate services, including operating and supplying of utilities and municipal services commonly or conveniently rendered by cities or towns . . .

Chapter 35A.11 RCW further provides that general powers such as eminent domain, borrowing, taxation, granting of franchises are all vested in the legislative bodies and the duties and procedures to be followed in doing so must be in accord, again, with the general law. (See RCW 35A.11.030)

Some general powers granted are:

1. Ability to act in concert with other municipalities (See RCW 35A.11.040 and chapter 39.34 RCW);
2. Conferring the “greatest power of local self-government consistent with the Constitution of this State.” (RCW 35A.11.050);
3. Full participation in Economic Opportunity Act programs (RCW 35A.11.060);
4. May provide for the powers of initiative and referendum (35A.11.080, 090);
5. Authorization to pass a resolution allowing members to serve as volunteer fire fighters or reserve law enforcement officers and receive compensation (RCW 35A.11.110); and
6. May impose juvenile curfews (RCW 35A.11.210).

Code Cities can be organized in three different ways: (1) elect to be governed by a charter voted upon by the citizens of the City; (2) choose the Mayor-Council Plan of Government; or (3) choose the Council-City Manager Plan of Government.

In a Charter City the specific duties and responsibilities of the elected and appointed officials are defined by that charter to the extent it is consistent with the general law. In a Mayor-Council Plan of Government those duties are defined in chapter 35A.12 RCW, and in a Council-Manager Plan of Government, they are defined in chapter 35A.13 RCW.

The duties of the mayor in a Mayor-Council Plan of Government are described in RCW 35A.12.100 as follows:

The mayor shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the city, in charge of all departments and employees, with authority to designate assistants and department heads. The mayor may appoint and remove a chief administrative officer or assistant administrative officer, if so provided by ordinance or charter. He or she shall see that all laws and ordinances are faithfully enforced and that law and order is maintained in the city, and shall have general supervision of the administration of city government and all city interests. All official bonds and bonds of contractors with the city shall be submitted to the mayor or such person as he or she may designate for approval or disapproval. He or she shall see that all contracts and agreements made with the city or for its use and benefit are faithfully kept and performed, and to this end he or she may cause any legal proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the city, subject to approval by majority vote of all members of the council. The mayor shall preside over all meetings of the city council, when present, but shall have a vote only in the case of a tie in the votes of the councilmembers with respect to matters other than the passage of any ordinance, grant, or revocation of franchise or license, or any resolution for the payment of money. He or she shall report to the council concerning the affairs of the city and its financial and other needs, and shall make recommendations for council consideration and action. He or she shall prepare and submit to the council a proposed budget, as required by chapter 35A.33 RCW. The mayor shall have the power to veto ordinances passed by the council and submitted to him or her as provided in RCW 35A.12.130 but such veto may be overridden by the vote of a majority of all councilmembers plus one more vote. The mayor shall be the official and ceremonial head of the city and shall represent the city on ceremonial occasions, except that when illness or other duties prevent the mayor's attendance at an official function and no mayor pro tempore has been appointed by the council, a member of the council or some other suitable person may be designated by the mayor to represent the city on such occasion.

The powers of the council under the Mayor-Council Plan of Government are described in RCW 35A.12.190 as follows:

The council of any code city organized under the mayor-council plan of government provided in this chapter shall have the powers and authority granted to the legislative bodies of cities governed by this title, as more particularly described in chapter 35A.11 RCW.

The Council-Manager Plan of Government has a different approach. RCW 35A.13.010 states in pertinent part:

. . . The council shall appoint an officer whose title shall be “city manager” who shall be the chief executive officer and head of the administrative branch of the city government. The city manager shall be responsible to the council for the proper administration of all affairs of the code city. . .

The mayor’s duties are significantly more limited than those authorized by chapter 35A.12 RCW. Specifically they are described in RCW 35A.13.030 as follows:

Biennially at the first meeting of the new council the members thereof shall choose a chair from among their number unless the chair is elected pursuant to RCW 35A.13.033. The chair of the council shall have the title of mayor and shall preside at meetings of the council. In addition to the powers conferred upon him or her as mayor, he or she shall continue to have all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a member of the council. The mayor shall be recognized as the head of the city for ceremonial purposes and by the governor for purposes of military law. He or she shall have no regular administrative duties, but in time of public danger or emergency, if so authorized by ordinance, shall take command of the police, maintain law, and enforce order.

The authority of the city manager is significant. See RCW 35A.13.100 which states as follows:

The city manager may authorize the head of a department or office responsible to him or her to appoint and remove subordinates in such department or office. Any officer or employee who may be appointed by the city manager, or by the head of a department or office, except one who holds his or her position subject to civil service, may be removed by the manager or other such appointing officer at any time subject to any applicable law, rule, or regulation relating to civil service. Subject to the provisions of RCW 35A.13.080 and any applicable civil service provisions, the decision of the manager or other appointing officer, shall be final and there shall be no appeal therefrom to any other office, body, or court whatsoever.

Council authority over city employees is restricted. See RCW 35A.13.120 which states:

Neither the council, nor any of its committees or members, shall direct the appointment of any person to, or his or her removal from, office by the city manager or any of his or her subordinates. Except for the purpose of inquiry, the council and its members shall deal with the administrative service solely through the manager and neither the council nor any committee or member thereof shall give orders to any subordinate of the city manager, either publicly or privately. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the council, while in open session, from fully and freely discussing with the city manager anything pertaining to appointments and removals of city officers and employees and city affairs.

The powers of council are set forth in RCW 35A.13.230:

The council of any code city organized under the council-manager plan provided in this chapter shall have the powers and authority granted to legislative bodies of cities governed by this title as more particularly described in chapter 35A.11 RCW, except insofar as such power and authority is vested in the city manager.

II. Who Does The City Attorney Represent?

This question must be answered to determine whose interests the attorney is protecting; from whom the attorney takes direction; and whose confidences they are obligated to protect. The answer is often contained in the laws and regulations set forth above which define the “authorized constituents” the attorney is charged to represent.

The rules of professional conduct (“RPC”) define the client as the organization. Specifically RPC 1.13 Organization as Client states: “(a) a lawyer employed or retained by an organization represents the organization acting through its duly authorized constituents.”

The attorney then is charged with representing, taking direction from and maintaining the confidences of those duly authorized by the law to act on the City’s behalf. Often, when, for example the mayor and the council are in dispute, this role gets complicated. The first question however, that has to be answered is who within the adopted city structure is authorized to give the city attorney direction.

Issues concerning city attorneys and public officials have been discussed in several court cases. Each is discussed below.

A. *City of Tukwila v. Todd*, 17 Wn. App. 401 (1977):

In *City of Tukwila*, members of the city council brought an action against the mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer to permanently enjoin increases in salaries of certain city employees above the level set forth in the annual budget. (Tukwila was operating under chapter 35.24 RCW Third Class Cities, which was repealed in 1994.)

This issue began when the council passed the 1975 annual budget and three employees of the Department of the City Clerk were among several employees in various city departments who did not receive increases in pay. The three employees instituted grievance proceedings and a special arbitration committee found no discrimination, but recommended that the salaries of the three employees be increased retroactively. The mayor submitted to the clerk a “Request for Transfer of Funds from the budget of the Department of Mayor to the Department of City Clerk. The City Council then hired an attorney and sued. The council chose not to have the city attorney represent it because council members believed the city attorney was biased in favor of the administrative branch of government.

The court found that the transfer was unlawful by examining the statutory authority to transfer, RCW 35.33.121, and the local ordinances addresses that subject, Tukwila Municipal Code 2.08.010. Even though the mayor had the authority to act in an administrative capacity, he was still regulated by the provisions of the ordinance governing that administrative act. The court also held that where substantial evidence of a conflict exists between the legislative and

executive branches of government a council is justified in retaining private legal counsel and authorize payment to the same.

B. *State v. Volkmer*, 73 Wn. App. 89 (1994):

In *Volkmer*, the Town of Steilacoom's Council filed a Complaint for a Writ of Mandamus seeking to force the mayor to sign a resolution directing payment of public funds under a contract in which the council retained private legal representation to represent it in a dispute with the mayor over a variance issue. The council thought the variance was unnecessary and that the decision to require a variance was not authorized by the council. The Town of Steilacoom was considered a Fourth-Class City organized under the provisions of chapter 35.27 RCW. That statute provided that mayor appoints the town attorney. The court stated:

In Washington, there are two scenarios in which the town council of a municipal corporation has the implied authority to hire outside counsel. One, if the council hires outside counsel to represent it, and it prevails on the substantive issue to the benefit of the town, a court may direct the town to pay the reasonable fees and costs of outside counsel. [Citations omitted.] Two, if extraordinary circumstances exist such that the mayor and/or town council is incapacitated, or the town attorney refuses to act or is incapable of acting or is disqualified from acting, a court may determine that a contract with outside counsel is both appropriate and necessary.

In *Volkmer* the court found that neither circumstance existed due to a lack of evidence that the council had any authority over the variance process or the authority to waive it, and further because there was no evidence that "a conflict of interest existed between the town attorney and the Council to make the town attorney unable to represent the Council."

The court recognized the difficulty with the first criteria which essentially requires the council to "bet" on a favorable outcome when it hires counsel but indicated that that was a problem for the legislature, not the courts.

C. *Sammamish Community Mun. Corp. v. City of Bellevue*, 107 Wn. App. 686 (2001):

This case recognized the conflicts of interest that can arise within the exercise of a City Attorney's duties and accepted practice of appointing outside counsel in the event of such conflict.

In Bellevue, the community councils received legal advice from a Bellevue City Attorney. Whenever a potential conflict arose, the City would provide the community council with independent outside legal representation. A plaintiff challenged the practice, alleging that it violated the rules of professional conduct, specifically, the duty to avoid conflicts of interest. However, the court held that the practice of appointing independent representation whenever an actual conflict of interest is imminent is consistent with the Rules of Professional Conduct.

D. *Eugster v. City of Spokane*, 110 Wn. App. 212 (2002):

This is primarily an Open Public Meeting Act case, but the court did briefly address the issue of a potential conflict between the council and mayor. In this circumstance the city attorney's

office had a number of potential clients: the city, the council, and fewer than all the council members who were parties in a lawsuit with another council member who identified himself in the Complaint as a member of the Spokane City Council, a citizen, voter and taxpayer of the City of Spokane. The initial problem was solved when the city attorney withdrew. Objection to a substitute council for the city and defendant council members were dismissed by the court stating:

Mr. Eugster contends the conflict continues even with substitute counsel because the City's interest in an open and public form of government is directly adverse to the individual Council Members who improperly met. This argument presupposes a likelihood of continuing OPMA violations. Mr. Eugster fails to show evidence that the individual Council Members have a pattern of holding improper meetings or a continuing interest in conducting future meetings offending the OPMA. On the other hand, the record shows prompt, if constrained, corrective action when a likely OPMA violation was pointed out.

E. *Washington Public Trust Advocates v. City of Spokane*, 117 Wn. App. 178 (2003):

In this case a council member brought an action in the name of a non-profit corporation, the City of Spokane and the Spokane Parking Public Development Authority. The court held that he had no authority to bring a suit in the name of the governmental agencies as a taxpayer's derivative lawsuit without the consent of the governmental entities. The court cited in part the language of the City Charter, stating: "[s]ignificantly, under the City's charter only the city attorney or appointed special counsel may represent the City during legal proceedings."

F. *Washington Public Trust Advocates v. City of Spokane*, 120 Wn. App. 892 (2004):

This case arose out of a single question: Who has control of the day to day management of the Riverpark Square litigation, including the power to bring an action against other third parties, the mayor or the council?

The City of Spokane, when this suit was filed, was in the first weeks of a new Strong Mayor Charter. The court's decision was based both upon the language of the Charter itself and, by analogy, decisions concerning other Strong Mayor structures. The court affirmed the finding of the Superior Court that

[t]he Mayor of Spokane has the authority to make all decisions related to the conduct of litigation, subject to the authority of a majority (or super majority) of the Spokane City Council to withdraw funding, or to direct the initiation or termination of lawsuits, and subject to the approval of the Spokane City Council of any settlement requiring the payment of funds by the City of Spokane.

G. *Block v. City of Goldbar*, 180 Wn. App. 1008 (2014) (Unpublished Opinion):

Block dealt primarily with an alleged violation of the Open Public Meetings Act, but is strikingly similar to *Washington Public Trust Advocates*, as it arose out of litigation that also challenged whether the city's mayor had the sole authority to decide if the city would mediate a legal dispute.

As a city organized with a mayor-council plan of government, the mayor of Gold Bar was vested with the authority of the “chief executive and administrative officer of the city, in charge of all departments and employees.” RCW 35A.12.100. The plaintiff challenged a closed session held by the Gold Bar City Council where a discussion regarding the mediation of a legal dispute took place, arguing that the session violated the OPMA. However, because the authority of whether to pursue mediation or litigation ultimately rested with the mayor and not the council or city attorney, the session of the city council was legally permitted. The court further noted that under RCW 42.30.110(1)(i), a governing body may permissibly hold an executive session to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency and litigation or potential litigation in which the city is involved.

III. Roberts Rules of Order.⁶

A. Basic Principles:

1. One subject at a time. “When a motion has been made that matter must receive a determination by the question, or be laid aside before another is entertained.”
2. Alternate presentations between opposite points of view. “[A]nd the party that speaketh against the last speaker is to be heard first.”
3. The chair should always call for a negative vote (all opposed).
4. Confine debate to the merits of the pending question.
5. Division of a question: If a question contains more parts than one and members seem to be for one part and not for the other, it may be moved that the same be divided into two or more questions.

B. Rights of an Assembly or Organization:

1. Constitution.
2. Statute.
3. Charter.
4. Council rules.
5. Rules of order.
6. Custom.

C. Basic Rights of a Member:

1. To attend meetings.

6. All quotes and information from this section are derived from Robert, H. M. (2011). *Robert Rules of Order Newly Revised* (11th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Da Capo Press. See also *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised in Brief* (2005).

2. To make motions.
3. To speak in debate.
4. To vote.

These rights cannot be impaired without disciplinary action sanctioned by the rules set forth in Section (B) above.

D. Majority Vote:

Most decisions can be made by a majority vote. Certain decisions such as declaring an emergency and amending the budget may require a majority plus one when required by statute. At times there may not be sufficient members to reach this threshold even though a quorum is present.

E. Quorum:

The minimum number of members who must be present at the meetings of a deliberative assembly for business to be validly transacted is the quorum of the body. A Quorum generally is constituted by a majority of members.

F. Order of Business:

1. Calling the meeting to order; "The meeting will come to order."
2. Reading and approval of minutes.
3. Reports of officers, boards and standing committee (permanently established).
4. Reports of special committees (committee formed for specific tasks).
5. Special orders (matters which have been previously assigned a type of special priority).
6. Unfinished business and general orders (matters which have come over from the preceding meeting or which have been scheduled for the present meeting).
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

G. Motions:

1. Business is brought before the council by the motion of a member.

A motion may itself bring its subject to the assembly's attention, or the motion may follow upon the presentation of a report or other communication. A motion is a formal proposal by a member, in a meeting, that the assembly take certain action. The proposed action may be of a substantive nature, or it may express a certain view or direct that a

particular investigation be conducted and the findings be reported to the assembly for possible further action, or the like. Generally the body does not make a motion to receive a report but to take action. Prior to making a motion the moving party must “obtain the floor” by being recognized by the chair. “The chair must recognize any member who seeks the floor while entitled to it.”

2. Process:

- a. A Member Makes the Motion.
- b. Another Member Seconds the Motion.

If there is no second the motion dies. If the moving party wishes to amend the motion and is has been seconded he can do so with permission of the seconding party. “Modifications of a motion that are suggested before the question is stated should usually be limited to changes that are likely to be generally acceptable to the member’s present-form, in other words, changes that probably would not occasion debate if proposed as amendments while the motion is pending. In a similar manner, before the question on a motion has been stated, any member who believes that the maker will immediately withdraw the motion if a certain fact is pointed out to him can quickly rise and say (without waiting for recognition), “Mr. chairman, I would like to ask if the member would be willing to withdraw his motion in view of . . [stating the reasons for the suggested withdrawal].

- c. The Chair States the Question, i.e. “It has been moved and seconded that . . .”
- d. The Members Debate the Motion (unless no member claims the floor for that purpose).

In the debate, each member has the right to speak twice on the same question on the same day, but cannot make a second speech on the same question as long as any member who has not spoken on that question desires the floor. A member who has spoken twice on a particular question on the same day has exhausted his right to debate that question for that day. Without the permission of the assembly, no one can speak longer than permitted by the rules of the body . . . Debate must be confined to the merits of the pending question. Speakers must address their remarks to the chair; maintain a courteous tone, and-especially in reference to any divergence of opinion-should avoid injecting a personal note into debate. To this end, they must never attack or make any allusion to the motive of members . . . speakers should refer to officers only by title and should avoid the mention of other members’ names as much as possible . . . although the presiding officer should give close attention to each speaker’s remarks during debate, he cannot interrupt the person who has the floor so long as that person does not violate any of the assembly’s rules and no disorder arises. The presiding officer must never interrupt a speaker simply because he knows more about the matter than the speaker does.

e. Putting the Question.

When the debate appears to have closed, the chair may ask, “Are you ready for the question?” or “Is there any further debate?” If no one rises to claim the floor the chair then puts the matter to a vote, once more making clear the exact question the assembly is called upon to decide. Often the clerk will read the motion again to the body. It should also be made clear by the chair the consequence of an “aye” vote and a “no” vote. A vote can be taken by voice, by a showing of hands or by the clerk formally polling the body. (Any member may call for a formal vote)

f. The chair announces the result of the vote.

3. Subsidiary Motions.

A member may, while a motion is pending, make a **subsidiary motion** to postpone consideration indefinitely, postpone to a certain time amend the motion or if additional information is needed prior to amending or taking further action “Commit the main question-or refer it to a committee” by making a secondary motion. The body must vote on the secondary motion prior to returning, if necessary to the main motion. Debate should be confined to the secondary motion.

4. Privileged Motions.

A member may, except where there is on the table a motion to amend or for the “Previous Question” may call for the Orders of the Day, if the adopted order of business is not being followed, or Raise a Question of Privilege, if a pressing situation is affecting a right or privilege of the assembly or of an individual member (for example, noise, adequate ventilation, introduction of a confidential subject in the presence of persons not subject to the confidence. This motion permits the member to state the urgent request which can then be dealt with informally or the chair can make a ruling, or a member can move to recess, extend time or adjourn if there is a fixed time to adjourn the body’s rules.

5. Incidental Motions.

At any time during consideration of a motion a member can make a **Point of Order**. “If the member believes that the rules of procedure have not been followed” may appeal if any two members by motion and second wish to have a procedural question made by the chair submitted to the entire body; suspend the rules to permit the accomplishment of a specific purpose (for example to extend the meeting); move for a Division of the Question; a motion for parliamentary inquiry or request for information, directed to the chair or through the chair another member.

H. Previous Question:

A motion calling for an immediate vote on the question before the body cannot be made while another has the floor, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable and requires a two-thirds vote. Also referred to as a motion to **Call for the Question**.

I. Unanimous consent:

In cases where there seems to be no opposition in routine business or on question of little importance, time can often be saved by a procedure of unanimous consent. For example, if there is not objection . . .”). This procedure should not be used for any action wherein it is required that the body act by ordinance or resolution or as specifically required to act by statute.

IV. The Open Public Meeting Act.

The Open Public Meetings Act (the “OPMA”) is set forth in chapter 42.30 RCW. It provides that “[a]ll meetings of the governing body of a public agency shall be open and public and persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the governing body of a public agency . . .” RCW 42.30.030.

“Meeting” is defined as “meetings at which action is taken.” RCW 42.30.020(4).

“Public agency” is defined as “. . . (b) [a]ny county, city, school district, special purpose district or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state of Washington . . . (c) [a]ny subagency of a public agency which is created by or pursuant to statute, ordinance, or other legislative act, including but not limited to planning commissioners, library or park boards, commission, and agencies . . .” RCW 42.30.020(1)

“Action” means “the transaction of the official business of a public agency by a governing body including but not limited to receipt of public testimony, deliberations, discussions, considerations, reviews, evaluations and final actions . . .” RCW 42.30.020(3).

“Governing Body” is defined as “the multimember board, commission, committee, council, or other policy or rule-making body of a public agency, or any committee thereof when the committee acts on behalf of the governing body, conducts hearings, or takes testimony or public comment.” RCW 42.30.020(2).

Whether the Commission is a public agency or governing body for purposes of the OPMA depends on the nature of how the Commission was created and its function within the City. A mayor and ad hoc committees established by the mayor have not been found to be “governing bodies” subject to the OPMA.⁷ However, a task force formed by the City of Lakewood’s Planning Advisory Board was determined to be “governing body of a public agency” because it was created as a committee of the Planning Board, and took testimony and public comments, conducted hearings and acted on behalf of the Planning Board and city council. *Clark v. City of Lakewood*, 259 F.3d 996, 1013-1014 (9th Cir. 2001).

⁷ See *Washington Public Trust Advocates v. City of Spokane*, 120 Wn. App. 892, 903 (2004); see also *Salmon for All v. Dept. of Fisheries*, 118 Wn.2d 270, 277 (1992).

A. The following actions were found to not violate the OPMA or were not subject to the OPMA:

1. Where quorum is gathered, no violation if no “action” takes place; no action when there is no official business of the agency transacted. *In re Recall of Estey*, 104 Wn.2d 597 (1985); *see also In re Recall of Roberts*, 115 Wn.2d 551 (1990).
2. State agency governed by single individual director does not have “governing body.” *Salmon for All v. Dept. of Fisheries*, 118 Wn.2d 270, 277 (1992). County auditor’s office governed by single elected auditor did not have “governing body.” *Loeffelholz v. Citizens for Leaders with Ethics and Accountability Now*, 119 Wn. App. 665, 703 (2004).
3. Interstate “compact” consisting of representatives from the Washington Department of Fisheries and Oregon government was not a “governing body” subject to the OPMA. *Salmon*, 118 Wn.2d at 277-78.
4. Negotiations of employees of a state agency involved with other jurisdictions do not constitute a “governing body,” although a governing body may ratify or accept such negotiations later (which would be subject to OPMA). *Salmon*, 118 Wn.2d at 278.
5. Telephone lobbying between commissioners would violate the OPMA; however in this case superior court found no telephone lobbying occurred and regardless of whether it occurred, such action would not invalidate subsequent final vote taken in proper public meeting. *Organization to Preserve Agricultural Lands v. Adams County*, 128 Wn.2d 869 (1996).
6. Candid discussion between city council, legal counsel and city manager as to manager’s decision to join litigation regarding state initiative in executive session was proper; no vote was taken when councilmembers did not block city manager’s decision to join lawsuit, and manager had authority but wanted to discuss advantages and disadvantages with council members and legal counsel. *In re Recall of Lakewood City Council Members*, 144 Wn.2d 583, 587 (2001).
7. Meetings or gatherings between legislative members-elect that occur prior to being sworn in. *Wood v. Battleground School District*, 107 Wn. App. 550, 561 (2001).
8. No “meeting” occurs where less than a majority of the governing body meets. *Wood*, 107 Wn. App. at 564.
9. “Mere use” or “passive receipt” of email is not violation, nor are email communications unrelated to the governing body’s business. *Wood*, 107 Wn. App. at 564-65.
10. Meetings between the mayor and special counsel regarding litigation conferences are not within definition of “public agency” or “governing body.” *Washington Public Trust Advocates v. City of Spokane*, 120 Wn. App. 892, 903 (2004).

11. Although county canvassing board was a public agency with a governing body, there is no violation where no evidence that a majority of the board's members ever met in contravention of the OPMA exists. *Loeffelholz*, 119 Wn. App. at 703.
12. Seasonal election workers working on canvassing of ballots were not organized by statute or any other provision of law into either a "public agency" or "governing body". *Loeffelholz*, 119 Wn. App. at 703.

B. The following actions were found to violate the OPMA or be subject to the OPMA:

1. Closed meetings by faculty of the University of Washington Law School (which was determined to be "governing body" of sub-agency of the board of regents of the University). *Cathcart v. Andersen*, 85 Wn.2d 102 (1975).
2. Public meeting held without 24-hours' notice to approve legal action was improper special meeting because teacher strike did not constitute "emergency" exception to notice requirements. *Mead School Dist. No. 354 v. Mead Education Ass'n*, 85 Wn.2d 140 (1975).
3. Balloting to arrive at consensus candidate during executive session constituted "final action" prohibited during executive session; final action could occur without formal motion. *Miller v. City of Tacoma*, 138 Wn.2d 318 (1999).
4. Non-public meetings held by Adult Entertainment Task Force; task force was created as committee of Planning Advisory Board and took testimony and public comments, conducted hearings and acted on behalf of the Planning Advisory Board and the City Council (both the Board and Council were determined to be "governing bodies" of a "public agency"). *Clark v. City of Lakewood*, 259 F.3d 996 (9th Cir. 2001).
5. Email messages that include a quorum of the legislative body in which discussions or information is communicated that is intended to transact the governing body's official business. *Wood*, 107 Wn. App. at 565(A meeting does not require the contemporaneous physical presence of the members).
6. City council approval of settlement in executive session by "collective positive decision." *Feature Realty, Inc. v. City of Spokane*, 331 F.3d 1082 (9th Cir. 2003).
7. Washington Association of County Officials (a professional entity with statutory recognition and duties) which receives public dollars is subject to the OPMA. *West v. Washington Ass'n of County Officials*, 162 Wn. App. 120 (2011).

C. Committees:

A committee such as finance or a budget committee that contains a quorum of a body and takes "action" and "acts on behalf of the legislative body" is subject to the OPMA. Legislative history and an Attorney General Opinion ("AGO") suggest that a committee meeting containing less than a quorum of a body, where the members simply receive or discuss matters with staff and make recommendation to the legislative body, is not subject to the OPMA.

This issue is subject to the following analysis:

A meeting is defined by statute as “meetings at which action is taken.” RCW 42.30.020(4).

“Action” means “the transaction of the official business of a public agency by a governing body including but not limited to receipt of public testimony, deliberations, discussions, considerations, reviews, evaluations and final actions . . .” RCW 42.30.020(3).

“Governing body” means the multimember board, commission, committee, council, or other policy or rule-making body of a public agency, or any committee thereof when the committee acts on behalf of the governing body, conducts hearings, or takes testimony or public comment.” RCW 42.30.020(2).

The Act further applies to subagencies, in that the definition of a “public agency” includes:

“Any subagency of a public agency which is created by or pursuant to statute, ordinance, or other legislative act, including but not limited to planning commissions, library or park boards, commissions, and agencies.” RCW 42.30.020(1)(c).

See AGO 1986 No. 16 which discussing the law as originally enacted, stated in pertinent part as follows:

Thus, as enacted in 1971, the Act did not apply to committees, subcommittees, and other groups that were not created by or pursuant to statute, ordinance, or other legislative act.

In 1983 the legislature amended RCW 40.32.020(2), the definition of governing body, adding the language “or any committee thereof when the committee acts on behalf of the governing body, conducts hearings, or takes testimony or public comment.”

Wash. AGO 1986 No. 16, at 3, opines that:

It appears to us that the purpose of this amendment was to extend the coverage of the Act to committees, subcommittees, and other groups that are not created by or pursuant to statute, ordinance, or other legislative act . . . In our opinion the term “committee thereof” includes all committees created by a governing body pursuant to its executive authority as opposed to a specific statute, ordinance, or other legislative act. Thus, “committee thereof” includes committees composed solely of a minority of the members of the governing body. It also includes committees composed of nonmembers of the governing body.

Wash. AGO 1986 No. 16, at 4, continues:

The second reason for our conclusion is the plain meaning of the words “committee thereof.” Neither of these words is defined in the statute. Thus, we must resort to their usual and ordinary meaning. The term “committee” is defined as “2a: a body of persons delegated to consider, investigate, or take action upon and usu. to report concerning some matter of business; . . .” Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 458 (1971).

The term “thereof” is defined as: “1: of that: of it . . . 2: from that clause, from that particular: Therefrom . . .” Webster’s Third New International Dictionary 2372 (1971). There are two definitions of the word “thereof.” The first definition would seem to limit the composition of committees to members of the governing body. However the second definition includes any committee the governing body brings into being.

Wash. AGO 1986 No. 16, at 4, continues:

We find nothing in the language of the Act or its legislative history to indicate that the Legislature intended the more restrictive first definition. Also the policy of the Act and the legislative declaration that the statute be liberally construed support our application to the broader definition of the word “thereof.”

Wash. AGO 1986 No. 16, at 7, further considered a colloquy between legislators which is recorded as follows:

Mr. Isaacson: “Would the bill apply to the meeting of a budget committee consisting of less than a majority of the governing body, discussing the budget with a department head?”

Ms. Hine: “No, Representative Isaacson.”

Based upon the above, Wash. AGO 1986 No. 16, at 7 concludes:

In our judgment, this legislative history establishes that the Legislature intended the narrower definition of the phrases “acts on behalf of.” Based on this narrow definition, we conclude that a committee acts of behalf of the governing body when it exercises actual or de facto decision making authority for the governing body. This is in contrast to the situation where the committee simply provides advice or information to the governing body. In our opinion such advisory committees do not act on behalf of the governing body and are therefore not subject to the Act.

Prior case law interpreting this issue is mixed. See *Cathcart v. Anderson*, 85 Wn.2d 102 (1975) where the court found that the faculty of the University of Washington Law School was subject to the Act because it was a “policy or rulemaking body.” See also *Refai v. Central Washington University*, 49 Wn. App. 1 (1987), where the court, reviewing the prior version of the statute, found that a Faculty Senate Executive Committee charged with formulating a layoff plan for review by University Board of Trustees was not a governing body subject to the Act. The authority of this committee in *Refai*, is described as follows:

Here, section 3.78A of the faculty code provided that once the president declares a state of financial exigency he will direct the vice president and the SEC to develop a layoff plan. After the vice president and the SEC evaluate the declaration of financial exigency and the cause or causes of the layoff, they are to develop a layoff plan, make it available for review and comment, and submit it with a recommendation to the president. The president shall then decide whether

to implement the plan as presented or to propose modifications to the vice president and the Senate Executive Committee.

Id. at 13. The court concluded saying, “We reject this reasoning because we are not persuaded the SEC’s formulation of a layoff plan is a “policy or rule making” function; the SEC merely makes recommendations subject to the president’s modifications.” *Id.* at 13.

See also *Clark v. City of Lakewood*, 259 F.3d 996, 1013-1014, (2001). *Clark* concluded that a Planning Advisory Board’s Adult Entertainment Task Force was subject to the Act. The court concluded as follows:

The Task Force was created as a committee of the Planning Advisory Board (a “governing body”) and it took testimony and public comments, conducted hearings and acted on behalf of the board and the City Council (both “public agencies”). This places it squarely within the ambit of RCW 42.30.020(2).

Clark also distinguished *Refai*, *supra*, stating:

The *Refai* court, however, applied an older, narrower definition of governing bodies which limited governing bodies to those groups that make policies or rules. . . . *Refai* itself states that the faculty senate executive committee would probably have been considered a governing body under the then recently enacted new definition of governing bodies.

In *Clark* the Task Force conducted at least 10 meetings, the majority closed to the public.

See also *Eugster v. City of Spokane*, 128 Wn. App. 1 (2005). In this case the court found that three council members discussing city business does not violate the Act. The court stated: “No meeting takes place, and the Act does not apply, if the public agency lacks a quorum.”

The *Eugster* court relied upon *Wood v. Battleground Sch. Dist.* 107 Wn. App. 550, 558 (2001) where the legislative body met by e-mail, and *Loeffelholz v. Citizens for Leaders with Ethics and Accountability Now*, 119 Wn. App. 665, 701, *review denied* 152 Wn.2d 1023 (2004), which stands only for the proposition that individuals working for the elected auditor while reviewing and counting ballots are not subject to the Act.

A more recent AGO opinion, Wash. AGO 2010 No. 9, provides some additional guidance:

We concluded in 2006 that a quorum of city or county council members could attend a public meeting called by a third party without violating the Act, as long as the council members did not take action. AGO 2006 No. 6. We emphasized that whether members take action depends on whether the particular circumstances fall within the “transaction of the official business” of the governing body. AGO 2006 No. 6, at 2. For example, council members are taking action where they deliberate or discuss a decision that they might eventually make. AGO 2006 No. 6, at 2 (citing *In re Recall of Beasley*, 128 Wn.2d 419, 908 P.2d 878 (1996)).

Additionally, action occurs where a governing body receives public testimony. Wash. AGO 2006 No. 6, at 2.

See also Wash. AGO 1971 No. 33 for an overview of the application of the Act.

See also the most recent publication from the Municipal Research and Services Center, “The Open Public Meetings Act” June 2016. With respect to whether or not a committee is a subagency subject to the act, it states as follows:

According to the attorney general’s office, a board or a commission or other body [created by the legislature] is not a subagency governed by the Act . . . unless it possesses some aspect of policy or rulemaking authority. In other words, its “advice” while not binding upon the agency with which it relates . . . , must nevertheless be legally a necessary antecedent to that agencies claim.

The same publication with respect to a committee of a governing body, states as follows:

In some circumstances, the Act applies to a committee of a governing body. As a practical matter, city or county legislative bodies are usually the only governing bodies with committees to which the Act may apply. A committee of a city or county legislative body will be subject to the Act in the following circumstances:

- When it acts on behalf of the legislative body;
- When it conducts hearings; or
- When it takes testimony or public comment.

When a committee is not doing any of the above, it is not subject to the Act.

The most recent decision touching on this issue is found at *Citizens Alliance v. San Juan County*, 184 Wn.2d 428, 444 (2015), which established the following test when determining whether the OPMA applied:

(1) a majority of the governing body members participated in a committee meeting with the collective intent of transacting the governing bodies business, or (2) the committee was created by the governing body, and (3) that it exercised decision-making authority on behalf of the governing body.:

In *Citizens Alliance*, the court found that an informal group of county officials and employees, formed to discuss the state-mandated update of the County’s critical area ordinance, did not meet this criteria.

D. Confidentiality:

RCW 42.23.070 provides general ethics and conflicts rules:

1. No municipal officer may use his or her position to secure special privileges or exemptions for himself, herself, or others.

2. No municipal officer may, directly or indirectly, give or receive or agree to receive any compensation, gift, reward, or gratuity from a source except the employing municipality, for a matter connected with or related to the officer's services as such an officer unless otherwise provided for by law.
3. No municipal officer may accept employment or engage in business or professional activity that the officer might reasonably expect would require or induce him or her by reason of his office position to disclose confidential information acquired by reason of his or her official position.
4. No municipal officer may disclose confidential information gained by reason of the officer's position, nor may the officer otherwise use such information for his or her personal gain or benefit.

It should be noted that if a contract is made in violation of chapter 42.23 RCW, it is deemed:

. . . void and the performance thereof, in full or in part, by a contracting party shall not be the basis of any claim against the municipality. RCW 42.23.050.

An officer violating the provisions of chapter 42.23 RCW is also subject to a penalty in the amount of \$500 in addition to other liability or penalty that may be imposed by law and such violation may be grounds for forfeiture of office. See RCW 42.23.050.

Criminal offenses that may arise from actions contrary to chapter 42.23 RCW include RCW 9A.68.030 "Receiving or granting unlawful compensation," RCW 9A.68.040 "Trading in public office," and RCW 9A.68.050 "Trading in special influence." Public officials should also be mindful of RCW 9.92.120, which mandates forfeiture of public office as well as disqualification "ever afterward" from holding any public office upon the conviction of a public officer of any felony or malfeasance in office.

V. Public Records Act.

The Public Records Act (the "PRA") is set forth in chapter 42.56 RCW. The primary purpose of the PRA "is to foster governmental transparency and accountability by making public records available to Washington's citizens." *Doe ex rel. Roe v. Washington State Patrol*, 185 Wn.2d 363, 371 (2016). The PRA requires disclosure of any "public record." It was adopted in 1972 and courts are to liberally construe the PRA and to narrowly construe its exemptions in favor of disclosure. There are over 150 exemptions to the PRA, some of which "are contained within the PRA itself." *Doe ex rel. Roe*, 185 Wn.2d at 371; *see also* RCW 42.56.210 - .480.

A. What is a Public Record?

A public record is defined in RCW 42.56.010(3) as set forth below. Courts have broken the definition into three distinct requirements and each part must be satisfied in order for the writing to be a public record:

A public record includes: "(1) any writing (2) containing information relating to the conduct of government or the performance of any governmental or proprietary function (3) prepared, owned, used or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or

characteristics.” *Tiberino v. Spokane County*, 103 Wn. App. 680 (2000) (quoting *Confederated Tribes v. Johnson*, 135 Wn.2d 734, 746 (1998) (breaking down three requirements); see RCW 42.56.010(3). Courts have gone so far as to construe a public record “as referring to nearly any conceivable government record related to the conduct of government.” *Cedar Grove Composting, Inc. v. City of Marysville*, 188 Wn. App. 695, 717 (2015).

The definition of an “agency” is broad, encompassing all state and local agencies. RCW 42.56.010(1). A “state agency” includes “every state office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or other state agency.” *Id.* Further, a “local agency” includes “every county, city, town, municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation, or special purpose district, or any office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency thereof, or other local public agency.” *Id.*

With regard to the third requirement, courts have explained that a document will be “used” by an agency when information in the document is “either: (1) employed for; (2) applied to; or (3) made instrumental to a governmental end or purpose.” *Concerned Ratepayers Ass’n v. Public Utility Dist. No. 1*, 138 Wn.2d 950, 960 (1999).

The court in *Concerned Ratepayers* continued by explaining that the critical inquiry is whether the requested information bears a nexus with the agency’s decision-making process. A nexus between the information at issue and an agency’s decision-making process exists where the information relates not only to the conduct or performance of the agency or its proprietary function, but is also a relevant factor in the agency’s action. *Id.*

Finally, the court stated “Thus, mere reference to a document that has no relevance to an agency’s conduct or performance may not constitute ‘use,’ but information that is reviewed, evaluated or referred to and has an impact on an agency’s decision-making process would be within the parameters of the [PRA].” *Id.*, at 961; see also *Olsen v. King County*, 106 Wn. App. 616 (2001). In *Concerned Ratepayers*, the court found that a technical report created by and owned by a private entity that was referred to throughout the government’s decision-making process, even though it was ultimately not relied upon, was a public record. Moreover, it has been noted that “[a] record that is prepared and held by a third party, without more, is not a public record.” *Nissen v. Pierce Cty.*, 183 Wn.2d 863, 882, 357 P.3d 45 (2015). However, when an agency “evaluat[es], review[s], or refer[s]” to a record in the course of its business, the agency “uses” the record within the meaning of the PRA.” *Id.* (underlining added).

Generally speaking, even when an exemption is applicable, “the Public Records Act does not allow withholding of records in their entirety. Instead, agencies must parse individual records and must withhold only those portions which come under a specific exemption.” *Progressive Animal Welfare Soc. v. Univ. of Washington*, 125 Wn.2d 243, 261 (1994).

At the same time, courts have recognized that the PRA “was not enacted to facilitate unbridled searches of an agency’s property.” *Hangartner v. City of Seattle*, 151 Wn.2d 439, 448 (2004). *Hangartner* held that “a proper request under the PDA [PRA] must identify with reasonable clarity those documents that are desired, and a party cannot satisfy this requirement by simply requesting all of an agency’s documents.” *Id.* at 448. However, shortly after *Hangartner*, the legislature reacted by codifying the 2005 revision of RCW 42.56.080, which in pertinent part

states, “[a]gencies shall not deny a request for identifiable public records solely on the basis that the request is overbroad.” (Underlining added).

Although the text of RCW 42.56.080 changed, the court has still interpreted the PRA as requiring “agencies to respond to request for only ‘identifiable public records.’” *Wright v. State*, 176 Wn. App. 585, 592 (2013). It has also been recognized that “[a] party seeking public records under the PRA must, ‘at a minimum, provide notice that the request is made pursuant to the [PRA] and identify the documents with reasonable clarity to allow the agency to locate them.’” *Id.* (citing *Hangartner*, 151 Wn.2d at 447 (underlining added)).

B. Email Records:

The fact that the Commission may be comprised of private individuals who may communicate through personal or non-City email systems does not categorically remove or exempt the emails from the PRA. Courts have found that personal emails, personal email addresses and information on personal hard drives can be public records subject to disclosure.

Below is a list of court cases that address email specifically:

1. Personal emails sent by employee while at work that gave rise to her dismissal were public records. See *Tiberino*;
2. Emails between city council-members sent and received from both city and private computers that contained any information regarding government conduct were public records. *Mechling v. City of Monroe*, 152 Wn. App. 830 (2009); and
3. Metadata from email was public record and City was given opportunity to search deputy mayor’s home computer hard drive for necessary information in order to provide record. *O’Neill v. City of Shoreline*, 170 Wn.2d 138 (2010).

C. Exemptions:

There are numerous exemptions under the PRA. Exemptions that may be pertinent with regard to the Commission include:

1. **Documents where disclosure would invade a person’s right to privacy** (RCW 42.56.050);
 - Generally, a right to privacy applies ‘only to the intimate details of one’s personal and private life.’” *Martin v. Riverside Sch. Dist. No. 416*, 180 Wn. App. 28, 33 (2014).
 - A person’s privacy “is invaded or violated only if disclosure of information about the person: (1) Would be highly offensive to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public.” RCW 42.56.050.
 - Even if the disclosure of the information would be offensive to the employee, it shall be disclosed if there is a legitimate or reasonable public interest in the

disclosure. *Tiberino v. Spokane County*, 103 Wash.App. 680, 689, 13 P.3d 1104 (2000).

2. Personal information (RCW 42.56.230);

- RCW 42.56.230 provides an extensive list of personal information that is exempt from public inspection for purposes of the PRA

- Of importance, RCW 42.56.230(3) exempts “[p]ersonal information in files maintained for employees, appointees, or elected officials of any public agency to the extent that disclosure would violate their right to privacy.”

- Courts have analyzed this exemption, finding that “when a complaint regarding misconduct during the course of public employment is substantiated or results in some sort of discipline, an employee does not have a right to privacy in the complaint.” *Bellevue John Does 1-11 v. Bellevue Sch. Dist. #405*, 164 Wn.2d 199, 215 (2008). However, unsubstantiated complaints and allegations of public employees are construed differently, and have been found to be exempt from PRA disclosure. *See id.* at 216.

3. Certain investigative, law enforcement, and crime victims records (RCW 42.56.240);

- RCW 42.56.240(1) primarily exempts police investigative records from disclosure, the “nondisclosure of which is essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any person’s right to privacy.” This “investigative records” exemption under 42.56.240(1) contains two prongs known as “privacy” and “law enforcement.” *Does v. King Cty.*, 192 Wn. App. 10, 25-26 (2015).

- Satisfying either prong establishes a valid exemption. To satisfy the “privacy” prong, “[a] party asserting a privacy-based PRA exemption must prove that disclosure is both highly offensive to a reasonable person and not of legitimate concern to the public.” *Id.* at 26. On the other hand, the “law enforcement” prong will only be satisfied if it can be shown that “the effectiveness of law enforcement would be compromised by disclosure.” *Koenig v. Thurston Cty.*, 175 Wn.2d 837, 861 (2012). Moreover, a document cannot be found exempt under a justification of essential to law enforcement if “it does not enforce law.” *Predisik v. Spokane Sch. Dist. No. 81*, 182 Wn.2d 896, 909 (2015).

- Additionally, RCW 42.56.240(2) applies to victims and witnesses. This subsection exempts “information revealing the identity of persons who are witnesses to or victims of crime or who file complaints with investigative, law enforcement, or penology agencies...if disclosure would endanger any person’s life, physical safety, or property.” Notably, only complaints made to “investigative, law enforcement or penology agencies” will be protected under the PRA. Courts have thus found that the PRA offers no protection to complaints made within the employment context when a legal charge or complaint is not also filed with an investigative, law enforcement, or penology agency. *See Brouillet v. Cowles Publishing Co.*, 114 Wn.2d 788, 795-96 (1990); *Predisik*, 182 Wn.2d at 909.

- Courts have found that generally, RCW 42.56.240 “requires the nondisclosure of information compiled by law enforcement and contained in an open and active police investigation file because it is essential for effective law enforcement. The language of the statute provides for a categorical exemption for all records and information in these files.” *Newman v. King County*, 133 Wn.2d 565, 574 (1997). However, the categorical exemption ends “where the suspect has been arrested and the matter referred to the prosecutor....” *Cowles Pub. Co. v. Spokane Police Dept.*, 139 Wn.2d 472, 479 (1999).

- Outside of the categorical exemption, information in investigative files may still be exempted, but must be determined on a case-by-case basis and such determination will rely heavily on facts demonstrating that nondisclosure is essential for effective law enforcement. *See id.*; *see also Cowles Pub. Co. v. State Patrol*, 109 Wn.2d 712, 729 (1988). In *State Patrol*, the records at issue were internal investigations that were conducted pursuant to established procedures. The agencies had already released the reports but had redacted names of officers, witnesses, and complaining parties. In finding that such redaction was proper, the court relied heavily on the factual demonstration that disclosing such information would limit complaints and officer participation due to the possibility of public ridicule and thus would make law enforcement ineffective for such internal investigations. *Id.* But *see Ames v. City of Fircrest*, 71 Wn. App. 284, 295-96 (1993) (where police chief had been placed on administrative leave pending investigation and name was already public, he failed to meet burden to show that release of the investigation or his name would make law enforcement ineffective).

4. Attorney-client privileged information (RCW 42.56.070; RCW 5.60.060(2));

- RCW 42.56.070(1) provides that an agency must disclose public records “unless the record falls within the specific exemptions of *subsection (6) of this section, this chapter, or other statute which exempts or prohibits disclosure of specific information or records.”

- The court in *Hangartner v. City of Seattle*, 151 Wn.2d 439, 452 (2004) held that the attorney client privilege statute, RCW 5.60.060(2)(a), qualifies as an “other statute” under the PRA and as such, records and documents that fall under RCW 5.60.060(2)(a) are exempt. While some claim that *Hangartner* was effectively overruled by the recent narrow definition of “other statute” adopted in *Doe ex rel. Roe v. Washington State Patrol*, 185 Wn.2d 363 (2016), the court made it clear that such was not the case. In a footnote, the court noted that under the new rule, RCW 5.60.060(2)(a) still qualifies as an “other statute”, as “the attorney-client privilege statute used broad prohibitive language to prevent the disclosure of privileged documents in particular situations.” *Doe ex rel. Roe*, 185 Wn.2d at 385, n.5.

5. Attorney work-product (RCW 42.56.290); and

- RCW 42.56.290 exempts “records would not be available to another party under the rules of pretrial discovery for causes pending in the superior courts are exempt from disclosure under this chapter.”

- The Washington Supreme Court in *Limstrom v. Ladenburg*, 136 Wn.2d 595, 611, 963 P.2d 869 (1998) broadly defined work product as documents and other tangible things that:

- (1) Show legal research and opinions, mental impressions, theories, or conclusions of the attorney or of other representatives of a party;
- (2) Are an attorney's written notes or memoranda of factual statements or investigation; and
- (3) Are formal or written statements of fact, or other tangible facts, gathered by an attorney in preparation for or in anticipation of litigation.

6. Documents created as part of the deliberative process (RCW 42.56.280).

- Under RCW 42.56.280, preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, and intra-agency memorandums in which explain opinions are expressed or policies formulated or recommended are exempt from disclosure under the PRA.
- Does not apply to specific records which are publicly cited by an agency in connection with agency action.



Voucher Certification and Approval

City of Kenmore

DATE RANGE:

12/31/2019-01/24/2020

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the materials have been furnished, the services rendered or the labor performed as described herein, that any advance payment is due and payable pursuant to a contract or is available as an option for full or partial fulfillment of a contractual obligation, and the the claim is a just, due and unpaid obligation against the City of Kenmore and that I am authorized to authenticate and certify to said claim. The following checks and electronic payments are approved for payment:

Total Check #s 44183 through 44299: \$1,134,778.82

Total Payroll/Taxes/Flexible Spending/Retirement & Health Savings Acct Electronic Deposits Dated: 01/17/2020: \$158,425.52

Investment Purchase 1/22/2020 in the amount of : \$1,001,154.00

[Signature] 1-29-20

City Manager / Date

[Signature] 1/24/2020

Finance Director / Date

Vendor Name	Check #	Date	Description	Amount
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES	44183	12/31/2019	4th Qtr L&I Calculation on Volunteer Hours	23.50
WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF REVENUE	44184	12/31/2019	Use Tax Due on Goods Not Taxed in 2019	1,943.99
CALPORTLAND COMPANY	44185	01/17/2020	Sand for Sandbags	324.42
CAROLYN LAW	44186	01/17/2020	19-C2059 Q4 2019 Logboom& Squire's Public Art	2,875.00
COLUMBIA RIDGE LANDFILL	44187	01/17/2020	Dec. Street Sweeper Disposal Fees	1,278.41
CONTRACT LAND STAFF LLC	44188	01/17/2020	Dec. 2019 Squire's Landing Land Conversion	3,721.66
DEBO, ALEXANDER	44189	01/17/2020	Hangar Deposit Refund - 12/23 Suan Harrison Event	150.00
ERIK D PLUMBER LLC	44190	01/17/2020	Hangar Bldg. Restroom Repair	165.00
FLEMINGS HOLIDAY LIGHTING LLC	44191	01/17/2020	2019 Holiday Lights Installation/Removal	5,174.70
JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP	44192	01/17/2020	Dec. 2019 W. Sammamish Bridge Consulting	17,252.24
KING COUNTY FINANCE	44193	01/17/2020	Dec. Dump Fees	173.40
MOTT MACDONALD GROUP, INC.	44194	01/17/2020	Nov. 2019 Log Boom Park & Squire's Consulting	234,277.16
NORTH COAST ELECTRIC COMPANY	44195	01/17/2020	City Hall Maintenance Supplies	83.63
NORTHSHORE FIRE DEPT	44196	01/17/2020	December Fire Marshal Plan Review	200.00
NORTHSHORE UTILITY DIST	44197	01/17/2020	December Vehicle Maintenance & Fuel	5,092.56
NORTHSHORE YOUTH SOCCER ASSOC.	44198	01/17/2020	Refund for Missed Field Time @ Moorlands	44.00
O'CONNOR CONSULTING GROUP, LLC	44199	01/17/2020	Dec. 2019 Lakepointe Feasibility Study	5,000.00
PUGET SOUND ENERGY	44200	01/17/2020	December Street Light Charges	9,105.91
REPUBLIC SERVICES	44201	01/17/2020	Dec. Hangar Bldg. Solid Waste Services	551.46
SOUND PUBLISHING, INC.	44202	01/17/2020	Bothell/Kenmore Reporter Tree Lighting Ad	354.33

STATE OF WA DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING	44203	01/17/2020	Code Enforcement License Plate Lookup	0.44
TOTAL LANDSCAPE CORP	44204	01/17/2020	Dec. Parks Landscape Maintenance	2,255.00
TOWN CENTER HARDWARE	44205	01/17/2020	Dec. Purchases of Public Works Tools/Equipment	47.27
US POSTAL SERVICE (HASLER)	44206	01/17/2020	6/1/19-1/16/20 Postage Meter Refill	4,422.83
AFLAC	44207	01/17/2020	Employee Medical/Disability Plans	360.00
AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE GPO/4005	44208	01/17/2020	Life Insurance	279.92
AWC EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	44209	01/17/2020	Employee Health Insurance	58,803.60
AWC EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	44210	01/17/2020	Void	-
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES	44211	01/17/2020	City of Kenmore	1,469.20
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT	44212	01/17/2020	Paid Family & Medical Leave	621.80
ICMA RETIREMENT C/O ALLFIRST BANK/109964	44213	01/17/2020	City of Kenmore 401a	17,455.84
ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457 / 304745	44214	01/17/2020	ICMA 457 Deferred Comp	5,830.86
LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE	44215	01/17/2020	Life Ins/ADD & LTD	1,357.81
NATIONAL LIFE OF VERMONT	44216	01/17/2020	Life Insurance	123.17
STATE OF FLORIDA DISBURSEMENT UNIT	44217	01/17/2020	Employee Deduction	275.00
UNITED WAY OF KING COUNTY	44218	01/17/2020	Employee Charitable Contribution	37.50
A+ CONFERENCING	44219	01/24/2020	Conference Calls	50.59
ALPHAGRAPHS	44220	01/24/2020	Business Cards	142.58
AM TEST, INC	44221	01/24/2020	Swamp Creek Water Testing for Dec.	225.00
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS	44222	01/24/2020	Summer Concert Music License Fees	363.00
APWA/WA CHAPTER	44223	01/24/2020	Public Works Training	1,500.00
ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INC.	44224	01/24/2020	Refill Generator Fuel Tank	1,536.49
ASSOCIATION OF WA CITIES	44225	01/24/2020	2020 AWC City Memberships	19,228.95
BANNER BANK DB	44226	01/24/2020	Bothell Chamber/AWC/DRSI/Cedar River	333.99
BANNER BANK NO	44227	01/24/2020	Jimmy Johns/Kenmore Camera/K.C. Parks/Kenmore Air	2,775.95
BANNER BANK RK	44228	01/24/2020	La Conner Lodge/Seattle Times/WA State Ferries	633.96
BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW	44229	01/24/2020	19-C2095 Atty Svcs - Frontier Cable Franchise Rev.	461.50
BOTHELL KENMORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	44230	01/24/2020	2020 Annual Chamber of Commerce Dues	1,500.00
BULGER SAFE & LOCK, INC.	44231	01/24/2020	Key for Rhododendron Park Dumpster	54.50
CALPORTLAND COMPANY	44232	01/24/2020	Fill Sand for Public Works Yard	331.39
CANON FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.	44233	01/24/2020	Jan. 2nd Floor Copier Lease	265.84
CAROLYN LAW	44234	01/24/2020	19-C2059 Public Art Consulting Services	2,637.50
CHRISTEN ESTATES, LLC	44235	01/24/2020	Refund Deposit PRJ16-0117/ENG18-0247	7,500.00
CITY OF BELLEVUE	44236	01/24/2020	Quarterly Human Services Pooled Program	13,236.25
CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK	44237	01/24/2020	2020 NEMCO Annual Membership Dues	48,111.00
CITYWORKS/ AZTECA SYSTEMS INC.	44238	01/24/2020	Training	1,350.00
CITYWORKS/ AZTECA SYSTEMS INC.	44239	01/24/2020	Software 1/16-4/16/2020 & Training	2,750.00
COMCAST	44240	01/24/2020	Dec. City Hall/Hangar Bldg/Incubator Internet	2,201.80

COMCAST	44241	01/24/2020	Dec. City Hall Phone Svcs	370.83
COMCAST BUSINESS	44242	01/24/2020	1/10-2/9/20 Squire's Landing Internet	69.95
COMCAST BUSINESS	44243	01/24/2020	1/14-2/13 City Hall Internet/Cable	152.20
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY	44244	01/24/2020	NPDES Annual Permit	18,077.85
ELECTRONIC BUSINESS MACHINES	44245	01/24/2020	Dec. B/W & Color Charges for 2nd Floor Copier	459.37
EVER MARK, LLC	44246	01/24/2020	Bridge Giveaways	310.20
GRADE, INC.	44247	01/24/2020	19-C2015 Arrowhead Drainage Improvements	1,030.24
GRAINGER	44248	01/24/2020	Spill Containment Materials	708.42
HDR ENGINEERING, INC	44249	01/24/2020	16-C1625 11/24-12/31/19 Juanita Dr. Ped/Bike	60,046.14
HONEY BUCKET	44250	01/24/2020	1/13-2/9/20 Public Works Yard Rental	150.15
HUANG, ANGELINA	44251	01/24/2020	PRJ2006-036/ENG16-0476 Deposit Refund	7,500.00
JET CITY PRINTING	44252	01/24/2020	Printing of 2020 Sponsorship Brochure	173.25
KENMORE COMMERCIAL LLC	44253	01/24/2020	February Incubator Lease Payment	3,367.04
KING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION	44254	01/24/2020	4th Quarter Human Svcs Funding	250.00
KING COUNTY FINANCE	44255	01/24/2020	Dec. Road Svcs - Signs/Signals	9,596.62
KING COUNTY FINANCE	44256	01/24/2020	Dec. Adult/Juvenile Detention Maint.	3,418.70
KING COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION	44257	01/24/2020	2020 Annual Dues	50.00
LAKE CITY PICTURE FRAMING	44258	01/24/2020	Framing/Picture for Retiring City Attorney	211.83
MANAGEMENT PARTNERS	44259	01/24/2020	Financial Sustainability Consulting Svcs	3,400.00
MARY'S PLACE	44260	01/24/2020	4th Qtr Human Services Funding	7,334.00
MUNIMANAGE, LLC	44261	01/24/2020	17-C1809 December Consulting Services	1,320.00
NORTH COAST ELECTRIC COMPANY	44262	01/24/2020	Facility Maintenance Supplies	313.56
NORTHSHORE ROTARY CLUB	44263	01/24/2020	Meals & Quarterly Dues	231.00
NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT	44264	01/24/2020	2019 Human Services Funding	1,000.00
NORTHSHORE SENIOR CENTER	44265	01/24/2020	4th Quarter Human Svcs Funding	6,250.00
NORTHSHORE SENIOR CENTER	44266	01/24/2020	4th Qtr Adult Day Health Center	500.00
NORTHSHORE SENIOR CENTER	44267	01/24/2020	4th Quarter Transportation Funding	1,650.00
NORTHSHORE UTILITY DIST	44268	01/24/2020	11/15-1/15 Water/Sewer Bills	1,756.57
NORTHSHORE YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES	44269	01/24/2020	4th Qtr Human Services Funding	4,000.00
OFFICE DEPOT	44270	01/24/2020	Misc. Office Supplies	605.89
OFFICE DEPOT	44271	01/24/2020	Void	-
OLSON BROTHERS PRO VAC	44272	01/24/2020	Catch Basin Cleaning	3,364.19
OSBORN CONSULTING INC.	44273	01/24/2020	19-C2012 Consulting Services	104,085.63
OSBORN CONSULTING INC.	44274	01/24/2020	12-C1081 Boatshed Design	3,942.50
OUSLEY, NANCY	44275	01/24/2020	Mileage & Toll Reimbursement	86.08
PAWS	44276	01/24/2020	Dec. Animal Sheltering Services	384.00
PHSI PURE HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC.	44277	01/24/2020	City Hall Filtered Water	101.09

PRECISION FUEL SOLUTIONS	44278	01/24/2020	City Hall Generator Fuel Testing & Cleaning	1,237.50
PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY	44279	01/24/2020	2020 Clean Air Assessment Fee	18,889.00
PUGET SOUND ENERGY	44280	01/24/2020	12/13/19-1/14/20 Gas & Electricity Charges	2,792.33
QUALITY BUSINESS SYSTEMS / WELLS FARGO	44281	01/24/2020	1/5-2/4/20 1st Floor Copier Lease	675.53
QUALITY BUSINESS SYSTEMS INC.	44282	01/24/2020	10/1-12/31/19 1st Floor Copier B/W & Color Chgs	1,418.26
RED BARN ENGINEERING, INC.	44283	01/24/2020	Engineering Consulting Services	2,142.00
SEATTLE TIMES	44284	01/24/2020	SEPA Notice for PROS Plan	735.00
SOUND CITIES ASSOC	44285	01/24/2020	2020 Dues	15,539.29
STAPLES ADVANTAGE	44286	01/24/2020	Facility Maintenance Supplies	334.96
STEWART MACNICHOLS HARMELL, INC.	44287	01/24/2020	December Public Defense Services	5,000.00
TOTAL LANDSCAPE CORP	44288	01/24/2020	January Parks Landscape Maintenance	5,025.45
U.S. BANK N.A. / CUSTODY	44289	01/24/2020	4th Quarter Bank Fees	186.00
U.S. BANK PURCHASE CARDS	44290	01/24/2020	12/18-1/14 Purchases	8,227.56
U.S. BANK PURCHASE CARDS	44291	01/24/2020	Void	-
U.S. BANK PURCHASE CARDS	44292	01/24/2020	Void	-
UTILITIES UNDERGROUND LOCATION CTR	44293	01/24/2020	Dec. Utility Locates	144.48
VAUGHAN, KENT	44294	01/24/2020	17-C1747 Hank Heron Artwork through 12/31/19	400.00
WA ASSOC OF BUILDING OFFICIALS	44295	01/24/2020	Plans Examiner Job Posting	50.00
WA ASSOC. OF SHERIFFS & POLICE CHIEFS	44296	01/24/2020	2020 Annual Dues	180.00
WA CITIES INSURANCE AUTHORITY	44297	01/24/2020	2020 Insurance Coverage	329,569.00
WA STATE DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	44298	01/24/2020	68th & 175th / 68th & 181st Traffic Signal Maint.	143.26
CHRISTEN ESTATES, LLC	44299	01/24/2020	PRJ16-0117/ENG18-0247 Deposit Refund	7,500.00
DRS 457	DFT0000583-584	01/17/2020	DRS 457 Deferred Comp	1,908.03
AVIDIA HEALTH	DFT0000585	01/17/2020	Employee Health Savings Contribution	200.00
DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS	DFT0000586-91	01/17/2020	Public Employees Retirement	31,050.42
NAVIA	DFT0000592	01/17/2020	Employee Flexible Spending Account	416.15
BANK OF AMERICA 941	DFT0000593	01/17/2020	Federal Taxes	17,865.25
PAYROLL	Electronic Dep.	1/3/2020	Direct Deposit	106,985.67
				<u>1,293,204.34</u>

Subject/Topic:

For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020

Prepared by: John Vicente, City Engineer

Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract for \$1,200,000 with KPFF Consulting Engineers for engineering on-call services.

Initial & Date

Approved by Department Head: Q 1/23/2020

Approved by City Attorney:

Approved by Finance Director: ✓

Approved by City Manager:

Exhibits/Attachments:

N/A

The City utilizes consultants for transportation projects, environmental evaluation and permitting, and planning. For the previous four years the City has utilized KPFF Consulting Engineers (KPFF) to meet this need.

The City advertised in both the Seattle Times and Daily Journal of Commerce for Statements of Qualifications (SOQ) from potential transportation civil engineering firms. Staff reviewed the SOQs before selecting 2 firms to interview. After conducting interviews, staff selected the multi-discipline, multi-firm team gathered by KPFF as the best team to meet the City's needs.

The term of the agreement will be for two years, with the opportunity to extend up to two more years at the City's discretion.

The on-call agreement will provide services for the following:

- Construction Management Services and Engineering Services for the 68th Ave Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety Project. Engineering Services will include responding to requests for information, submittal review, and any design revisions that may be needed. Construction Management Services will include inspection, construction documentation, material testing, coordination with City, contractor, utilities, and other agencies, public outreach, and change order management:.. \$920,000
- Construction Management Services and Engineering Services for the Simonds Overlay Project. Engineering Services will include responding to requests for information, submittal review, and any design revisions that may be needed. Construction Management Services will include inspection, construction documentation, material testing, coordination with City, contractor, utilities, and other agencies, public outreach, and change order management:.. \$50,000
- Assistance with transportation planning documents such as Sidewalk Priority Plan, 61st Ave Sidewalk Alternatives plan, ADA Assessment Plan, and other engineering needs as they come up: \$230,000

VIII. B. Authorize the City Manager to Execute a Contract with KPFF Cons...

The agreement with KPFF Consulting Engineers will expire December 31, 2021 with the option to extend up to two more years at the City's discretion. The cumulative contract value is estimated to be \$1,200,000 over the entire two year period. No retainer is paid for on-call consultants. Individual "task orders" are written to identify specific scopes and budgets for individual projects/tasks completed within the overall contract; no money is authorized to be spent until a task order is agreed to and signed by the City.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

Council Goal 1: To focus and emphasize multimodal transportation safety in the City of Kenmore with a specific focus on pedestrian, bicycle and other means of travel.

Council Goal 4: Implement the Walkways and Waterways projects.



**City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA**

Subject/Topic: Transportation On-call Consultant Selection Proposed Council Action/Motion: Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract for \$1,200,000 with KPFF Consulting Engineers for engineering on-call services.	For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020 Department: Public Works Engineering Prepared by: John Vicente, City Engineer <u>Initial & Date</u> Approved by Department Head: <u>Q 1/23/2020</u> Approved by City Attorney: _____ Approved by Finance Director: ✓ _____ Approved by City Manager: <u>JK</u> Exhibits/Attachments: N/A
<u>INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:</u> The City utilizes consultants for transportation projects, environmental evaluation and permitting, and planning. For the previous four years the City has utilized KPFF Consulting Engineers (KPFF) to meet this need. The City advertised in both the Seattle Times and Daily Journal of Commerce for Statements of Qualifications (SOQ) from potential transportation civil engineering firms. Staff reviewed the SOQs before selecting 2 firms to interview. After conducting interviews, staff selected the multi-discipline, multi-firm team gathered by KPFF as the best team to meet the City's needs. The term of the agreement will be for two years, with the opportunity to extend up to two more years at the City's discretion. The on-call agreement will provide services for the following: • Construction Management Services and Engineering Services for the 68th Ave Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety Project. Engineering Services will include responding to requests for information, submittal review, and any design revisions that may be needed. Construction Management Services will include inspection, construction documentation, material testing, coordination with City, contractor, utilities, and other agencies, public outreach, and change order management.. \$920,000 • Construction Management Services and Engineering Services for the Simonds Overlay Project. Engineering Services will include responding to requests for information, submittal review, and any design revisions that may be needed. Construction Management Services will include inspection, construction documentation, material testing, coordination with City, contractor, utilities, and other agencies, public outreach, and change order management.. \$50,000 • Assistance with transportation planning documents such as Sidewalk Priority Plan, 61st Ave Sidewalk Alternatives plan, ADA Assessment Plan, and other engineering needs as they come up: \$230,000	
<u>FISCAL CONSIDERATION:</u>	

The agreement with KPFF Consulting Engineers will expire December 31, 2021 with the option to extend up to two more years at the City's discretion. The cumulative contract value is estimated to be \$1,200,000 over the entire two year period. No retainer is paid for on-call consultants. Individual "task orders" are written to identify specific scopes and budgets for individual projects/tasks completed within the overall contract; no money is authorized to be spent until a task order is agreed to and signed by the City.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

Council Goal 1: To focus and emphasize multimodal transportation safety in the City of Kenmore with a specific focus on pedestrian, bicycle and other means of travel.

Council Goal 4: Implement the Walkways and Waterways projects.



City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: Interlocal Agreement with Northshore Utility District for the 68th Avenue NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project Proposed Council Action/Motion: Authorize the City Manager to enter into Contract 20-C2135 Interlocal Agreement with the Northshore Utility District to construct the District's water and sanitary sewer improvements as part of the 68th Avenue NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project.	For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020 Department: Public Works/Engineering Prepared by: Kent Vaughan, PE <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Initial & Date</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by Department Head:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">A 1/23/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by City Attorney:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by Finance Director: ✓</td> <td style="text-align: right;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by City Manager:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">RK</td> </tr> </table> Exhibits/Attachments: NA		<u>Initial & Date</u>	Approved by Department Head:	A 1/23/2020	Approved by City Attorney:	NA	Approved by Finance Director: ✓		Approved by City Manager:	RK
	<u>Initial & Date</u>										
Approved by Department Head:	A 1/23/2020										
Approved by City Attorney:	NA										
Approved by Finance Director: ✓											
Approved by City Manager:	RK										
<u>PROJECT UPDATE:</u> The 68th Avenue NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project development is nearing completion. It is anticipated that the project will be ready to advertise for bids in March 2020.											
<u>DISCUSSION:</u> During the design phase, the City of Kenmore and Northshore Utility District (District) met to discuss water and sanitary sewer conflicts with the proposed project improvements. Water main and sanitary sewer relocations and opportunities for District upgrades were identified. The District has requested that their work be included into the City's Project. The benefits to this partnership include a reduction in disruption to City residents and a cost savings to the District. The District contracted separately with the City's engineering design firm, KPFF, to design the water and sanitary sewer work and incorporate their work items into the contract documents. A separate Schedule B has been created in the construction contract to track District cost for reimbursement to City.											
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u> City staff recommends authorizing the City Manager to enter into Contract 20-C2135 interlocal agreement with the Northshore Utility District to construct the District's water and sanitary sewer work as part of the 68th Avenue NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project.											
<u>FISCAL CONSIDERATION:</u> Like past projects, the interlocal agreement requires the District to reimburse the City for all water and sanitary sewer costs including a proportional share of the City's Contract Schedule A costs for mobilization, traffic control and erosion control. Construction management costs associated with implementing District work will also be reimbursed to the City.											

Subject/Topic: Northshore Utility District Interlocal Agreement for Pontoon Boat Use.

Prepared by: Maureen Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager

Initial & Date

Approved by Department Head: DS 4/31/20

Approved by City Attorney: _____

Approved by Finance Director: _____

Approved by City Manager: ebk

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND

Interlocal Agreement Conditions: A draft contract is being reviewed by the City Attorney and will address the following conditions:

- NUD will provide the Pontoon and operator on a date and time that is mutually agreed upon by both parties.
- NUD will bill the City for an hourly rate for the equipment. NUD's 2019 Rate Resolution requires a two-hour minimum rental of the pontoon equipment (\$36.00). NUD's Rate Resolution also states that labor services shall be billed at 2.25 times the employee's gross hourly wage to cover administration and overhead plus state tax if applicable. Billing rates based on a specific service agreement, shall supersede the billing rates described in the Rate Resolution. The rate for equipment and hourly rate is still under review whether to refer to the Rate Resolution or include specific terms in the contract.
- The term of the proposed agreement goes through 12/31/20, and there will be an automatic annual renewal. Either party may cancel agreement at any time with a 30-day written notice within the duration of the agreement.
- The agreement will be filed with the King County Auditor and may be listed on the City and NUD's websites.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

- The City would pay for this service from the Capital Improvement Program project budgets or from the City's General Fund depending on what the need for the service is for: capital project development or maintenance/operation tasks.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

Goal 2. Implement the Walkways and Waterways Projects.



City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: Interlocal Agreement with Northshore Utility District for the Juanita Drive NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project Proposed Council Action/Motion: Authorize the City Manager to enter into Contract 20-C2136 Interlocal Agreement with the Northshore Utility District to construct the District's water and sanitary sewer improvements as part of the Juanita Drive NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project.	For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020 Department: Public Works/Engineering Prepared by: Kent Vaughan, PE <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Initial & Date</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Approved by Department Head:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/23/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by City Attorney:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by Finance Director: ✓</td> <td style="text-align: right;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved by City Manager:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">[Signature]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Exhibits/Attachments: NA		<u>Initial & Date</u>	Approved by Department Head:	1/23/2020	Approved by City Attorney:	NA	Approved by Finance Director: ✓		Approved by City Manager:	[Signature]
	<u>Initial & Date</u>										
Approved by Department Head:	1/23/2020										
Approved by City Attorney:	NA										
Approved by Finance Director: ✓											
Approved by City Manager:	[Signature]										
<u>PROJECT UPDATE:</u> The Juanita Drive NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project development is nearing completion. It is anticipated that the project will be ready to advertise for bids in March 2020.											
<u>DISCUSSION:</u> During the design phase, the City of Kenmore and Northshore Utility District (District) met to discuss water and sanitary sewer conflicts with the proposed project improvements. Water main and sanitary sewer relocations and opportunities for District upgrades were identified. The District has requested that their work be included into the City's project. The benefits to this partnership include a reduction in disruption to City residents and a cost savings to the District. The District contracted separately with the City's engineering design firm, HDR Inc., to design the water and sanitary sewer work and incorporate their work items into the contract documents. A separate Schedule B has been created in the construction contract to track District cost for reimbursement to City.											
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u> City staff recommends authorizing the City Manager to enter into Contract 20-C2136 interlocal agreement with the Northshore Utility District to construct the District's water and sanitary sewer work as part of the Juanita Drive NE Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Improvements Project.											
<u>FISCAL CONSIDERATION:</u> Like past projects, the interlocal agreement requires the District to reimburse the City for all water and sanitary sewer costs including a proportional share of the City's Contract Schedule A costs for mobilization, traffic control and erosion control. Construction management costs associated with implementing District work will also be reimbursed to the City.											



City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: King County Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network (PSERN) Radio End User Service Level Agreement (SLA) Proposed Council Action/Motion: Authorize the City Manager to enter into a Service Level Agreement with King County, Contract No. 19-C2119 for the Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network	For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020 Department: Public Works Prepared by: Jennifer Gordon, Public Works Operations Manager Approved by Department Head: <u>Initial & Date</u> <u>1/29/20</u> Approved by City Attorney: _____ Approved by Finance Director: <u>✓</u> _____ Approved by City Manager: <u>RJK</u> _____ Exhibits/Attachments: Contract No. 19-2119 PSERN Radio End User SLA PSERN Background Information
<u>INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:</u> The City currently has 7 emergency radios that access the 800MHz King County Emergency Radio System. These emergency radios are currently used for both minor and major emergency incidents within the City. The City has its own dedicated channel and can easily communicate with other agencies including NEMCO agencies (NUD, City of Lake Forest Park, Northshore Fire District) as well King County Emergency Management. King County has been working on the Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network (PSERN) Project for quite some time. For the City to continue emergency radio access with the new PSERN system, we will be required to enter into the PSERN Radio End User Service Level agreement (SLA). The agreement will include replacing our existing radios with new radios that will access the new PSERN system. The purpose of the end user SLA is to establish the commitments, responsibilities, and requirements for end users so that they may gain access to the new PSERN system. The SLA also addresses certain aspects of implementation, maintenance of radios, requirements and responsibilities for the PSERN Operator, and the relationship between end user agencies and the PSERN Operator. It has been reviewed by multiple end user agencies and approved by the PSERN Project's governing body, the Joint Board. This SLA is final and will not be amended due to the large number of agencies that must sign the same agreement.	

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

The current cost of operating our 800 MHz radios with the King County Emergency Radio Communications System is approximately \$1,200 annually. Under the new PSERN SLA the City will be able to trade in the old radios for new radios at no charge. The new annual operating fee will increase to approximately \$2,050 annually. The increase in cost will begin sometime in 2022.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

Effective and efficient services.



Background on the PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement

January 28, 2020

The following background information is included in this document:

- Purpose of the PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement
- About PSERN
- About the PSERN Operator
- PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement (including a timeline of anticipated budget impacts)

Purpose of the PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement:

The purpose of the PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement (SLA) is to establish the commitments, responsibilities, and requirements for end users so that they may gain access to the new PSERN system and receive new (standardized) PSERN radios.

The SLA also addresses certain aspects of transitioning to PSERN, maintenance of radios, requirements and responsibilities of the PSERN Operator, and the relationship between end user agencies and the PSERN Operator. It has been reviewed by multiple end user agencies and approved by the PSERN Project's governing body, the Joint Board. This SLA is final and will not be amended due to the large number of agencies that must sign the same basic agreement.

About PSERN

- Local officials in King County recognized that the current emergency radio communications system (KCERCS) was nearly 20 years old with parts that are wearing out. Additionally, it was not designed for the county's population increase that had occurred within the system's lifespan, particularly in the eastern and southern portions of King County.
- KCERCS partners determined that it was time to upgrade and expand the system, so the PSERN Project levy proposal was created.
- In April 2015, King County voters approved the nine-year property tax levy lid lift at \$0.07 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation with revenue collection beginning in 2016.
- In June 2015 the 12 partner agencies approved the Implementation Interlocal Agreement (ILA) which formed the PSERN Project (the Project) and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that laid the groundwork for a second ILA that will form the future PSERN Operator (the Operator).
- There are 12 owners/partners for the Project and the future PSERN Operator. These 12 partners are represented by four agencies, as follows:
 1. Eastside Public Safety Communications Agency (EPSCA) = cities of Bellevue, Kirkland, Issaquah, Mercer Island and Redmond
 2. King County
 3. City of Seattle
 4. Valley Communications (ValleyCom) = cities of Auburn, Federal Way, Kent, Renton and Tukwila
- Each of the four partner agencies has a voting member on the Joint Board (the Board). The Board also has three other non-voting members: the Chair and a Chief from both Fire and Law Enforcement within King County. The Board oversees the Project's scope, schedule, budget and quality.

About the PSERN Operator

- Once the Project is implemented and the system is operational, all Project assets, liabilities and key records will be transitioned to the new Operator by close of the Project, (called FSA or Full System Acceptance), which is currently set for July 2022.
- PSERN will be owned, operated, maintained, updated, upgraded, and repaired by the Operator. The Operator will be an independent, non-profit governmental organization.
- The Operator will be managed by an Executive Director and governed by a Board of Directors. The PSERN Operator is currently scheduled to be formed and begin setting up operations in January 2021.
- Once operational, the PSERN Operator has the authority to set rates for customers that will be approved by the Board of Directors.

PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement

- The PSERN Radio End User Service Level Agreement (SLA) sets the service and commitment relationship between the PSERN Operator and radio end user agencies – *a requirement of the Implementation ILA*. King County is the lead agency for the Project and will act as the Operator until the PSERN Operator is formed and ready to take over operations.
- Each agency must sign a SLA prior to distribution of new PSERN radios and access to the new system.
- In order to provide time for the Project to perform a final inventory and submit the countywide radio order to its vendor, Motorola, each customer agency must submit a signed SLA to the Project by February 28, 2020. The Project will then sign it and provide a copy to each agency.
- The PSERN Operator (or the "Service Provider") will provide certain guarantees specified in SLA section 5.1 and 5.2 such as:
 - Keeping qualified technical staff and maintaining the radio system according to the operational standards specified in 5.1.17. (The operational standards reflect the design criteria of the system and the testing standards it will meet prior to the Project's acceptance of the system).
 - Develop a system maintenance and operations plan.
 - Adopt policies to manage the system.
 - Provide a reliable and usable network for radio end users.
 - Keep the radio network updated and upgraded through its expected life cycle (~20 years).
- The Project will provide radios to end users in accordance with the SLA:
 - Radios will be replaced on a one-for-one basis, per the customer's final inventory, which agencies will be asked to provide in 2020.
 - Radios must be active (paying for air time) in KCERCS and operable per SLA Section 2.3.
 - The Project will provide standard radios per SLA Exhibit 1. *(NOTE: If an agency wants radio features, functions, or accessories beyond what is included in the Project's standard radio models, the agency will be responsible for the additional costs.)*
- End user agencies will have responsibilities specified in SLA section 5.3:
 - Pay monthly fees to the Operator, beginning at the conclusion of the project in 2022. Per the SLA, Section 8, this fee supports all aspects of PSERN operations and includes the cost of updating and upgrading the system infrastructure (which includes dispatch center consoles and their connections to the system).
 - Agencies can use the radio shop of their choice to maintain their radios, including an annual preventative maintenance program.
 - Agencies are responsible for replacement of radios when they reach end of life which is approximately 10 years after issuance.

- Assuming the Project's March 2019 inventory total of 17,228 radios on the PSERN system, the Operator's Year 1 estimated monthly fees would be:
 - \$31.13 / Public Safety radio
 - \$24.28 / General Government radio
 - \$992.81 / Dispatch Console

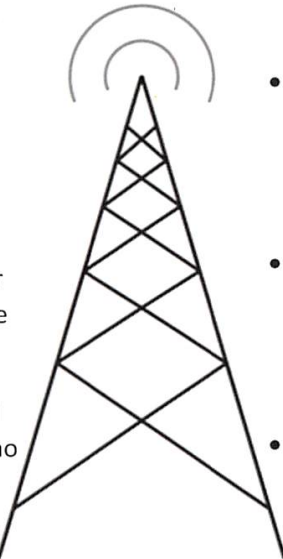
NOTE: Due to the complexity of the Project, all dates are subject to change. Additionally, all rates listed in this document are estimates because the PSERN Operator determines final end user rates.

The PSERN Project upgrades and expands the current King County Emergency Radio Communications System (KCERCS). It's an 800 MHz digital network. This system will be primarily used by law enforcement, fire fighters, and other emergency personnel to communicate with each other during E-911 activities – from small incident response to large scale emergencies. Some general government agencies will also use it for daily operations.



About PSERN

- The PSERN Project is funded by a property tax levy lid lift that was approved by voters in April of 2015.
- The Project has a current budget of \$282.4 million.
- PSERN is comprised of radio towers, fiber optic cables, computers, and a variety of other equipment to support the ability of first responders and other government personnel to communicate through a dedicated network.
- The Project is governed by a board and has two active advisory committees who advise on the project plans, strategies, technical impacts, and end-user needs.



What You Get with PSERN

- Improved coverage, capacity, capability, and connectivity throughout King County.
- Overall, PSERN will provide better on-street and in-building coverage with additional coverage along I-90, Highway 2, and Highway 410.
- PSERN will provide updated technology for countywide emergency radio communications including a change from analog to digital.
- PSERN will provide new features such as encryption and remote configuration of radios in the field.

PSERN will consolidate operations of the current countywide emergency communications system into one single agency providing operations and maintenance of PSERN.

Contact PSERN: PSERN-Info@kingcounty.gov | 206-47-PSERN | <https://psern.org>



CITY OF KENMORE CONTRACT NO. 19-C2119

RADIO END USER SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT

This agreement between agency radio users and King County is intended to ensure that expectations and requirements for equipment management and participation in the radio network are clear, and that agency radio users meet necessary maintenance and network participation standards that will support the successful functioning of the Puget Sound Emergency Radio network, avoiding unnecessary costs and disruptions for the many network participants. This agreement is in accordance with the Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network Implementation Period Interlocal Agreement of 2015.

City of Kenmore ("End User Agency") and King County ("County") (individually, a "Party" and collectively, the "Parties") enter this Radio End User Service Level Agreement ("Agreement") on this ____ day of _____, 20____. In consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 Words and terms shall be given their ordinary and usual meanings except as provided in this section or in parentheticals following the definition of a particular term.

- 1.1.1 **Accessory** means all materials, special tools and any other items necessary to secure, install, operate and maintain Subscriber Equipment including: device cradles; mounting and installation hardware; power, Ethernet and any other wiring or cables and connectors; strain-relief materials; wire ties; cable labels; pre-assembled wiring harnesses of prescribed length for each vehicle type; fuses and circuit breakers; seals; adhesives; screws, bolts, washers, nuts and grommets; special tools; power supply and power conditioning devices; antennas; microphones; speakers; chargers; and holsters that are purchased by the PSERN Project for the End User Agency. [this is opposed to an accessory (lower case) that is something not provided by PSERN and which is an optional addition purchased at the expense of the End User Agency]
- 1.1.2 **Advanced System Key** means hardware attached to a computer to enable critical parameters to be programmed in subscriber equipment.
- 1.1.3 **Confidential Information** means any information in written, graphic, verbal, or machine-recognizable form that is: (a) related to the PSERN System; (b) provided to the End User Agency by the Contractor, the Service Provider, or the Service Provider's contractor; and (c) marked or identified as "confidential," "proprietary," "trade secret" or similar designation.
- 1.1.4 **Contract (or Vendor Contract)** means the County's contract with Motorola Solutions, Inc., King County Contract Number 5729347.
- 1.1.5 **Control Station** means all Equipment and Software provided under the Contract that is required to meet the Contract requirements for control stations.
- 1.1.6 **Contractor** means Motorola Solutions, Inc. the company hired by King County to provide services for the construction, operation, maintenance or other support of PSERN.

- 1.1.7 **Emergency** means an unforeseen circumstance that causes or may reasonably be expected to cause a decrease or loss in network clarity, capacity, coverage, reliability, security, features, or functions.
- 1.1.8 **End User Agency** in the singular means the entity that is a party to this Agreement with the County. In the plural, **End User Agencies** means all entities that are parties to agreements with the County with terms substantially similar to terms in this Agreement.
- 1.1.9 **Equipment** means all components of the radio system infrastructure including the land mobile radio equipment and software, DC power equipment and software, site video and alarming equipment and software, backhaul equipment and software, and console system equipment and software owned by the County or PSERN Operator and used by the End User Agency pursuant to this Agreement. The term does not include Subscriber Radios. [NOTE: When the lower case word, "equipment," is used in this Agreement, that use is not intended to be the defined use of the term "Equipment."]
- 1.1.10 **Field Servicer (Servicer)** means a PSERN Operator employee, contractor, or subcontractor whose job duties include traveling to sites to repair site electronics that cannot be repaired remotely.
- 1.1.11 **Full System Acceptance (FSA)** means the determination issued to the Contractor upon satisfactorily completing the final system acceptance phase milestone.
- 1.1.12 **Government Approvals** means all necessary federal, state and local licenses, permits, and approvals for the improvements needed for the construction, Equipment installation, and operation of PSERN.
- 1.1.13 **Implementation Period** means the period of time defined as such in the Implementation Period ILA.
- 1.1.14 **Implementation Period ILA** means the Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network Implementation Period Interlocal Cooperation Agreement.
- 1.1.15 **Joint Board** means the PSERN Project governing board formed under the Implementation Period ILA.
- 1.1.16 **KCERCS** means the County-wide Emergency land mobile radio system established under the King County Emergency Radio Communication System Interlocal Agreement.
- 1.1.17 **Master Advanced System Key** means a device used to create and configure an Advanced System Key.
- 1.1.18 **Mobile Radio** means all Equipment and Software provided under the Contract that is required to meet the Contract requirements for the mobile radios.

- 1.1.19 **Monitoring** means real-time fault checking on a continuous basis using tools for remote checking and event characterization.
- 1.1.20 **Monthly Fee** (or Fee) means the monthly charge paid by the End User Agency to the Service Provider after FSA for the Service Provider's operation and maintenance of PSERN and for the End User Agency's use of PSERN.
- 1.1.21 **Mutual Aid Radios** means an end user radio from a foreign system ID which may include a Mobile, Portable or Control Station radio which has been authorized and programmed to operate on the PSERN System in only a mutual aid capacity.
- 1.1.22 **Operations Period** means the period of time as defined as such in the Operations Period ILA.
- 1.1.23 **Operations Period ILA** means the Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network Operations Period Interlocal Cooperation Agreement as executed and amended.
- 1.1.24 **Part 90** means Part 90 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).
- 1.1.25 **Portable Radio** means all Equipment and Software provided under the Contract that is required to meet the Contract specifications for the portable radios.
- 1.1.26 **Premises** means the areas near and in the End User Agency's location: the area used for staging and construction; the area Equipment will be installed and occupy inside the End User Agency's location; the area between the right-of-way and Equipment the Service Provider will use for access to the Equipment; and the area between the right-of-way and Equipment to be used for the installation and maintenance of utilities, if any.
- 1.1.27 **PSERN Board** means initially the Joint Board formed under the Implementation Period ILA, and later the board of directors for the PSERN Operator when it is formed and assumes the ownership, operations, and governance of PSERN.
- 1.1.28 **PSERN Project** means all authorized activities relating to the planning, analysis, design, development, acquisition, site development, installation, testing, training, and operation of the PSERN until FSA, starting-up a new Service Provider, transferring the PSERN to same, and any decommissioning, contract close-out and other project completion activities.
- 1.1.29 **PSERN Operator** means the agency that will be established by the parties to the Implementation Period ILA under chapter 39.34 RCW to take over PSERN's ownership, operation, and governance after FSA.
- 1.1.30 **Radio Shop** means a facility that is authorized by Contractor to perform installation, maintenance, programming and repair work on Subscriber Radios.

- 1.1.31 **Rate Stabilization Allocation** means those funds in the PSERN Project budget totaling \$2,619,406 earmarked to offset rate increases for End User Agencies and to be distributed via a formula determined by the PSERN Board.
- 1.1.32 **Resolution Time** means the period measured between the earlier of the time when the Service Provider learns of a problem or receives the repair request and the time the Service Provider deems that it has fixed the problem and notified the End User Agency of the resolution.
- 1.1.33 **Response Time** means the period measured between the earlier of the time when the Service Provider learns of a problem or receives a repair request for a problem, and the time the Service Provider has begun actively working on the service request.
- 1.1.34 **Service Provider (or Operator)** means the County during the Implementation Period and up until the transfer of ownership, operation, and governance of PSERN to the PSERN Operator. After the transfer, Service Provider means the PSERN Operator who is responsible for the day-to-day operation and maintenance of PSERN. Service Provider also includes the Service Provider's employees, agents, consultants, contractors, subcontractors, permittees, successors and assigns.
- 1.1.35 **Subscriber Radios** means paying End User Agency radios whose home system is PSERN and includes Mobile (vehicular), Portable (handheld), Control Station or consolette radios which have been authorized and programmed to operate on the System and are owned by the End User Agencies.
- 1.1.36 **Update** means revisions as required for the continued operation and maintenance of the Equipment software including error corrections, bug fixes, work-arounds, patches, anti-virus definitions, intrusion detection sensor signatures, changes in third party software or changes to software and Equipment required to accommodate such third party software changes and any other fixes and changes not constituting an Upgrade.
- 1.1.37 **Upgrade** means migrating to a new platform or adding features through changes to equipment and/or software.
- 1.1.38 **User** means an employee, agent, or volunteer of an organization authorized to use PSERN.
- 1.1.39 **Warranty Period** means the period beginning when the Equipment is made operational by the Contractor and extending for two (2) years after Full System Acceptance, as defined in the Contract.
- 1.1.40 **Template** means a master codeplug for a specific set of radios that is used to create an Equipment codeplug with the specific radio information required for the configuration of a Portable, Mobile or Control Station Radio. The Template includes ergonomic settings, PSERN radio system information, and Mutual Aid Radio systems information that is programmed into the radio to allow operations on PSERN, KCERCS or other radio systems.

2. INITIAL EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

- 2.1 By and through the Contractor, the County will replace the End User Agency's existing radios with Subscriber Radios in the numbers and of the types specified in Exhibit 1.
- 2.2 Subscriber Radios will be standardized with features, functions and Accessories chosen to make them suitable for use by End User Agencies. The End User Agencies may purchase additional Subscriber Radios, features, and accessories. The method and timing of payment for additional equipment will be established by the Joint Board.
- 2.3 Subscriber Radios will be issued according to the policies of the Joint Board as listed below, and as amended by the Joint Board:

Only For KCERCS Customers:

- 2.3.1 The PSERN Project will replace governmental agency and hospital agency active radios that were activated, into KCERCS zone controllers as active radios and assigned IDs 120 days prior to the first End User Agency's Subscriber Radio planned deployment and/or installation dates;
- 2.3.2 Non-hospital private agencies that are on the KCERCS will have their radios replaced on a 1 for 1 basis according to the agency inventory records as of April 25, 2019;
- 2.3.3 All End User Agency must turn an existing working radio in to the PSERN Project for each Subscriber Radio provided by the Project to the End User Agency;
- 2.3.4 End User Agency may keep old radios not needed for Subscriber Radio exchange to use on PSERN if they are approved by the Service Provider as meeting minimum PSERN software configurations and manufacturers specifications; and
- 2.3.5 End User Agency will pay Monthly Fees for each of its Subscriber Radios unless exempted otherwise by the policies of the Service Provider.

For all other agencies:

- 2.3.6 Agencies wanting to be on PSERN but not already on KCERCS may be issued Subscriber Radios pursuant to policies and terms and conditions adopted by the PSERN Board, but only if they commit to remaining as an End User Agency for a minimum of 10 years.
- 2.4 By and through the Contractor, the County initially will configure, program, install and or deploy the Subscriber Radios using the previous template and perform like for like programming. After the initial templates are created and programmed, the PSERN Operator will be responsible for archiving and centrally storing templates as well as infrastructure configuration changes within the templates. The Radio Shops will be responsible for End User Agency configuration settings only. The Master Advanced System Key shall be maintained by the PSERN Operator. The PSERN Operator shall establish policies to determine which Subscriber Radio maintenance shops will be eligible to receive a system key.

- 2.5 The PSERN Operator will maintain a list of radios approved for use on the PSERN system. The End User Agency agrees to use only approved radios on PSERN and to not program or cause radios to be programmed in a way that they would operate in the P 25 Phase 1 mode of operation while operating on PSERN.
- 2.6 The County will own the Equipment provided by the PSERN Project. After the new PSERN Operator is formed, ownership of this Equipment shall be transferred to the PSERN Operator at no cost to the End User Agency or to the PSERN Operator.
- 2.7 Ownership of County-purchased Subscriber Radios will be transferred to the End User Agency within the same fiscal year that the Subscriber Radios are put into service provided that the Subscriber Radios are put into service at least ninety (90) days prior to the end of the fiscal year. If the Subscriber Radios are put into service less than ninety (90) days prior to the end of the fiscal year, then ownership will be transferred within ninety (90) days from the date they are put into service.
- 2.8 The Train-the-Trainer model will be used to train End User Agency staff to use the Subscriber Radios. Each End User Agency shall designate staff to be trained, and supply that (those) name(s) to the Service Provider. The trainers will receive detailed training on use of the Subscriber Radios from the Contractor.

3 TRANSITION PLAN

- 3.1 The Service Provider and End User Agency will work with the Contractor to develop a mutually agreeable written transition plan. The transition plan will be approved by the PSERN Joint Board.
- 3.2 The transition plan will include:
 - 3.2.1 A list of equipment that the End User Agency shall receive as part of the PSERN Project;
 - 3.2.2 An installation plan for all vehicles receiving equipment;
 - 3.2.3 A plan describing how End User Agencies will migrate from analog to digital operations;
and
 - 3.2.4 A plan describing the training plan for each End User Agency.

4 INSTALLATION AND TESTING

- 4.1 If the End User Agency has any special requirements pertaining to the disposition of its existing radios it shall notify the Service Provider as soon as practicable, but no less than within five (5) business days of receiving notification of installation and transition.
- 4.2 The Service Provider shall secure all Government Approvals required for the installation and operation of the Subscriber Radios.

- 4.3 All Subscriber Radios will be programmed and tested prior to deployment and/or installation by the Contractor to determine if they are operating in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- 4.4 The Service Provider will coordinate with the End User Agency regarding the installation schedule as far in advance as possible, but no less than at least fifteen (15) business days in advance.

5 OPERATIONS

- 5.1 In implementing and managing PSERN, the Service Provider shall:
 - 5.1.1 Be responsible for, or during the Warranty Period ensure the Contractor is responsible for, the repair of defective Equipment, and for programming and installing Equipment purchased and installed during the Implementation Period;
 - 5.1.2 Monitor PSERN for proper operations in accordance with the standards specified herein and monitor for any failure symptoms;
 - 5.1.3 Maintain, operate, repair, Update, Upgrade and test PSERN in accordance with the Equipment manufacturer's recommendations for routine maintenance;
 - 5.1.4 Provide the End User Agency with a phone number and email address to report system problems. The phone number shall be reachable and Monitored 24 hour X 7 day X 365 days per year;
 - 5.1.5 Respond to network and Equipment problems in accordance with Response and Resolution Tables contained in **Exhibit 2**;
 - 5.1.6 Purchase the Contractor's Radio Service Advantage (RSA) product offering which will provide 7 years of support for Subscriber Radios after the conclusion of the two-year warranty period. During the 7 years of RSA support, End User Agencies will be able to receive repairs to Subscriber radios without incurring Contractor's depot level repair costs. However, any Subscriber Radio needing repair or replacement due to the intentional or negligent act of the End User Agency, its agents, employees, or invitees, will be repaired or replaced by the Radio Shop at the Radio End User Agency's cost. Such cost is in addition to the Monthly Fee. Disputes regarding the responsibility for repair or replacement cost will be resolved pursuant to Section 23;
 - 5.1.7 Have factory-trained subject matter experts (Duty Technician(s)) on staff who specialize in the diagnosis, troubleshooting and resolution of network performance and Equipment problems;
 - 5.1.8 Have a Duty Technician to act as liaison between itself and the Contractor;
 - 5.1.9 Resolve Equipment warranty claims with the Contractor;
 - 5.1.10 Manage talkgroup site access profiles;

- 5.1.11 Give the End User Agency at least thirty (30) days' notice before undertaking scheduled activities that will interrupt or reduce service capacity by twenty-five percent (25%) or more;
- 5.1.12 Centrally manage the distribution and archiving of regional encryption keys;
- 5.1.13 Centrally manage the creation of new talkgroups (however, per Section 5.3, End User Agencies will own their own existing talkgroups);
- 5.1.14 Centrally archive templates for radio programming of End User Agency radios;
- 5.1.15 Centrally manage the use of integrated voice and data applications such as over-the-air rekeying, over the air programming, outdoor location (GPS information) and radio management;
- 5.1.16 Ensure public safety agencies have priority of service on the PSERN system; and
- 5.1.17 Maintain the PSERN system to the following standards as specified in the Contract and as implemented by the Contractor prior to FSA:
 - 5.1.17.1 Delivered Audio Quality 3.4;
 - 5.1.17.2 97% reliability;
 - 5.1.17.3 97% portable on-street coverage in the Primary Bounded Area;
 - 5.1.17.4 95% portable on-street coverage in the Highway Buffer Covered Areas;
 - 5.1.17.5 Grade of Service of 1.0;
 - 5.1.17.6 99.999% availability of backhaul;
 - 5.1.17.7 at least 17db added signal above the baseline PSERN design within the designated in-building coverage areas (downtown Seattle, downtown Bellevue, and north central Renton; and
 - 5.1.17.8 Provide 97% portable on-street coverage in the in-building coverage areas. The Contractor shall provide a System that achieves 97% SAR (service area reliability).
- 5.2 Following execution of the Operations Period ILA and formation of the PSERN Operator, the PSERN Operator shall:
 - 5.2.1 Develop and adopt a maintenance & operations plan that includes:
 - 5.2.1.1 Talkgroup prioritization levels and site authorizations;
 - 5.2.1.2 Authorized template configuration changes by Radio Shops;

- 5.2.1.3 System maintenance standards;
- 5.2.1.4 Technician/System manager administrative rights;
- 5.2.1.5 Training requirements for technical staff;
- 5.2.1.6 Distribution, management, and archiving of regional and End User Agency encryption keys;
- 5.2.1.7 System key management and distribution;
- 5.2.1.8 OTAP/OTAR roles and responsibilities;
- 5.2.1.9 Issue resolution reporting procedures including system status, repairs made, impacted area, etc.;
- 5.2.1.10 Continuity of operations procedures;
- 5.2.1.11 Procedures for End User agencies to add radios to their inventory at their own cost;
- 5.2.1.12 Talkgroup sharing agreement requirements; and
- 5.2.1.13 Conventional channel sharing agreements.
- 5.2.2. Adopt policies governing the replacement, removal, and addition of Equipment under its control;
- 5.2.3. Adopt policies related to the access of PSERN for mutual aid and/or interoperability purposes;
- 5.2.4. Adopt policies defining the approved Equipment and Subscriber Radios authorized for use in PSERN;
- 5.2.5. Adopt policies defining mandatory configuration settings that must be set into each authorized Subscriber Radio;
- 5.2.6. Adopt and implement information assurance controls, policies, procedures and processes;
- 5.2.7. Adopt policies governing the change management program;
- 5.2.8. Work in partnership with the End User Agencies to develop and regularly report on performance and operating metrics indicating system performance as well as the PSERN Operator's ability to meet the End User Agencies service requirements; and
- 5.2.9. Upon request by End User Agencies, provide reports of system usage and equipment inventories.

- 5.3 In using the Equipment and PSERN, the End User Agency agrees to:
- 5.3.1 Be responsible for replacement at its cost of any Subscriber Radios that are stolen, damaged, lost or which are determined by the End User Agency to be beyond their expected life if not covered by the radio repair procedures as described in Section 5.4 ;
 - 5.3.2 Use only radio codeplugs that have been configured by the PSERN Operator;
 - 5.3.3 Create and distribute End User Agency encryption keys;
 - 5.3.4 Own and control their own talkgroups;
 - 5.3.5 Ensure all trunked radios are capable of being configured for P25 Phase II operation;
 - 5.3.6 Prevent unauthorized and untrained personnel from accessing Subscriber Radios;
 - 5.3.7 Promptly report Equipment and network problems to the Service Provider and indicate the impact of the problem on the End User Agency (e.g., if a channel is garbled, features are not working correctly, or if coverage conditions in a known area have changed);
 - 5.3.8 Comply with all applicable information assurance controls, policies, procedures, and processes developed and implemented by the PSERN Operator;
 - 5.3.9 Maintain an accurate system for tracking all Subscriber Radio purchased by the PSERN Project or acquired by the End User Agency and immediately notify the System Provider if the End User Agency knows or suspects that a Subscriber Radio has been lost, stolen, or damaged so that the System Provider can take any necessary actions which may include disabling the Subscriber Radio;
 - 5.3.10 Not permanently transfer, dispose of, or allow an entity or individual outside the User Agency to use Subscriber Radios without the PSERN Board's prior written approval for a period of 7 years after Full System Acceptance (Any radios disposed of under this subsection shall be deprogrammed by a Radio Shop prior to disposal);
 - 5.3.11 Assist the Service Provider in responding to any correspondence, complaint, information request, or claim it receives that pertains to End User Agency operations;
 - 5.3.12 Use a Radio Shop of its choice to perform all installation, maintenance, programming and repair work on Subscriber radios;
 - 5.3.13 Perform, or have performed, preventative maintenance of its Subscriber Radios in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and schedules;
 - 5.3.14 Perform, or have performed, periodic Updates of subscriber operating system as determined by the Service Provider;

- 5.3.15 Allow Service Provider the right to inspect applicable Equipment which the End User Agency controls access to in order to verify operations of the Equipment are within the manufacturer's specifications and Federal Communications Commission rules; and
- 5.3.16 Not modify Subscriber Radio hardware or software operating characteristics, such as modifying the transmit power levels of mobile radios or replacing the antennas with higher gain antennas on mobile or portable radios without the approval of the PSERN Operator.

5.4 Radio Repair Procedures:

- 5.4.1 After initial Contractor installation and up to and during the Warranty Period, the End User agency will use a Radio Shop of its choice to perform all installation, maintenance, programming, and repair work on Subscriber Radios and ensure that during the two year warranty period the Radio Shop will:
 - 5.4.1.1 Initiate a service request with Contractor by requesting a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA); and
 - 5.4.1.2 The Radio shop shall remove failed units from the vehicles and reinstall new units and ship the units to Contractor.
- 5.4.2 Contractor will:
 - 5.4.2.1 Provide the Radio Shop with an RMA, provide a new Subscriber Radio replacement unit with the latest firmware release, and reimburse the Radio Shop and End User Agency for their costs (including troubleshooting time, owner travel time, removal and installation of the radio, reprogramming, and inventory actions).
- 5.4.3 Upon completion of the warranty period:
 - 5.4.3.1 The Radio Shop will initiate a service request via Motorola Online (MOL) and reference the Contract Number (#5729347) for repair;
 - 5.4.3.2 Contractor is responsible for inbound and outbound shipping and tracking of each shipment; and
 - 5.4.3.3 End User Agency may have to pay fees for the removal/installation of Mobile Radios or Control Stations per any applicable Radio Shop service agreements and rates.

- 5.5 The Change management program to be adopted pursuant to Section 5.2 shall be mutually agreed to by the Parties and shall include:

- 5.5.1 Request for change (RFC) documentation;
- 5.5.2 Classification of the RFC quantifying the risk/impact and the category;
 - 5.5.2.1 Risk/Impact may be: low, medium, high; and
 - 5.5.2.2 Category may be: standard or Emergency.
- 5.5.3 Assessment and Authorization of the RFC;
- 5.5.4 Communication with dispatch centers of the RFC's implications;
- 5.5.5 Implementation of the change;
- 5.5.6 Assessment of the quality of the implementation; and
- 5.5.7 Closure of the RFC record.

6. RESPONSE AND RESOLUTION TIMES TO INFRASTRUCURE IMPAIRMENTS

- 6.1 During the Warranty Period when a User reports or the Monitoring equipment detects a problem and reports it to the Service Provider, a trained technologist will acknowledge and attempt to remotely diagnose the problem. Appropriate responses could include continuously Monitoring the event for further development, attempting remote remediation, or dispatching a Field Servicer (Servicer) for onsite remediation.
- 6.2. The table in Exhibit 2 lists Response Times for three levels of severity and the correlating Resolution Time for each.
- 6.3. The Service Provider shall repair or replace a defective piece of Equipment at no cost above the Monthly Fee.
- 6.4. The Service Provider will keep or have access to sufficient spare parts and pieces of Equipment so that defective, broken, or wrongly programmed Equipment can be promptly replaced or repaired.

7. EQUIPMENT UPDATES AND UPGRADES

- 7.1 Equipment Updates
 - 7.1.1 During the Warranty Period, the Contractor shall provide and install Equipment Updates. Thereafter, the Contractor shall provide Updates that shall be installed by the Service Provider. The cost of Updates shall be included in the Monthly Fee.
 - 7.1.2 Regular Updates shall include:

- 7.1.2.1 Contractor's most current software enhancement release Update which includes defect corrections, bug fixes, patches, and service packs.
- 7.1.2.2 Patch releases, service packs and other non-security-related Updates released by Contractor, its subcontractors if applicable, and other providers of Equipment operating and application software including Microsoft, Red Hat Linux, Sun Solaris, and other third parties.
- 7.1.2.3 Contractor's regular security-related Updates, referred to by Contractor as "Security Update Service" (SUS) that include operating system patches and service packs, anti-virus engines and definitions, intrusion detection systems and signatures, and firewall setting and other security-related Updates.

7.1.3 Updates to software necessary as a result of a failure will be provided based on the severity level of the failure as follows:

- 7.1.3.1 For failures that affect PSERN service, traffic/capacity, operations, material functions, maintenance capabilities or system administration, the Service Provider shall commence corrective action immediately and exercise its best efforts to work with the Contractor to develop, test, and install a fix in the shortest time possible.
- 7.1.3.2 For failures that do not affect PSERN service, traffic/capacity, operations, material functions, maintenance capabilities or system administration, the Service Provider shall work with the Contractor to develop, test, and install the fix as part of an Update to be otherwise provided in this Section.

7.1.4 Prior to installation of an Update, the Service Provider shall confirm that the Update has been successfully tested to ensure the Update is compatible and that it will not degrade, interfere with, or otherwise compromise PSERN's functionality. Updates may be loaded remotely or locally as determined by the Service Provider.

7.1.5 The Service Provider will routinely install Updates, but may defer or decline to install an Update or roll back one or more Updates if the Service Provider in its sole discretion determines that the Update would be detrimental to PSERN's functionality.

7.1.6 The Service Provider will notify End User Agencies in accordance with the change management program as detailed in Section 5.5 in advance of routine Updates and will provide applicable release notes with each Update. In the case of Updates installed under Section 7.1.3, notice will be provided to the Users with as much lead time as practicable.

7.2 Equipment Upgrades

- 7.2.1 During the Warranty Period, the Contractor shall provide and install Equipment Upgrades. Thereafter, the Contractor will provide Upgrades that will be installed by the Service Provider. The cost of Upgrades shall be included in the Monthly Fee.
- 7.2.2 The most recent available Upgrades of the Equipment software and hardware shall be provided at the following points in time: (1) no more than ninety (90) days prior to the start of the FSA testing period; (2) no more than ninety (90) days prior to the end of the Warranty Period; (3) after the Warranty Period, every other year beginning with 2023 subject to availability from the Contractor. The Service Provider may defer or suspend an Upgrade if it determines in its sole discretion that the Upgrade would be detrimental to PSERN's functionality.
- 7.2.3 Each Upgrade will include the latest versions of Contractor software and the latest versions of third party software certified for the system and shall include all Updates available at the time of the Upgrade if not already installed under Section 7.1.
- 7.2.4 Prior to installation of an Upgrade, the Service Provider shall confirm that the Upgrade has been successfully tested to ensure the Upgrade is compatible and that it will not degrade, interfere with, or otherwise compromise PSERN's functionality. Upgrades may be loaded remotely or locally as determined by the Service Provider.
- 7.2.5 If an Upgrade requires additional or different Equipment, the Service Provider (by and through the Contractor during the Warranty Period) shall provide and install the necessary Equipment. The cost of the software and Equipment required for the Upgrade, if any, shall be included in the Monthly Fee.
- 7.2.6 The Service Provider will notify End User Agencies in accordance with the change management program as detailed in Section 5.5

8 MONTHLY FEE AND PAYMENT

- 8.1 The End User Agency agrees to pay the PSERN Operator a Monthly Fee for the End User Agency's use of PSERN and the PSERN Operator's operation and maintenance of the Equipment and network. The Monthly Fee shall be calculated using a formula determined by the PSERN Board.
- 8.2 The Monthly Fee will be assessed beginning immediately after FSA for each End User Agency radio with an active ID in the radio system core. In the first month, the Monthly Fee shall be assessed on a prorated basis based on the number of days the radio is in service and will apply to Subscriber Radios used in the field, dispatch center back up radios and recording radios. The PSERN Operator shall provide an invoice to the End User Agency. The first payment will be due on the first day of the first full month after FSA, and shall equal the amount due for that month and any pro-rated amount for the first month of service

- 8.3 Monthly Fee payments will be due on the first day of each month, except that at the End User Agency's sole option it may make annual advance payments in lieu of monthly installments. Payments made will be applied first to charges that are in arrears and then to the payment due for that coming month.
- 8.4 The first payments after FSA may be reduced based on the PSERN Board's disbursement of the Rate Stabilization Allocation for those End User Agencies that will see a rate increase as a result of PSERN operations.
- 8.5 The PSERN Operator shall provide the End User Agency with the address for payment of Fees not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date the first payment is due. All payments shall be accompanied by a reference to this Agreement, or an invoice number.
- 8.6 If the End User Agency does not pay its Fee or pays only a part of the Fee more than twice in any single calendar year, the PSERN Operator may charge the End User Agency a reasonable late or special handling charge.
- 8.7 The PSERN Operator's acceptance of any payment or partial payment after the date it is due shall not be deemed a waiver regarding the End User Agency's obligations to make future payments on time. And no partial payment shall act as an accord and satisfaction unless approved by the PSERN Board.
- 8.8 **OTHER FEES:** The Service Provider may maintain and publish fees for services in support of End User Agency's operations unrelated to the PSERN Equipment. Such fees may include activation and deactivation fees and time and materials rates for non-PSERN equipment servicing. End User Agencies may use these ad hoc services, if offered, which may consist of:
 - 8.8.1 Time and materials fees in support of UHF systems and equipment, VHF systems and equipment, non-PSERN Microwave equipment and fiber optic networking
 - 8.8.2 Consultation service fees for communication equipment or systems
 - 8.8.3 Consultation service fees for in-building coverage equipment such as bi-directional amplifiers or distributed antenna systems

9. TERM

- 9.1 This Agreement shall take effect when executed by authorized representatives of the Parties, and shall remain in effect unless one of the following events occurs:
 - 9.1.1 The Parties execute a superseding agreement;
 - 9.1.2 The End User Agency withdraws from the Agreement as provided in Section 16.1; or
 - 9.1.3 The PSERN Board terminates the Agreement as provided in Section 16.2.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AGREEMENTS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND PERMITS

The Parties acknowledge: 1) that they are required to comply with various laws, regulations, agreements, policies, procedures, and permits, including those contained in 47 CFR §90, those developed by the PSERN Board and the Service Provider, and those contained in the Implementation Period ILA and the Operations Period ILA, if the End User Agency is a party to those agreements; and 2) that the County is subject to the Vendor Contract's terms and conditions in the performance of this Agreement. The Parties agree to comply with the applicable laws, regulations, agreements, policies, procedures, and permits.

11. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

11.1 The End User Agency represents, warrants, and agrees that:

11.1.1 It will work cooperatively, fully, and promptly with the Service Provider;

11.1.2 It has the full right, power, and authority to enter into this Agreement; and

11.1.3 It does not know any reason why its execution and performance of this Agreement would violate any laws, covenants, or the provisions of any mortgage, lease or other binding agreement.

11.2 The Service Provider represents, warrants, and agrees that:

11.2.1 It will work cooperatively, fully, and promptly with the End User Agency;

11.2.2 It has the full right, power and authority to enter into this Agreement;

11.2.3 It does not know any reason why its execution and performance of this Agreement would violate any laws, covenants or the provisions of any mortgage, lease or other binding agreement.

12. NOT USED

13 INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES

13.1 Each Party is an independent contractor with respect to this Agreement. No joint venture or partnership is formed as a result of this Agreement.

13.2 This Agreement is solely for the benefit of the Parties, and gives no right or remedy to any other person or entity.

14 ASSIGNMENTS

14.1 By Service Provider

The County may assign this Agreement and all of the County's rights, duties, and obligations set forth herein, to the PSERN Operator without the End User Agency's approval. However, such assignment shall require approval by the PSERN Board.

14.2 By the End User Agency:

The End User Agency may not assign any of its rights, duties, or obligations set forth in this Agreement except as approved in writing by the PSERN Board and the Service Provider.

15 RECORDS

Each Party shall keep records as required by state law. To the extent permitted by law, all records, accounts and documents relating to matters covered by this Agreement shall be subject to inspection, copying, review or audit by the Washington State Auditor or any Party. Upon reasonable notice, during normal working hours, each Party shall provide auditors from the Washington State Auditor or the other Party with access to its facilities for copying said records at their expense. If a Party receives a request for records under the Washington State Public Records Act for records that meet the definition of Confidential Information, and if the Party determines such record is or may be subject to disclosure, the Party's sole obligation to protect the confidentiality shall be to notify the entity or individual claiming confidentiality of the request and the date that such Confidential Information will be released. Such individual or entity, shall have the option of obtaining a court order to enjoin disclosure pursuant to RCW 42.56.540.

16. ENDING SERVICE

16.1 End User Agency may apply for withdrawal from this Agreement with at least one year's written notice of its intent to withdraw. Such applications shall be handled in accordance with the PSERN Board's rules.

16.2 After giving the End User Agency a reasonable period of time to cure, the PSERN Board may terminate this Agreement for the End User Agency's repeated violations of the Agreement terms. The PSERN Board may immediately terminate this Agreement where an action or inaction of the End User Agency significantly diminishes or threatens to significantly diminish the operations of PSERN or results in the loss of or threatened loss of PSERN's spectrum licenses. Termination actions shall be handled in accordance with the PSERN Board's rules.

17. INDEMNIFICATION

Each Party shall save harmless the other Party, its officers, officials, employees and agents while acting within the scope of their employment as such, from any and all suits, costs, claims, actions, losses, penalties, judgments, and/or awards of damages, of whatsoever kind arising out of, or in connection with, or incident to the services associated with this Agreement caused by or resulting from each Party's own negligent acts or omissions. Each Party agrees that it is fully responsible for the acts and omissions of its own contractors, subcontractors, their employees

and agents, acting within the scope of their employment as such, as it is for the acts and omissions of its own employees and agents.

18. INSURANCE

18.1 King County Insurance

The County maintains a self-insurance program for the protection and handling of its liabilities including injuries to persons and damage to property. The End User Agency acknowledges, agrees and understands that the County is self-funded for all of its liability exposures for this Agreement.

18.2 The PSERN Operator

Upon the transfer of PSERN to the PSERN Operator, the PSERN Operator shall either maintain a fully funded self-insurance program in accordance with applicable law or acquire and maintain commercial general liability insurance in the amount of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000) per occurrence and Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000) general aggregate, based on ISO Form CG 00 01 or equivalent.

18.3 Contractors and Subcontractors Insurance

The County and PSERN Operator shall require their contractors and subcontractors to maintain general liability insurance for all activities related to installation and servicing of the equipment at the Centers.

18.4 End User Agency's Insurance

The End User Agency agrees to maintain a self-insurance program or to procure and maintain the following minimum insurance coverage areas and limits, or comparable program(s) of self-insurance, responsive to its liability and property exposures under this Agreement:

18.4.1 General Liability: Insurance Services "occurrence" form CG 00 01 (current edition), or its substantive equivalent. Commercial General Liability coverage shall be no less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per combined single limit per occurrence, and TWO MILLION DOLLARS (\$2,000,000) in the aggregate for bodily injury and property damage.

18.4.2 Workers' Compensation/Stop Gap/Employers Liability: Statutory Workers Compensation coverage and Stop Gap Liability for a limit no less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per occurrence.

19. NOTICES

Written notice for purposes of Sections 16, 18 and 23 must be either delivered by courier or sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address listed below. Notices shall be deemed effective upon the earlier of receipt when delivered, or, if mailed, upon signature on the return receipt. A Party may change the address for notices from time to time by providing the other

Party(ies) the replacement name and contact information. Notice shall not be effective unless and until the other Party(ies) has (have) received this information.

To the End User Agency:

To the County or PSERN Operator:
Hai Phung, Project Manager
King County Department of Information Technology
401 5th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

20. AMENDMENT

This Agreement may be amended only upon mutual written agreement of the Parties and approval of the PSERN Board.

21. FORCE MAJEURE

Acts of nature, acts of civil or military authorities, acts of war, terrorism, fire, accidents, shutdowns for purpose of Emergency repairs, strikes and other labor disruptions, and other industrial, civil or public disturbances that are not reasonably within the control of a Party causing the Party's inability to perform an obligation under this Agreement are "Force Majeure Events." If any Party is rendered unable, wholly or in part, by a Force Majeure Event, to perform or comply with any obligation or condition of this Agreement, such obligation or condition shall be suspended for the time and to the extent reasonably necessary to allow for performance and compliance and restoration of normal operations.

22. CONFLICT WITH OTHER AGREEMENTS

If any provision of this Agreement conflicts with a provision of the Implementation Period ILA, the Operations Period ILA, or the lease between the End User Agency and King County (or Service Provider as applicable), if any, such that the provisions cannot be harmonized, then the provisions of the applicable ILA or lease shall control over this Agreement.

23. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

If a dispute arises out of or relates to this Agreement, the Parties shall endeavor to resolve the dispute through direct negotiations between them. If the Parties are unable to resolve the dispute within sixty (60) days of its occurrence, either Party may refer the dispute to the PSERN Board for resolution and shall provide the other Party with notice of such referral. If the dispute is not resolved by the PSERN Board within sixty (60) days of referral to it, either Party may refer the dispute to the executive officers of the Parties. If the dispute is not resolved by the executives within 60 days of referral, either Party may refer the dispute to non-binding mediation. The parties to the dispute shall share the costs of mediation equally. Referral of the

dispute to the PSERN Board, the executives, and mediation shall be a condition precedent to a Party's pursuit of other available legal remedies.

24 CHOICE OF LAW AND VENUE

This Agreement and any rights, remedies, and/or obligations provided for in this Agreement shall be governed, construed, and enforced in accordance with the substantive and procedural laws of the State of Washington. The Parties agree that the King County Superior Court, Washington shall have exclusive jurisdiction and venue over any legal action arising under this Agreement.

25 NO WAIVER

No term or provision of this Agreement shall be deemed waived and no breach excused unless such waiver or consent shall be in writing and signed by the Party claimed to have waived or consented. Waiver of any default of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of any subsequent default. Waiver of breach of any provision of this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any other or subsequent breach. Waiver of such default or breach shall not be construed to be a modification of the terms of this Agreement unless stated to be such through written approval of the Parties.

26 EXECUTION AND COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, any one of which shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

27 SURVIVAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions shall survive and remain applicable to each of the Parties notwithstanding any termination or expiration of this Agreement and notwithstanding a Party's withdrawal from this Agreement.

Section 15 Records

Section 17 Indemnification

Section 19 Notices

Section 24 Choice of Law and Venue

28 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any provision of this Agreement shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, authorized representatives of the Parties have signed their names in the space provided below.

King County

City of Kenmore

David Mendel, Director, King County
Emergency Radio Communications

Rob Karlinsey, City Manager

Exhibit 1**List of equipment for End User Agency**

The quantities of equipment listed here will be based on the preliminary radio inventory. The parties agree that prior to radio replacement final inventory numbers will be mutually agreed to, subject to the replacement policies adopted by the PSERN Joint Board.

Kenmore City

Portable	Radio Location Capable	Encryption with Over The Air Re-keying	Portable Radio quantity with microphone 2 batteries, case	Individual Charger	6 Pocket Charger
Other Gov't	No	No	6	6	0
Police	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Fire/EMS	Yes	Yes	0	0	0

Mobile	Radio Location Capable	Encryption with Over The Air Re-keying	Dash mount radio	Trunk mount radio	Dual head radio	Quad head radio	Motorcycle radio
Other Gov't	No	No	0	0	0	0	0
Police/Fire/EMS	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0

Base	Radio Location Capable	Encryption with Over The Air Re-keying	Console radio	Desktop radio
Other Gov't	No	No	0	1
Police/Fire/EMS	Yes	Yes	0	0

Total Radios

7

**All radios come with 700/800 MHz Trunked/Conventional P25 & Smartzone Trunking,
Over the Air Programming, Radio Authentication, Integrated Voice and Data, Advanced
System Key**

Exhibit 2
Response and Resolution Tables

Severity Level	En-Route Response Time	Restoration and Replacement Times	Examples
Severity 1	Field Servicer shall be en-route within thirty (30) minutes after Contractor or Service Provider detects or is notified of the failure, whichever occurs first.	Within four (4) hours of detection or report of failure, whichever occurs first, restore full functionality to land mobile radio equipment and software, microwave system equipment and software and MPLS equipment and software and if equipment is malfunctioning, install FRU. Concerning equipment and software not listed above, Service Provider's goal is to resolve all Severity 1 failures within two hours of arrival. However, it is possible that some resolutions could require additional time and effort due to multiple item failure, antenna system failure, etc. In any event, Service Provider is committed to failure resolution as rapidly as possible, utilizing all available resources to resolve the failure as soon as possible.	Failure of any system control equipment element. (e.g. equipment at a master site or prime site). Any failure which results in the loss of wide area operation of one or more simulcast radio sub-system. Failure of operation of 25% or more of the operator stations in a dispatch center. This level represents the most critical issues affecting significant portions of the System and its users.

Severity 2	Field Servicer shall be en-route within thirty (30) minutes after Contractor or Service Provider detects or is notified of the failure, whichever occurs first.	Within twenty-four (24) hours of detection or report of failure, whichever occurs first, restore full functionality to land mobile radio equipment and software microwave system equipment and software and MPLS equipment and software and if equipment is malfunctioning, install FRU. Concerning equipment and software not listed above Service Provider's goal is to resolve all Severity 2 failures within twelve hours of arrival. However, it is possible that some resolutions could require additional time and effort due to multiple item failure, antenna system failure, etc. In any event, Service Provider is committed to failure resolution as rapidly as possible, utilizing all available resources to resolve the failure as soon as possible.	Loss of 20% or more voice talk-path capacity at a site. Failure of operation of any individual site that comprises a part of a simulcast subsystem or multicast site. Any Backhaul failure which causes either a loss of traffic through a path or loss of node redundancy. Network Management System (NMS) failure dispatch center failure impacting operations. Loss of connectivity of any dispatch or RF site to the core network. Environmental alarms, such as DC plant and backup power. This level represents major issues that results in an impaired or unusable sub-system, or loss of critical features from the End User Agency's perspective.
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Severity 3	Field Servicer shall be en-route as soon as possible after Contractor or Service Provider detects or is notified of the failure, whichever occurs first.	Within twenty-four (24) hours of detection or report of failure, whichever occurs first, restore full functionality to land mobile radio equipment, microwave system equipment and software and MPLS equipment and software and, if equipment is malfunctioning, install new equipment. Concerning equipment and software not listed above, Service Provider's goal is to resolve all Severity 3 failures within twenty-four hours of arrival. However, it is possible that some resolutions could require additional time and effort due to multiple item failure, antenna system failure, etc. In any event, Service Provider is committed to failure resolution as rapidly as possible, utilizing all available resources to resolve the failure as soon as possible.	Loss of less than 20% of voice talk-path capacity at any site. Any Backhaul failure or alarm which does not result in loss of traffic or redundancy. No more than 1 console out-of-service at any dispatch location. Loss of any NMS workstation. This level represents moderate issues that limit End User Agency's normal use of the system, sub-system, product, or major non-critical features from an End User Agency's perspective.
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Subject/Topic: Resolution 20-334 to Approve the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan Proposed Council Action/Motion: Approve Resolution 20-334 to adopt the final PROS Plan	For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020 Department: Community Development Prepared by: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director Lauri Anderson, Principal Planner <u>Initial & Date</u> Approved by Department Head: DA 2/7/20. Approved by City Attorney: ENAK 1/24/20 DE. Approved by Finance Director: Approved by City Manager: [Signature] Exhibits/Attachments: I. Resolution 20-334
<u>INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:</u> At the February 3rd Council meeting, Council passed a motion to stop further work or expenditures on the SEPA EIS related to the St. Edward Ballfield Project. Based on this direction, Staff has made the following three minor revisions to the 2020 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) plan, along with the changes requested on January 27, described below: - Page 77, under implementation strategies, the following text was deleted: “Saint Edward State Park Ballfield Feasibility Analysis (2015 CFP – Currently in CIP). Assess impacts of developing a multi-purpose ballfield at Saint Edward State Park. The city is considering a lease agreement with State Parks to redevelop the field. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is being prepared in association with the city’s requested lease agreement”. - Page 82, under the heading 2019 CIP Projects Underway: As funds were spent in 2019 for the EIS, the underlined text was added. “St. Edward Ballfield Improvements Analysis of Feasibility (SEPA/EIS only). <u>(On February 3, 2020, the City Council directed that this analysis stop)</u>”. - Page 92, Figure 20, Capital Facilities Plan Short Term (6-year CIP): Reference to St. Edward State Park Ballfield (SEPA/EIS only) and the \$800,000 project cost was deleted from the table. On January 27, the Council requested final changes to the 2020 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) plan. The revised Plan, attached to Resolution 20-334 (see Attachment I), includes those changes. Staff requests that the City Council approve the PROS Plan by resolution. Once approved, the final Plan, along with the adopting Resolution, will be submitted to the State Recreation and Conservation Office. Specific changes to the PROS Plan requested by the Council on 1/27 include: - Removal of the Moorlands Trail from the Plan. All references have been removed. - Reduction of the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) amount targeted to athletic fields from \$7,000,000 to \$3,500,000. See page 93.	

Council made one additional request that does not necessitate Plan amendments:

- Ensure that the Plan contains language regarding the importance of restoration of critical areas. This language exists in several places in the Plan. See pages 25, 32, 33, 37, 76, 78, 93, and 94. In particular, Objective P-3.1 of the Plan (page 32) speaks to providing opportunities for restoration and enhancement, and two new CFP projects entitled, "Restoration of natural areas" (pages 78, 93 and 94) emphasize the importance of this objective.

As part of final preparation of the Plan, staff has made some edits clarifying the population projections used in the Plan. These changes do not substantively affect the policy direction in the Plan, but do ensure consistency of information.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

\$155,000 allocated in the Community Development Department budget for consultant costs related to park consulting services. Contract 18-CI956 with ETC for \$18,750 to complete the citizen survey. Contract with the City's on-call consultant KPFF Contract 15-CI484 Task 31 for \$30,797 for assistance with the demand and need analysis, public open house and compiling the plan document.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

(These are the adopted Council Goals from 2019.)

Goal 2. Implement the Walkways and Waterways projects.

Goal 7. Implement the Economic Development Plan, with an emphasis on the following key points: Advance Public's Access to Water... Promote the Image of Kenmore.

Goal 8. Continue to implement a Parks Improvement Plan.

Goal 9. Build community, celebrate diversity and create fun.

Goal 10. Protect and enhance the climate, water, air and forest environment.

**CITY OF KENMORE
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. 20-334**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF KENMORE,
WASHINGTON, ADOPTING AN UPDATED PARKS,
RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE (PROS) PLAN.**

WHEREAS, the City is required by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to periodically adopt a Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan to maintain eligibility for related state grants and funding programs; and

WHEREAS, the City's most recent PROS Plan was adopted in 2013 and conditions in the City have changed since that time; and

WHEREAS, throughout development of the Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, a concerted effort has been made to generate public involvement and input, including the 2019 Parks Citizen Survey, a public open house, an on-line community survey, and an updated web page devoted to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan; and

WHEREAS, on December 26, 2019, the City's Responsible Official under the State Environmental Policy Act issued a Determination of Non-Significance for the proposed Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered the proposed amendments at public meetings on 4/16/19, 6/18/19, 6/25/19, 7/16/19, 9/3/19, 11/5/19, and 12/3/19; and

WHEREAS, on January 13, 2020, the Planning Commission presented its final recommendations on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, having considered the Planning Commission recommendation at meetings on 1/13/20, 1/27/20, 2/3/20, and 2/10/20, the City Council desires to update the PROS Plan as attached as an Exhibit to this Resolution;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENMORE,
WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Plan Adopted. The updated Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan for the City of Kenmore, attached as an Exhibit and incorporated by this reference, is approved and adopted.

Section 2. Filing of Plan. The City Manager or designee is authorized and directed to file a copy of this resolution, together with the attached Exhibit, with the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office within thirty (30) days of adoption of this resolution.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF THIS 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2020.

CITY OF KENMORE

David Baker, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Kelly M. Chelin, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Dawn Reitan, City Attorney

Exhibit 1

CITY OF KENMORE

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

2020





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	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
	City Council	
	David Baker, Mayor	
	Nigel Herbig, Deputy Mayor	
	Milton Curtis	
	Joe Marshall	
	Melanie O’Cain	
	Corina Pfiel	
	Debra Srebnik	
	Planning Commission	
	Mark Ohrenschall, Chair	
	Mike Mulcare, Vice Chair	
	Carol Baker	
	Suzanne Greathouse	
	Nathan Loutsis	
	Dennis Olson	
	Mike Vanderlinde	
	Consultant	
	Juliet Vong, HBB Landscape Architecture	
	Staff	
	Rob Karlinsey, City Manager	
	Debbie Bent, Community Development Director	
	Maureen Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager	
	Lauri Anderson, Principal Planner	
	Maura Query, Administrative Assistant	

CHAPTER 1**INTRODUCTION**

The City of Kenmore's Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan was developed to provide a framework for future development of the parks system and recreation facilities and programs over the next 20 years. The PROS Plan identifies and categorizes existing conditions, evaluates the context of the city and the community it serves, analyzes the demand and need for parks and recreation facilities, and recommends improvements to the parks system to meet the future needs of the community. Both short and long-term improvements are considered, as well as potential funding and implementation of the proposed improvements over time.

Certain portions of this document will be incorporated into the City's Comprehensive Plan. Together, the Comprehensive Plan and PROS Plan serve as a resource for city staff, a vision for the community, and a guide for future decision making around the planning, acquisition, and/or development of parks, recreation, and open space throughout the city.

The PROS Plan also meets the State of Washington's Recreation and Conservation Office's (RCO) planning requirements which will enable the city to apply for parks, recreation and open space grants through various RCO grant programs. This plan is required to be updated every 6 years to maintain grant eligibility and to ensure the recommendations contained within remain consistent with the changing recreation trends, demographic context, and community interests in the city.



Planning Context

Geography

The planning area for the City of Kenmore Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is defined by the city limits and the delivery of park and recreation services is defined by the city's parks and recreation facilities. Kenmore is approximately 6.15 square miles in area, with roughly 39,000 lineal feet of shoreline—21,000 lineal feet on Lake Washington and 18,000 lineal feet along the Sammamish River.

Kenmore's development has been strongly influenced by the city's natural environment, including the Sammamish River and Swamp Creek stream corridors, the Lake Washington waterfront, and various wetlands and steep ravines. Commercial activities and multi-family residential development are concentrated along the SR522 corridor and in the Kenmore downtown area. Kenmore is primarily single-family residential development, with several large public and private open space land tracts at Saint Edward State Park, Bastyr University, and the Inglewood Golf and Country Club.

Kenmore's natural resources are an important component of the city's park and recreation system. Many of the city's existing parks are located beside or contain a creek, river, or freshwater shoreline, wetlands or significant forested areas. The City of Kenmore is unique in the abundance of natural systems that weave in and around the city, connecting the different neighborhoods through stream corridors, sensitive areas, and ravines to Swamp Creek, the Sammamish River and Lake Washington. Creating connections and corridors provides essential habitat which contributes to the overall health and viability of both the plant and animal communities in Kenmore. The natural geography of the city provides both opportunities and constraints for meeting park and recreation demands and need.

The city's park system currently consists of 13 parks totaling over 146 acres of park land, including 3.8 miles of multi-purpose trails. Other parks and recreation providers within the city include the State of Washington, Bastyr University, the Northshore School District, and a variety of private operators such as fitness gyms, churches, clubs, and other organizations. When combined with other jurisdictions, there are over 475 acres of park land within the city.

Demographics

The City of Kenmore believes that all residents and all age groups, ethnicities, backgrounds, and interests should have access to parks and recreation opportunities in the city. Planning for future delivery of park and recreation services should acknowledge and anticipate demographic change over time. To do that, existing demographics of the community were identified using 2010 US Census data and the 2017 American Community Survey data.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

The city's current population is 22,920 with a population growth forecast of 28,473 by the year 2035, as identified in the city's Comprehensive Plan. That is a 24% total projected growth, or 1.5% on average annually. Since the population projection data is not yet available beyond 2035 and this is a 20-year plan, the rate of population increase is assumed to remain the same and is projected out at the same rate (1.5% average annual growth) to the 2040 planning period. This results in an estimated population of 30,140 by the year 2040 (21 years x 1.5% annually is a 31.5% increase over the planning period; $22,920 \times 31.5\% = 7,220$ additional population expected).

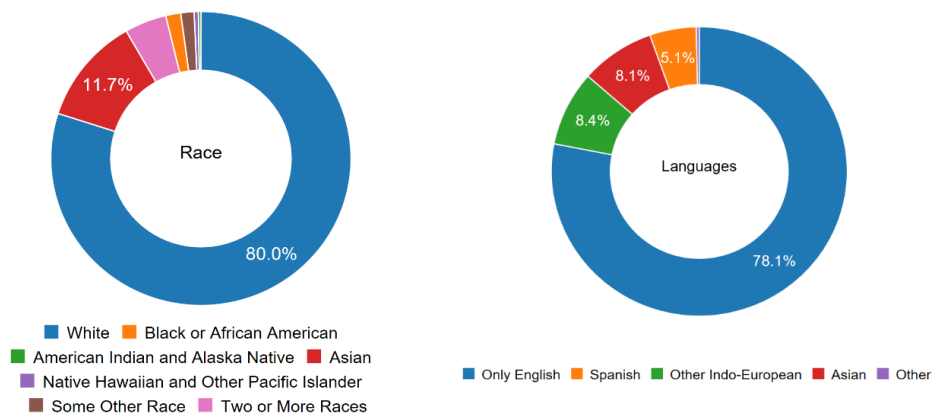
The current population is:

- Median age of 39.6 with the majority of residents between the ages of 25 and 55
- 35.3% of the population is over the age of 50
- 14% are seniors over the age of 65
- 22.8% are under the age of 18
- 7.7% are under the age of 5
- 9.4% are between the ages of 15 and 25.

The median household income was just over \$96,277, which is 7.4% higher than the overall median household income in King County. Only 7.7% of the city's population currently lives below the poverty line.

The majority of the population is White, currently comprising 80% of all residents. Asian and Hispanic/Latino comprise the next largest ethnic groups with 11.7% of residents identifying as Asian and 7.6% Hispanic or Latino. See Figure 1 for a breakdown of different ethnicities and languages spoken in Kenmore. Only 1.6% of the existing population is Black or African American and all other ethnicities make up less than 1% of the total current population.

Figure 1: Diversity of Ethnicity and Languages Spoken in the city.



Source: 2019 World Population Review (www.worldpopulationreview.com)

Bastyr University is the largest single employer in the city with about 500 employees. Kenmore Air Harbor has 250 employees during the peak summer months. Most of the remaining jobs in Kenmore are located in the Kenmore downtown. 68.6% of the city's population commutes to work in a single-occupancy vehicle, 8.2% carpool, and 11.2% take some form of public transportation. 3% take some other form of transportation and 9% generally work from home. An additional 3,079 jobs are also expected to be added in the city between 2010 and 2035.

Resources & Relevant Planning Documents

An understanding of how the PROS Plan fits into the context of other local, state and national planning efforts is a key component of a successful plan. Some of these reference documents are directly tied to the existing or proposed PROS Plan elements, and in other cases they are a resource used to support and guide the planning process. The different relevant planning documents used in the development of this PROS Plan are each described below.

State of Washington Growth Management Act (GMA)

The PROS Plan is designed to meet the requirements of the State of Washington Growth Management Act (GMA), which is codified as Chapter 36.70A Revised Code of Washington. GMA requires local government. GMA requires cities to:

- Designate the general location and extent of land uses including recreation and open space lands
- Identify lands useful for recreation, including wildlife habitat, trails and connection of critical areas
- Estimate park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period
- Develop a capital facilities plan (CFP) identifying funds necessary to implement the plan for at least a six-year period

The GMA also specifies that adopted plans should ensure that strategies for maintaining adopted levels of service are put in place to accommodate planned future development. This plan satisfies these requirements by identifying existing parks, open space and trail lands, estimating the demand and need for parks and recreation facilities, and including both a 6-year short term Capital Improvement Plan and a 20-year Capital Facilities Plan as part of plan implementation.

City of Kenmore Comprehensive Plan

Some elements of this PROS Plan will also be adopted into the City of Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan as its own planning Element. The Comprehensive Plan is a policy document that articulates the community's vision of future land use and growth for the city and its neighborhoods in a manner that is internally and regionally consistent, achievable, and affordable.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

The City of Kenmore's first Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the City Council in March of 2001. A major rewrite of the Plan was completed in 2014/2015 and planning for another update is currently in progress, anticipated for completion in 2023. The city intends to update this PROS Plan Element of the Comprehensive Plan every 6 years in order to maintain eligibility for grant programs through the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). The city works with representatives of special agencies and districts in Kenmore, including A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH) and service and utility providers, as well as adjacent jurisdictions as the city develops the Comprehensive Plan. These organizations' representatives provide input and perspectives about their responsibilities and their relationship to Kenmore, and they serve as contact points to obtain information. Specific references from ARCH were used in this PROS Plan to coordinate the demand and need analysis with housing density and affordable housing opportunities in the city. A draft of the Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element is also provided to the Puget Sound Regional Council, as the Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO), for certification. Review by the Washington State Department of Commerce and the State agencies occurs with every amendment to the Comprehensive Plan.

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan related to parks, recreation and open space include:

- Transportation Element
- Natural Environment Sub-Element
- Economic Development Sub-Element
- Capital Facilities Element

The demographic information used in the PROS Plan is also drawn from resources outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. These include the *2010 U.S. Census* data and the *2017 American Community Survey* from the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov).

State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)

RCO is a state agency that manages grant programs aiming to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction. Since the agency began in 1964, it has awarded more than \$1.7 billion in grants to nearly 7,500 projects. Since 1990, the agency averages 230 grant awards, for a total of approximately \$60 million, every fiscal year. RCO requires government agencies to plan for their parks and open space needs, and adopt their plan, in order to apply for grants in the following grant programs areas:

- Boating Facilities Program (BFP)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- Non-Highway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Once adopted, a community's PROS plan is required to be updated every 6 years to maintain eligibility for those grant programs. RCO looks for a minimum of six elements in a plan, whether the plan supports a grant application for a capital project (facility development and land acquisition) or a noncapital project (architectural, engineering, planning, etc.). The six elements are:

1. Goals and Objectives
2. Existing System Inventory
3. Public Involvement
4. Demand and Need Analysis
5. Capital Facility Program
6. Plan Adoption (by the governing entity)

The Kenmore PROS Plan, once adopted, brings the city into compliance with all of these requirements.

RCO also plans for and tracks parks and open space needs on a state-wide level, and provides this information to the public. The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Plan 2018-2022 (www.rco.wa.gov) is one of the main resources used by cities to understand recreation trends and community priorities on a regional and state-wide level.

Existing Park Plans

Site specific master plans or concept plans have been developed for most of Kenmore's existing parks. These plans each included an extensive public process to identify what the community would like to see improved or added within the park, along with an analysis of each site to determine what types of facilities or improvements are suitable given the surrounding context. A Master Plan is a formal plan for a given park site that has been adopted by the Kenmore City Council. A concept plan has generally gone through the same process and review by the City Council, but has not been formally adopted.

The purpose of a master plan or concept plan is to express a long-term vision for the park, trail or open space that will guide future improvements. Features shown in the plan illustrate how different park elements could be implemented, and their relationship to other surrounding features. The ideas and improvements shown in a master plan or concept plan are implemented over time, and additional detailed design work is still needed before any construction could begin.

A copy of the existing park Master Plans or Concept Plans is included in Appendix A.

The Trust for Public Land

The Trust for Public Land is a national nonprofit organization with a mission to "create parks and protect land for people, ensuring healthy, livable communities for generations to come." The

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

organization is a resource for recreation data analysis and mapping techniques to understand parks and open space needs across the country and help plan for those needs. They also help secure funding for parks and conservation and protect the lands needed to connect communities to the outdoor environment. Data available on their website (www.tpl.org) was used as a resource in developing the city's PROS Plan. Specifically, their #10MinWalk mapping tools and *ParkScore*® index were used to generate the walkability analysis for Kenmore. Information on their website was also used to help understand national trends in parks and recreation.

National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA)

NRPA is one of the leading nonprofit agencies in the country for parks and recreation planning, education, and resources (www.nrpa.org). Their mission is “to advance parks, recreation and environmental conservation efforts that enhance the quality of life for all people.” The NRPA’s three “Pillars” of Health & Wellness, Conservation, and Social Equity form the basis of their strategies to improve parks and recreation for all individuals across the country and ties directly to the national trends discussed in the PROS Plan.

The *2019 NRPA Agency Performance Review* was also used to evaluate and compare performance benchmarks. NRPA benchmarks measure parks, recreation and open space land and facilities against a given population size to form a basis of comparison across jurisdictions and agencies of a similar size.

Planning Process

Overview

The planning process, shown in Figure 2, began in 2015 with a public involvement process that included a number of events throughout the plan development. The Kenmore Planning Commission also reviewed and provided feedback on the plan throughout the process.

Once initial feedback was gathered from the early community outreach, an analysis of existing conditions and inventory of parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs was completed. The overall vision and goals for parks and recreation were also updated based on the community feedback received and recommendations provided by City of Kenmore Planning Commission.

A demand and need analysis was conducted to include several different methods for determining parks and recreation needs for the community, along with strategies for how to best meet those needs. Specific recommendations for recreation facility and program improvements were proposed and reviewed with the community and the Planning Commission as part of a draft PROS Plan.

The final Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan will be adopted by the Kenmore City Council by Resolution with additional review and community outreach included through the adoption process.

The Planning Commission and City Council will also review specific components of this plan for future adoption into the City's Comprehensive Plan as an update to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element. This may occur at a later date to coincide with the City's Comprehensive Plan update process.

Figure 2: Outline of the planning process.



Public Involvement

Community engagement plays a critical role in the planning process for parks, recreation and open space in Kenmore. It informs the plan and ensures that the recommendations proposed reflect the interests, needs, and priorities of the community they serve. Results of the various community engagement activities conducted through this planning process are provided in Appendices B-D.

The public involvement process occurred from 2015 to 2019 and included the following:

- Imagine Kenmore Initiative (2015 / 2016)
- Walkways and Waterways Bond Survey (2016)
- Parks and Recreation Survey (2019)
- PROS Plan Survey and Open House (2019)

Imagine Kenmore Initiative (2015/2016)

The Imagine Kenmore Initiative was a research and community engagement process with outreach conducted between September 1 and October 6, 2015. The purpose of the initiative was to actively listen to the community's interests and long-term vision for the city, specifically around transportation and park improvements. Methods of communications and outreach included a dedicated project website and email address, email notifications, city newsletter releases, Facebook ads and event pages, notifications through schools, ads in the local newspaper, poster flyers, two banners at City Hall and on Bothell Way, park signs, and a dedicated computer station at Kenmore Branch Library.

As part of this initiative, the City of Kenmore hosted a community workshop on September 22, 2015. Information presented at the workshop included a 'Big Ideas' comment wall about park, pedestrian and bike improvement ideas, as well as interactive map stations. Participants were encouraged to comment or vote on proposed projects and suggest new ideas. In total, 63 attendees wrote 149 comments.

An online interactive map provided an opportunity for virtual public engagement: participants could place a geographic marker pin on the map to suggest, comment on, and 'like' or 'dislike' projects. The interactive map tool was open from September 1 through October 6, 2015, and was promoted through multiple marketing channels. In total, there were 94 unique commenters. A total of 249 comments were made, including 152 original comments, 84 reply comments, 13 replies disliking a particular comment, 923 likes and 12 dislikes.

To confirm the overall sentiment of the public, a statistically valid telephone survey was conducted in December 2015 to help finalize the results of the community outreach process and lead into the "Walkways and Waterways" ballot measure. 300 people responded to the survey. 66% of respondents felt that the city was doing a good or excellent job and 87% felt that the quality of life in the city was good or excellent. Building more recreational facilities was the number one thing respondents felt the city could do to improve parks and recreation facilities. Of the parks and

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recreation facility options provided, improving waterfront access and protecting the natural environment were the top ranked priorities.

An outreach tabling event was held at the King County Public Library System's Kenmore branch library on September 17, 2015. The event lasted for two hours to coincide with library programming. Approximately 40 flyers were handed out, and ten comments were captured.

Finally, an online survey was conducted in 2016 with 328 individuals commenting about pedestrian, bike, and park improvements.

Walkways and Waterways Bond Survey (2016)

In April 2016, a statistically valid telephone survey was conducted to validate the results of the 2015 "Imagine Kenmore" outreach and ensure that the city was continuing to implement recreation facilities and programs that the community supported. The survey included 300 respondents and included a number of questions about how well the city represents community interests and priorities around parks, recreation and trail improvements within the city.

Kenmore Parks and Recreation Survey (2019)

In early 2019, the city conducted a statistically valid survey to update community preferences, needs, and priorities for parks and recreation facilities and programs in advance of starting the PROS Plan update. The survey was completed in March 2019 with 578 respondents. Questions asked about participants current use of the park system, how well the city maintains that system, and how well the existing system meets their needs. The survey also asked about recreation programming needs and priorities, as well as implementation strategies. This survey, as the most recent one conducted, was used heavily in determining the current demand and needs for parks and recreation services in the city.

PROS Plan Survey and Open House (2019)

An informal web-based survey was conducted as part of this PROS Plan update process in order to help determine priorities for recreation program and facility improvements with 532 respondents. Participants were asked what types of *facilities* they needed in their park system. Waterfront/beach access and an indoor swimming pool were the highest ranked needs, followed closely by nature trails, natural areas/reserves, and paved walking/biking trails. Lower ranked priorities included more skateboarding areas, non-motorized boat launch areas, and outdoor tennis or pickleball courts.

The highest ranked *recreation programs* needed included community events and outdoor water-related programming. Other programs needed included adult fitness and wellness, nature/environmental education, and community garden programs. Programs that had less interest

or need by participants included martial arts, tennis lessons and leagues, and programs that targeted only a specific age or ability.

A public open house was held in September, 2019 to allow the public an opportunity to review the recommendations proposed as part of the PROS Plan and offer feedback. Approximately 50 people attended the event. Residents engaged with city staff about their ideas for the future of Kenmore's park system and reviewed draft PROS Plan materials. Many community comments focused on protecting the natural environment, providing more places for kids to play, and improving walking trails or routes. Other comments ranged from turning Lakepointe into a park, providing more waterfront access, keeping athletic fields natural (i.e., no artificial turf and particularly at St. Edward State Park), not allowing additional construction projects in St. Edward State Park, providing more athletic fields, and providing more amenities in general in parks.

CHAPTER 2

EXISTING INVENTORY

Park Facilities

The City of Kenmore has 13 parks, recreation and open space facilities totaling over 146 acres of park land. Over 80% of this park land is forested, wetlands, or natural systems. Other parks and recreation providers within the city that have facilities open to the public include the State of Washington, King County, and Bastyr University. These facilities are listed in Figure 3, along with the improvements available in each park. The parks and open space areas are all located on Map 1. When combined with other jurisdictions, there are over 475 acres of park land within the city, not including recent acquisitions within the Swamp Creek wetlands system that are still in process. Parks and open space in adjacent cities, but in close proximity to Kenmore are also shown on Map 1 for reference, but not included in the inventory or other planning resources.

The Northshore School District and a variety of private operators such as fitness gyms, churches, clubs, and other organizations also have recreation facilities, but are not currently open to the public, though the school facilities are available for community use when reserved through the school district and outside of school hours. The school district facilities and private facilities not open to the public without a fee are not included in this inventory.

Figure 3: Kenmore's Park and Recreation System Inventory.

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Boat Launch / Dry Moorage	Hand Powered Boat Launching	Water Access / Fishing	Playground	Skate Park	Playfield	Restroom (*Portable / ~Indoor)	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Tables	Paths	Hiking Trails	Paved Trails	Parking
Linwood Park				X						X			
Moorlands Park				X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Northshore Summit Park				X						X			
Squire's Landing Park		X	X				*X		X	X	X		X
Wallace Swamp Creek Park			X						X	X	X		X

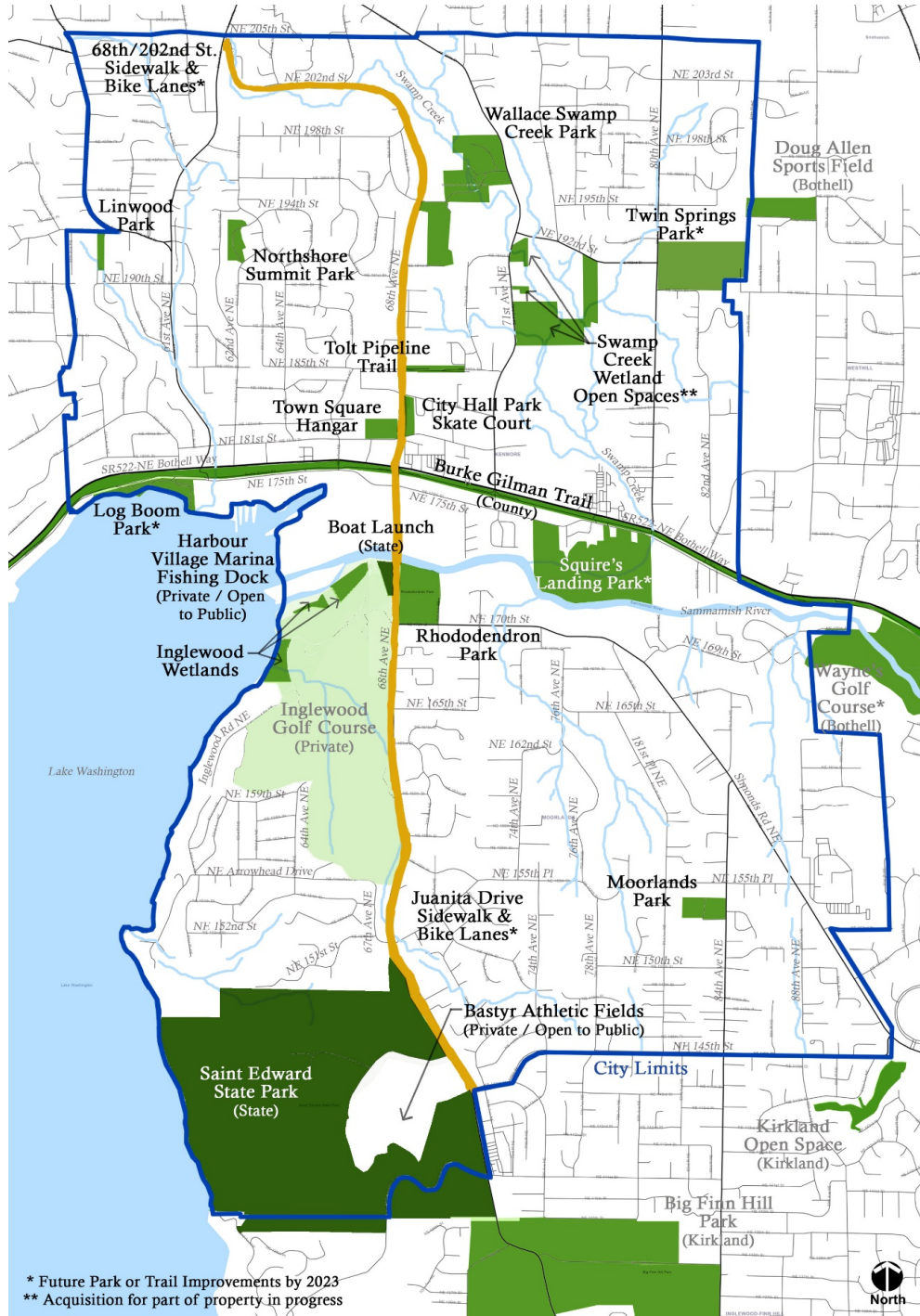
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Boat Launch / Dry Moorage	Hand Powered Boat Launching	Water Access / Fishing	Playground	Skate Park	Playfield	Restroom (*Portable /	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Tables	Paths	Hiking Trails	Paved Trails	Parking
Rhododendron Park & Senior Center		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Log Boom Park	X	X	X	X			X		X	X			X
Twin Springs Park											X		X
City Hall Park & Jack Crawford Skate Park					X		~X		X	X			X
Town Center & Hangar Building							~X		X	X			X
Swamp Creek Wetland Open Spaces			X										
Inglemoor Wetlands			X										
Tolt-Pipeline Trail (1.3 miles)										X		X	
CITY TOTAL	1	3	7	5	1	2^{>}	6	2^{>}	7^{>}	11^{>}	4^{>}	1^{>}	8
WDFW Boat Launch	X												X
Saint Edward State Park			X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X
Bastyr Athletic Fields						X	*X						X
Burke Gilman Trail (2.5 miles)												X	
Harbour Village Marina			X				X		X				X
ALL JURISDICTION TOTAL	2	3	9	6	1	4^{>}	9	2^{>}	9^{>}	11^{>}	5^{>}	3^{>}	12

[>]See the Park Inventory and Valuation in the Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report (Appendix E) for more detail on the total number of each type of playfield (soccer, baseball, etc.) and the total number of picnic shelter, picnic tables, paths and trails in the park system.

* Portable restroom

~ Indoor restroom

Map 1: Kenmore's Park and Recreation Facilities

Park Classification & Service Area

The city's park system has been divided into four classes of park and recreation facilities used to analyze geographic demand as shown and described in Figure 4. These four park classifications were identified based on several key factors including: size, population served, function and type of amenities that are or will be made available in the future. The geographic service area, or the primary extent to which people are expected to walk or drive to access the park, is shown for each park classification type. A list of each park within the city and its associated classification and size is shown in Figure 5.

Special use amenities generally serve a specific function, like the skate park, water access, or the senior center and are included in all classifications of parks. Special use amenities in Kenmore are mostly located near the downtown for ease of access and accessibility to a wide range of users, in addition to being more easily accessible by transit and from the Burke Gilman Trail. While there are a number of special use amenities within park and recreation facilities in the city, there should be a focus on connecting these facilities to residential areas, transit and downtown. Connecting waterfront access areas to each other would create a stronger network of waterfront recreation in the city. Special use amenities may be facilities contained within Community or Regional Parks such as the Senior Center in Rhododendron Park or the Seminary and future Environmental Learning Center in Saint Edward State Park. Special use facilities in the city are shown on Map 5.

Figure 4: Park and Recreation Facility Classification Definitions and total Acres.

Classification Type	Geographic Service Area	Service Description
Regional	Citywide	Contains unique features or amenities that serve users beyond the city limits City Total = 44.91 acres All Jurisdiction Total = 362.83 acres
Community	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile radius (approx. 2-minute drive)	Serves a broad range of community needs to meet both active uses such as athletics and passive uses such as nature trails City Total = 40.2 acres All Jurisdiction Total = 47.4 acres

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Neighborhood	10-minute walk (approx. 1/2-mile radius)	Serves local need as a walk-to facility for essential park and recreation amenities - open areas, pathways and playgrounds City Total = 34.5 acres All Jurisdiction Total = 34.5 acres
Linear	Citywide	Linear facilities that serve as connectors for pedestrian users and/or wildlife habitat City Total = 26.4 acres All Jurisdiction Total = 30.9 acres

Regional Park

Regional facilities include facilities that have a draw beyond the city boundaries and include special features that may not be found in adjacent communities. As a result, their service area is considered to be citywide. Community and aquatic centers, sports complexes, or highly specialized uses like mountain bike trails are all examples of regional park facilities. Regional facilities should accommodate a large number of users with adequate support facilities to serve the intended use. Often, these facilities include multiple uses due to the larger size of many of these parks. Regional parks in the city are shown on Map 4. Saint Edward State Park is a good example of a regional facility with mountain bike trails, extensive forest and walking paths, and other unique recreation opportunities not generally found in neighboring cities. Other regional facilities in the city include Squire's Landing Park and Log Boom Park.

Community Park

Community parks (Map 3) and regional parks (Map 4) usually contain unique features, often with both active and passive recreation opportunities, and are larger in size to accommodate a variety of activities and interests. As such, they are considered destination parks. While they can also serve a neighborhood park function for local residents, it is expected that many residents will drive to these facilities. The service area for a community park can vary, from a 10-minute walkshed to citywide depending on the facilities included in the park, but some amount of parking is anticipated. Community parks in the city include Wallace Swamp Creek Park in the north end of the city, and the Town Center & Hangar Building, and the City Hall Park & Skate Park in the downtown area. Rhododendron Park & Senior Center is the only community park in the south end of the city. Community parks in the city are shown on Map 3.

Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood Parks are intended to serve a smaller, local need with a service area limited to a 10-minute walk from the park, or about a ½ mile. Most of the amenities within neighborhood parks are centered around family, passive type recreation activities such as walking paths, playgrounds and open lawn areas but ideally with enough open space for informal athletic use. Neighborhood parks in the city are shown on Map 2 and are mainly located in the northern half of the city with only one neighborhood park, Moorlands Park, located in the southern half of the city. Of these, all have recently conducted master plans except Linwood Park. Twin Springs park, while master planned, has not yet been improved or opened to the public. Based on the distribution and master plans available, implementing some level of improvements at Twin Springs Park and master planning and renovating Linwood Park should be considered a priority.

Linear Park

Linear park and recreation facilities are unique as they serve as connectors for pedestrian users and/or wildlife habitat. There are four linear park and recreation facilities in Kenmore, shown on the same Map 4 with regional parks. These parks include: the Burke Gilman Trail, Tolt-Pipeline Trail and other neighborhood connecting trails and the wetland open spaces along the Swamp Creek corridor between 73rd and 80th Avenue NE and NE 192nd Street and NE 181st Street. Parks and recreation facilities are connected east-west across the city through the existing Burke Gilman Trail and will soon be connected north-south through new multi-modal improvements along Juanita Drive NE and 68th Avenue NE. Additional connectivity should still be developed as opportunity allows, from residential areas to parks, school, downtown, the waterfront, and other major destinations, likely in partnership with the city's Public Works Department and along the Tolt Pipeline corridor. There are additional local trail connectors within neighborhoods, particularly in the north side of the city, that exist but are not well documented and not part of the total acreage or planning process.

Figure 5: Kenmore's Park and Recreation System Inventory: Size, Classification & Service Area.

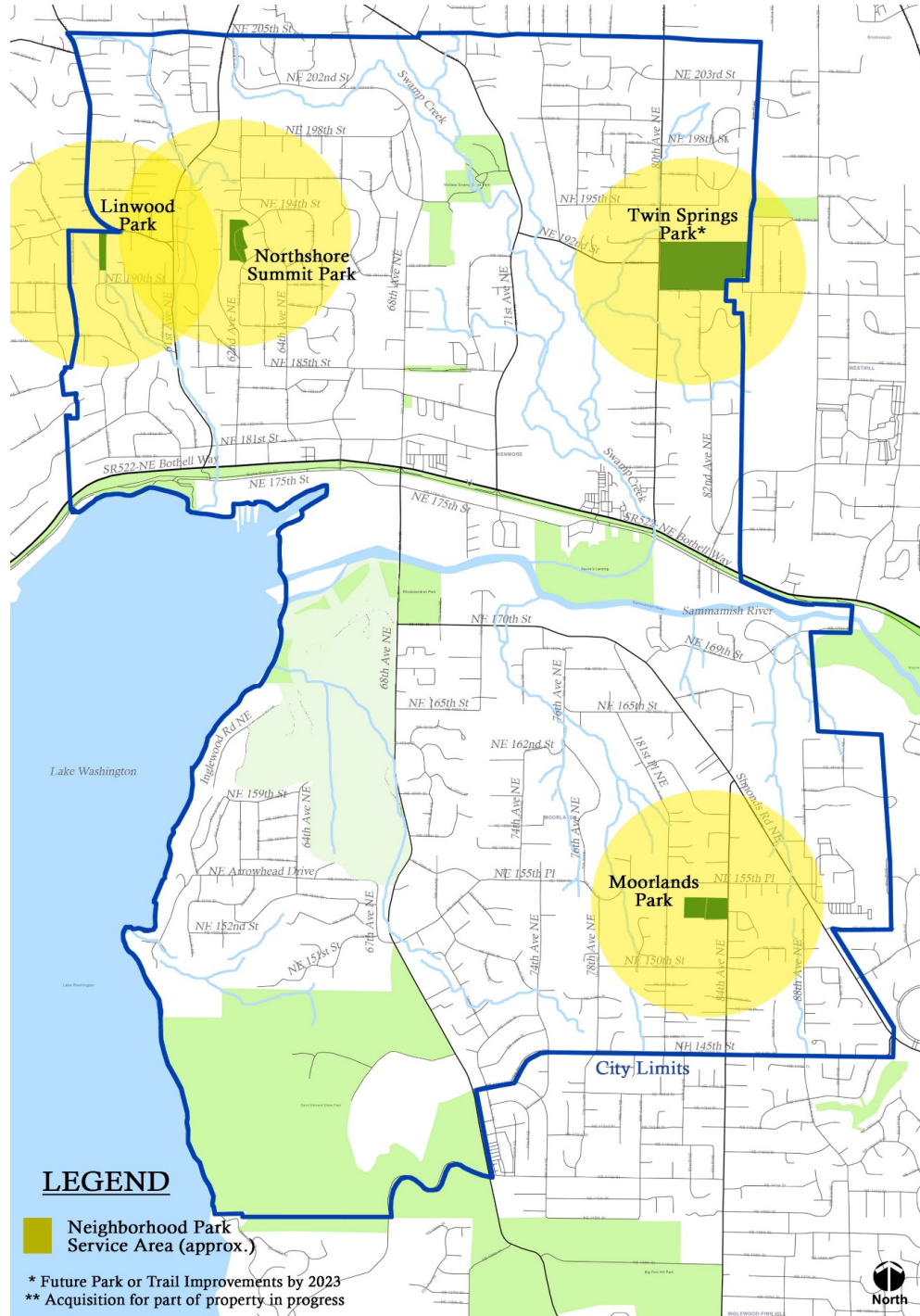
Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Total Acres	Acres of Critical Areas	Proposed Classification	Proposed Service Area*
Linwood Park	1.4	0	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
Moorlands Park	4.5	1.5	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
Northshore Summit Park	3.6	1	Neighborhood	10-minute walk

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

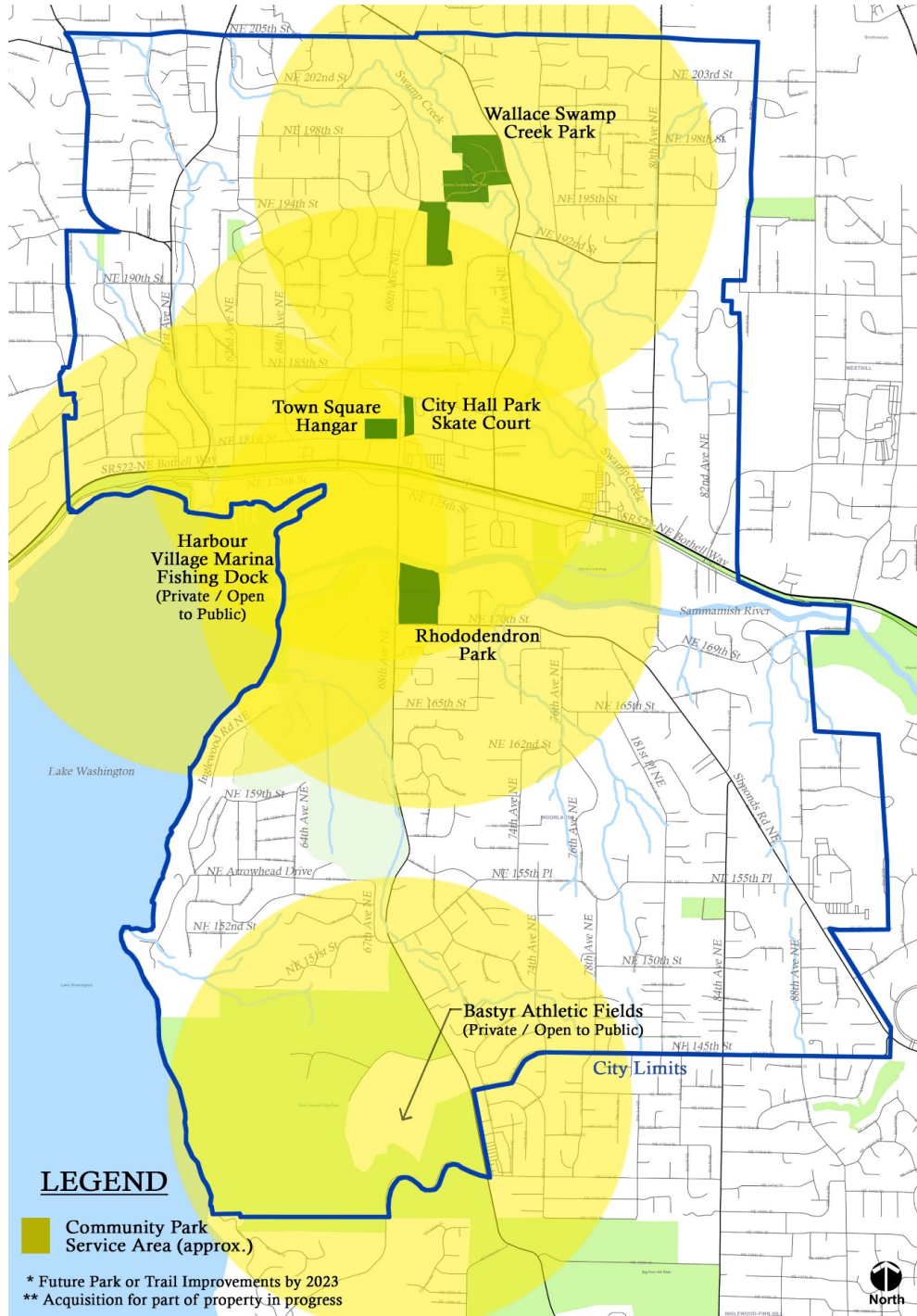
Squire's Landing Park	41.01	33.75	Regional	Citywide
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	25.5	25	Community	¾ mile radius
Rhododendron Park & Senior Center	12.5	8.5	Community <i>(future boathouse is anticipated to be a regional special use within the park)</i>	¾ mile radius
Log Boom Park	3.9	1	Regional	Citywide
Twin Springs Portal Park	25	24	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
City Hall Park & Jack Crawford Skate Park	1.7	0	Community	10-minute walk
Town Center & Hangar Building	0.5	0	Community	¾ mile radius
Swamp Creek Wetland Open Spaces (not including acquisitions in progress)	17	17	Linear	Citywide
Inglewood Wetlands	8.5	8.5	Linear	Citywide
Tolt-Pipeline Trail	0.9	0	Linear	Citywide
CITY TOTAL	146+	120+		
WDFW Boat Launch	1.92		Regional	Citywide
Saint Edward State Park	316		Regional	Citywide
Bastyr Athletic Fields	7		Community	¾ mile radius
Burke Gilman Trail (2.5 miles)	4.5		Linear	Citywide
Harbour Village Marina	0.2		Community	¾ mile radius
ALL JURISDICTIONS TOTAL	475+			

* 10-minute walk is approximately ½ mile.

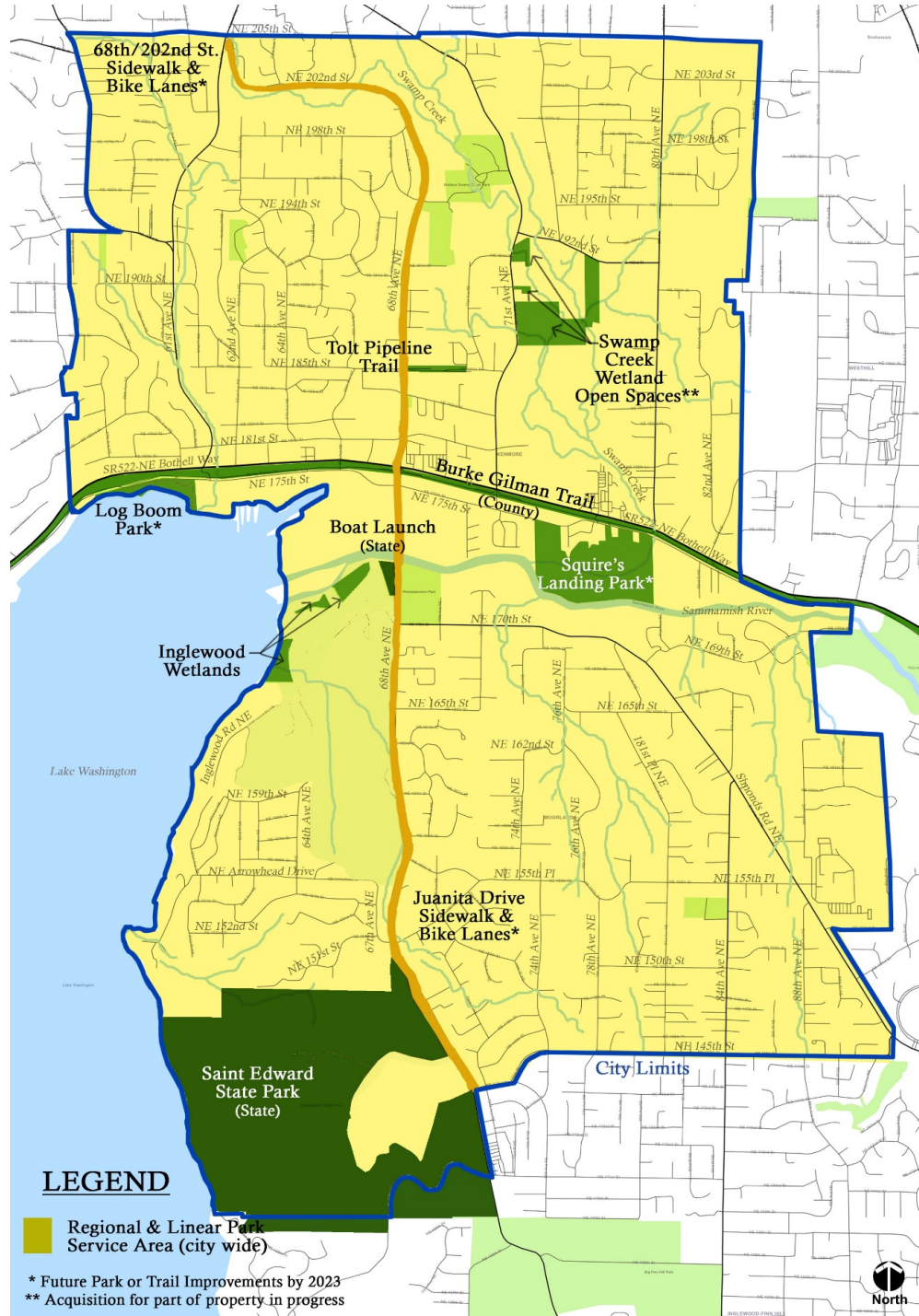
Map 2: Neighborhood Parks (1/2 mile service area or about a 10 minute walk).



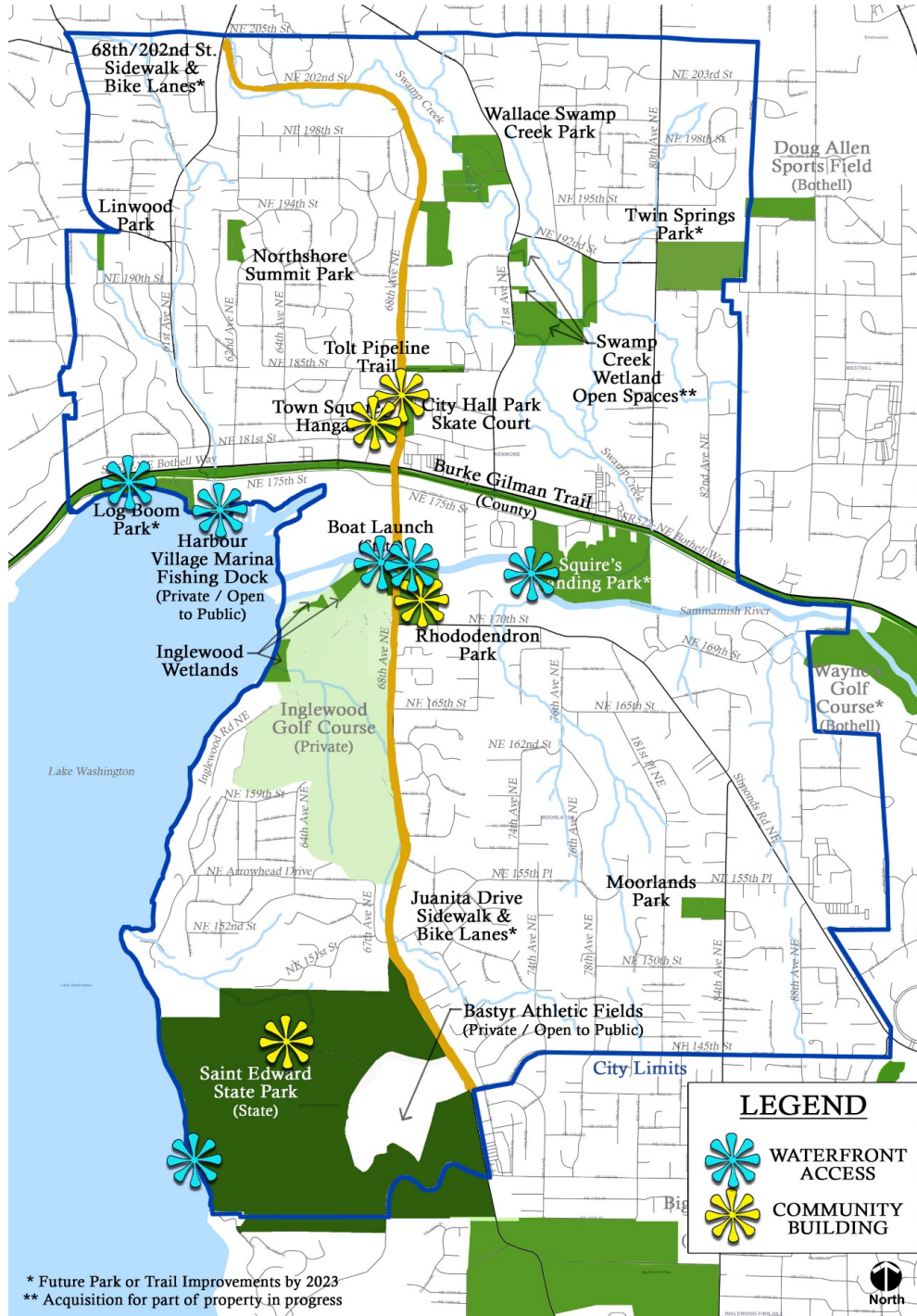
Map 3: Community parks (3/4 mile service area or about a 2 minute drive at 25 mph).



Map 4: Regional and Linear Parks (city-wide service area).



Map 5: Special Use Facilities (within all park classifications).



Park & Recreation Programming

The City of Kenmore helps organize a variety of programs and events in the city but partners with other organizations and jurisdictions to provide direct recreation programming. The city's main focus is on community events and park facility rentals, including the Hangar at Town Square. The city relies on the school district and other public, private, and non-profit organizations to provide all youth and adult sports leagues, summer camps, self-help or educational classes, cultural and performing arts events, and indoor fitness classes. Any future programming will follow this same model, with the city providing support, but other jurisdictions or organizations taking the lead role in any recreation programming.

The Hangar, opened in August of 2017, is the city's main indoor gathering space for recreation activities and events, providing an open space for the public to use on a drop-in basis during regular hours, or to rent for private events. Since its opening, there have been over 500 requests for reservations annually, up from just over 300 requests for other city-owned facilities the prior year, before the Hangar was built. There are an average of about 20 requests per week to be used mostly as a meeting space for various organizations. It is the central gathering space for a variety of community events, including:

- Movies at the Square (city event)
- #WhyILoveKenmore Summer Party (city event)
- Tree Lighting Festival and Holiday Market (city event)
- Fighting Hunger at the Hangar (non-profit event)
- Boy Scout Blood Drive (non-profit event)

The Hangar is also used for pop-up shops, music recitals, and just general community gathering throughout the year.

Summer camps in the city are mostly staffed and managed by other organizations and groups, but supported by the city through the use of city parks and open space areas. Camps are currently held almost exclusively at Rhododendron Park with the exception of a skateboarding camp, called Skate Like A Girl, held at the Jack Crawford Skatepark. Camp Roots holds environmental classes for youth in St. Edward State Park. The YMCA also provides a summer lunch program with a variety of activities that are hosted in City Hall. The camps focused on youth athletics include:

- Basketball
- Flag football
- Soccer
- Baseball
- Cheerleading
- Golf
- Skateboarding

Camps for hand-carry watercraft sports have been held in the past, primarily by both the Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center and the Northshore YMCA. Both groups are also interested in possibly adding additional camps and/or improving water access as part of their existing camps.

In general, the city provides the location for camps and associated support facilities, like additional restrooms if needed, and helps advertise the programs to city residents. The partner organization provides everything else. Future expansion of camps and other programming would also be provided by others with minor support from the city.

Events offered by the city, free of charge and at a variety of locations, include:

- Beautify Kenmore – enhancing park maintenance in all parks and public spaces
- Seasonal Nature Walks – Wallace Swamp Creek Park
- 4th of July Celebration – Log Boom Park
- Kenmore Concert Series – Saint Edward State Park
- National Night Out Against Crime – City Hall
- Jack V. Crawford Day – Log Boom Park
- Kenmore Play Day – Rhododendron Park

Not all events occur every year, or they may occur at different times or season from year to year.

Events offered by partner organizations and communities include:

- Arts of Kenmore Art Show and Seasonal Exhibits
- Cedar Park Northshore Community Market
- Various Kenmore Community Club Events
- Various Kenmore Heritage Society Events
- Family Jewels Ball Crawl
- Hydroplane Cup
- KWAC Waterfront Activities Fair
- Bastyr Herb & Food Fair
- Kenmore Air Fly-in
- Various Neighborhood Block Parties
- Northshore Fire Department Pancake Feed & Safety Fair
- YMCA Summer Lunch Program – City Hall

Natural Resources

Kenmore's natural resources serve as a defining element in the overall character of the city. Of the 146 total acres of city-owned park land, 120 acres are natural areas – forests, wetlands, streams, and other natural environments. The abundance of wetlands, urban forests, streams and waterways are integral to the value of recreational amenities in the city. They also serve as critical habitat to urban wildlife, help manage stormwater, and create a visual and physical respite from the otherwise urbanized environment.

Many of the city's existing parks include natural areas which contribute significantly to the character of Kenmore's park system. Balancing the natural and built environments, and developing a park system that respects this balance, is one of the major goals of this PROS Plan.

In order to protect, restore, or enhance these systems they must be inventoried and the critical habitat defined, including priority habitats and species. Educating the community, especially Kenmore's youth, about the value of these systems is also important in fostering future stewardship to sustain these systems over time. An inventory of Kenmore's natural resources is provided in the Natural Environment Sub-Element of the city's Comprehensive Plan, along with the goals, objectives and policies the city has adopted to support these resources. This inventory consists of three primary systems in the city:

- Swamp Creek – with headwaters extending to Everett, there are 2.5 miles of shoreline along the creek corridor in Kenmore.
- Sammamish River – begins at the outlet of Lake Sammamish in Redmond and extends 1.8 miles through the city to its confluence at Lake Washington.
- Lake Washington – has a surface area of approximately 35 square miles with 3.5 miles of shoreline extending through Kenmore.

The importance of these systems to the community has also been validated over time. The 2016 survey conducted as part of the *Imagine Kenmore Initiative* ranked acquiring and protecting natural open space areas such as forested, creekside and wetland areas as the second highest priority for funding when compared to meeting other parks, recreation and multi-modal transportation improvements within the city. The more recent 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey ranked nature trail and natural areas/reserves as part of the top priorities for investment in the city's park system. Natural/environmental education programs also ranked within the top priorities for investment in programming for the city. The open house and public survey conducted specifically for this PROS Plan process also ranked natural systems as one of the top three priorities in the city and many comments conveyed during the public open house centered around protecting and educating the public about natural systems in Kenmore.

Refer to the Natural Environment Sub-Element included in Appendix F for additional details. Recommendations for the ongoing stewardship of Kenmore's natural resources within existing (or proposed) parks is included in this PROS Plan.

CHAPTER 3

VISION, GOALS & POLICY SUPPORT

Kenmore's Guiding Fundamentals along with the Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policy Actions described in this chapter set the tone for the PROS Plan and ultimately help guide decisions around parks and recreation for the city.

Guiding Fundamentals are specific to the parks and recreation system and establish the community-driven values and preferences to support the overall parks system. They provide overarching policy direction, as they affect all aspects of park and recreation services.

The **Service Vision and Mission** is applicable to the city organization and guides actions by city staff.

Goals are broad aspirations specific to Kenmore's parks and recreation system for how the park system would look in the future. The **Objectives** set the direction and the **Policy Actions** describe the detail for implementing the goal's vision.



Guiding Fundamentals

Four Guiding Fundamentals provide an overarching direction for the Plan, affecting the delivery of improvements to facilities and recreation programming:

- Principal Condition
- Key Values
- Obstacles
- Opportunities

Principal Condition

The city's **natural environment** is the "Principal Condition" of Kenmore's parks, recreation and open spaces. It is generally the characteristic used most when describing the city's overall park system. The city's natural environment consists of a system of interconnected wildlife habitat and corridors, ravines, woodlands, wetlands, waterway including Swamp Creek, the Sammamish River and Lake Washington.

Key Values

Key values for parks and open space and recreation programming are the qualities that are intrinsically valuable or desirable to Kenmore residents.

1. **Protect and Steward** – The value of stewardship embodies responsible planning and management of parks, natural open space and recreation assets by providing consistent high-quality maintenance. Conserving natural resources by acquiring land and restoring habitat is critical to preserving the natural character of Kenmore's park system. Environmental stewardship and interpretation educate the public about Kenmore's park system's principal condition—the natural environment.
2. **Partner** - Seeking partners is an efficient and cost-effective method to acquire, develop and maintain park, open space and recreation facilities. Potential partners include neighbors, schools, other agencies, funders, and organizations with shared key values.
3. **Create Balance** – Balance is a diverse park and recreation system with passive and active recreation opportunities for all ages, abilities, and interests. This also includes a balance between active facilities and natural systems within the park system, and a balance of spaces for organized play, programming or events and informal gathering or fitness.

4. **Instill Civic Pride** – Civic pride is loving where you live. Civic pride is reinforced when public spaces and services are available and well maintained, important cityscape views are preserved, and public spaces are created and filled with community gathering spaces with memorable site features such as public plazas, fountains, art, signage, and landscape design.

Obstacles

In 2015 and 2016, a public outreach effort called *Imagine Kenmore* was conducted. An asset inventory and condition assessment were conducted in 2018. A community interest and opinion survey and a demand and need analysis was conducted in 2019 as part of developing this plan. The broad public participation throughout these efforts revealed a series of obstacles for providing a healthy, viable and balanced park and recreation system that meets the needs for Kenmore residents now and into the future.

Lack of Access to the Waterfront – Since the city’s incorporation in 1998, Kenmore’s residents have lobbied for improved access to the city’s 7+ miles of shoreline and natural resources along Lake Washington, the Sammamish River and Swamp Creek.

Securing Assets for our Future Generations – It will be important to repair and replace physical recreation assets and maintain and restore natural park assets to ensure the park and recreation system is available for future generation to enjoy.

Lack of safe routes to parks - Kenmore needs safe pedestrian and bicycle routes that link residents from where they live to where they want to recreate. The Transportation Element of the City of Kenmore Comprehensive Plan identifies a Priority Pedestrian Network that includes pedestrian amenities along key routes to improve the walkability and safety of pedestrians in the city.

Unable to Stay and Play - Residents have a desire to stay and play locally – they have a need for facilities, programs and services nearby. Currently, residents travel beyond the city for a variety of recreation facilities and programs. To stay and play, residents need diverse recreation experiences in Kenmore’s park system, including active facilities and natural environments for more passive recreation.

Opportunities

The same process used to understand the obstacles to delivering a quality parks and recreation system also revealed several key opportunities.

Walkways and Waterways – Kenmore residents are poised to gain significant waterfront access and safe walking routes with the passage of Kenmore’s Walkways & Waterways Improvements bond measure in November 2016. Proposition 1 Walkways & Waterways Improvements is the first city bond measure ever on the ballot in the City of Kenmore.

Through an extensive community input process of the known as “Imagine Kenmore,” Kenmore residents confirmed that safe routes for pedestrians and cyclists and connecting residents with the

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city's public open space and waterfront are top priorities. The Walkways and Waterways bond measure includes new sidewalks and bicycle lanes on Juanita Drive NE and 68th Ave NE and public waterfront access and natural area improvements at Log Boom Park, Rhododendron Park, and Squire's Landing Park for water dependent recreation. These five projects included in the \$19.75 million bond measure reflect the results of public input.

Water-Walk Trail –There is an opportunity to connect Log Boom Park on Lake Washington with Squire's Landing Park at the confluence of Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River. This water-walk trail would require acquisition or dedication of privately-owned property in between to make this idea a reality. The city can pursue opportunities for public access when key properties on the central waterfront redevelop.

Downtown Kenmore -The Hangar and the Town Square plaza opened for use in 2017. This new civic facility has become Kenmore's gathering place for community events and for just hanging out. New multi-family housing has been developed nearby. City Hall Park and the Jack Crawford Skate Court create a great central location for active recreation. The City Hall Park Master Plan hasn't been fully completed and there is capacity for creating new park amenities that could serve to meet the needs of the new and existing downtown residents.

Safe Routes Network – The walkways planned along Juanita Drive NE and 68th Avenue NE provide a central on-street spine for a safe route network. The Burke Gilman Trail and a new Tolt-Pipeline trail create a start for an east-west spine for a network of on-street and off-road pedestrian and bicycle routes to connect the residential community to their park and recreation system. The city has begun to aggregate open space land along Swamp Creek corridor that could create an off-road north-south connection.

Partnerships – Kenmore relies on partnerships for providing park and recreation facilities, programs and services. Partners provide facilities, programs and services that provide for, activate and care for our park and recreation system. Creating new partnerships will provide a more sustainable park and recreation system for future generations.

Opportunities to Play – For Kenmore residents to stay and play, recreation program opportunities and sufficient facilities need to exist including community gathering spaces such as off-leash dog parks or community gardens. Adding these facilities to existing parks or new parks within the system will create a more diverse park system and provide greater opportunities for residents to stay and play.



Vision & Goals

The City of Kenmore's service vision and mission is...

{ Propelling Kenmore Upward –
We create a thriving community where people love where they live. }

The following seven goals represent the direction that Kenmore strives toward for the park, open space and recreation system:

1. Provide waterfront access
2. Provide safe routes to park, recreation & open space facilities
3. Preserve, maintain and enhance built and natural environments to ensure quality recreational opportunities exist
4. Create a balance of passive and active recreation opportunities in parks
5. Provide equitable opportunities for diverse and affordable arts and recreation programs and community and cultural events
6. Engage the community in parks, recreation and open space decisions and activities
7. Create a financially sustainable park and recreation system through partnerships and stewardship

Objectives and Policy Actions

Objectives provide direction and policies provide the action to support the Plan goals. These actions are specifically related to the implementation of a healthy, viable and balanced park and recreation system for Kenmore.

Goal P-1: Provide Waterfront Access

Objective P-1.1 Develop a Kenmore WaterWalk.

- Policy P-1.1.1 Develop a WaterWalk Master Plan for the location for the WaterWalk connecting Log Boom Park to Squire's Landing Park.
- Policy P-1.1.2 Inventory and identify public and private parcels from Log Boom Park to Squire's Landing Park.
- Policy P-1.1.3 Identify specific opportunities for joint development, partnership and other options for implementing a WaterWalk.
- Policy P-1.1.4 Identify and prioritize undeveloped or underdeveloped waterfront properties in the city's central core to consider for acquisition.
- Policy P-1.1.5 Pursue opportunities for public access when key properties on the central waterfront redevelop.
- Policy P-1.1.6 Develop a plan for extending the trail system at Squire's Landing Park along the Sammamish River and/or Swamp Creek.

Objective P-1.2 Establish and implement plans, development policies, regulations and incentives for waterfront access to retain views and create water dependent recreational opportunities in conjunction with private and public development.

- Policy P-1.2.1 Develop a Waterfront Master Plan to improve park activities and access (physical or visual) along the waterfront. View corridors, overlooks, access to shorelines along the city's lakes and streams, and other recreational amenities are examples of what might be included in a Waterfront Master Plan process.
- Policy P-1.2.2 Adopt development regulations and incentives that are consistent with and further the implementation of a Waterfront Master Plan.
- Policy P-1.2.3 Identify and retain important public access and view corridors to Lake Washington and the Sammamish River.

- Policy P-1.2.4 Implement master plans for waterfront parks that improve public access and water dependent recreational experiences.
- Policy P-1.2.5 Seek external funding sources to provide public access and ensure water dependent recreational opportunities exist.

Goal P-2: Provide Safe Routes to Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Facilities

Objective P-2.1 Identify and prioritize key connections from neighborhoods to downtown, the waterfront, parks and public facilities.

- Policy P-2.1.1 Prepare a safe routes plan which maps a network of pedestrian and bicycle connections from neighborhoods to downtown, the waterfront, parks, and public facilities.
- Policy P-2.1.2 Identify and create opportunities to provide connections to parks, trails and open space in adjoining cities.
- Policy P-2.1.3 Review development proposals for creating viewpoints, view corridors and easements for pedestrian and bicycle connections to parks, recreation and open space facilities.
- Policy P-2.1.4 Plan and develop an off-road north-south trail connection utilizing the Swamp Creek corridor as appropriate.
- Policy P-2.1.5 Acquire easements and develop the Tolt Pipeline Trail linking to adjoining cities.
- Policy P-2.1.6 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives for new development to provide pedestrian/bicycle routes.

Goal P-3: Preserve, Maintain and Enhance Built and Natural Environments to Ensure Quality Recreational Opportunities Exist

Objective P-3.1 Protect environmentally sensitive critical areas in parks and open spaces and provide opportunities for restoration, enhancement and public access.

- Policy P-3.1.1 Identify opportunities to provide access, views, and education of environmental critical areas.
- Policy P-3.1.2 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives to provide access and protection to critical areas.
- Policy P-3.1.3 When developing parks, create a balance between habitat restoration, enhancement and public access.
- Policy P-3.1.4 Update Wallace Swamp Creek Master Plan and implement the plan including stream bank and habitat restoration.
- Policy P-3.1.5 Implement the Squire's Landing Park Waterfront and Natural Area Access project and continue habitat and riparian corridor restoration.
- Policy P-3.1.6 Seek funding sources to support efforts for restoration, enhancement and public access.
- Policy P-3.1.7 Develop vegetation management plans for parks with critical areas.
- Policy P-3.1.8 Identify resource management agencies and volunteer partners to steward critical areas in parks and open spaces.
- Policy P-3.1.9 Develop and install interpretive signage to inform and educate about environmental sustainability, the value and function of environmental critical areas and community history.

Objective P-3.2 Provide high quality maintenance and stewardship of Kenmore parks and open spaces that are sustainable, safe and attractive to use.

- Policy P-3.2.1 Evaluate park and recreation facilities to ensure safety and operational requirements are being met.
- Policy P-3.2.2 Develop an asset replacement schedule for recreation assets.
- Policy P-3.2.3 Replace assets prior to reaching the end of their expected life cycle.
- Policy P-3.2.4 Periodically conduct crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) reviews of park and recreation facilities with the Kenmore Police Department.
- Policy P-3.2.5 Provide procedures, practices and resources to maintain and operate a quality park and recreation system.
- Policy P-3.2.6 Establish and adopt park maintenance standards and practices for the park and recreation system.
- Policy P-3.2.7 Conduct regular safety inspections of park and recreation facilities and correct any safety issues.
- Policy P-3.2.8 Use equipment, landscaping and design techniques that reduce long-term maintenance costs and increase safety for park users.
- Policy P-3.2.9 Establish appropriate new policies governing operations and use of park and recreation facilities.

- Policy P-3.2.10 Install park rules and regulation signs to inform and educate park users of appropriate use and conduct within Kenmore city parks.
- Policy P-3.2.11 Incorporate sustainable design for new or renovation to existing park and recreation facilities. For example, incorporate the use of low-impact development and green building best practices.
- Policy P-3.2.12 Incorporate sustainable practices when implementing recreation program offerings. For example, consider impacts of recreational programs scheduled in natural areas.

Goal P-4: Create a balance of Passive and Active Recreation Opportunities in Parks

Objective P-4.1 Preserve, develop, and enhance existing parks and open space to provide a balance between passive and active recreation opportunities, and acquire new parks to meet future growth needs.

- Policy P-4.1.1 Identify and prioritize undeveloped or underdeveloped properties for potential acquisition.
- Policy P-4.1.2 Complete master plans and development of park and recreation facilities as funding allows.
- Policy P-4.1.3 Implement the Log Boom Park Waterfront Access and Viewing project.
- Policy P-4.1.4 Implement the Rhododendron Park Boardwalk, Float and Boathouse projects.
- Policy P-4.1.5 Update Wallace Swamp Creek Park adopted Master Plan and implement improvements.
- Policy P-4.1.6 Implement the Twin Springs Master Plan.
- Policy P-4.1.7 Provide urban park amenities including public art and cultural elements in Kenmore's downtown.
- Policy P-4.1.8 Consider acquiring property to provide community park amenities such as athletic fields or gathering spaces such as a dog park or community garden.
- Policy P-4.1.9 Acquire lands that abut existing city or other publicly-owned park properties that provide the greatest value in augmenting and enhancing existing city parks.
- Policy P-4.1.10 Consider tools such as transfer of development rights, clustering development, development agreements, planned unit developments, easements, and public giving as alternatives to fee simple acquisition of park lands and open space.

Goal P-5: Provide Equitable Opportunities for Diverse and Affordable Arts and Recreation Programs and Community and Cultural Events.

Objective P-5.1 Provide Kenmore residents with information about current recreation programming in Kenmore

- Policy P-5.1.1 Support the efforts of organizations that offer recreation and arts programs and community and cultural events.
- Policy P-5.1.2 Publicize arts and recreation programs and community and cultural event opportunities in the city using the newsletter, web-page, and other marketing materials.
- Policy P-5.1.3 Promote private arts, recreation, and cultural programming and facilities within the city.
- Policy P-5.1.4 Consider providing park amenities to existing parks that support new trends in recreation, arts, and culture to continue to meet community need.
- Policy P-5.1.5 Support recreation, arts, and cultural providers in offering opportunities in Kenmore and define the city's role in providing programs for the community.
- Policy P-5.1.6 Ensure that all future capital improvement projects have an allowance for art and cultural elements.

Goal P-6 Engage the Community in Parks, Recreation and Open Space Decisions and Activities.

Objective P-6.1 Maintain and update the city Parks, Recreation and Open Space plan and conduct other appropriate master planning for Kenmore parks and recreation service delivery.

- Policy P-6.1.1 Conduct and prepare an inventory of public, non-profit, and private lands in Kenmore available for expanding the parks and recreation system.

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- Policy P-6.1.2 Conduct a public involvement process to assess community attitudes regarding park and recreation needs and opportunities in Kenmore associated with parks planning and improvement projects.
- Policy P-6.1.3 Conduct and prepare a demand-and-needs analysis for public parks and recreation needs in Kenmore.
- Policy P-6.1.4 Prepare level of service guidelines for the parks and recreation system.
- Policy P-6.1.5 Identify potential funding sources and strategies for implementing the plan including goals, objectives and policy actions.
- Policy P-6.1.6 Prepare a six-year Capital Improvement Plan for parks and recreation facilities.
- Policy P-6.1.7 Ensure integration of the Park, Recreation and Open Space plan with other city strategic plans.
- Policy P-6.1.8 Update the PROS plan a minimum of every 6 years.
- Policy P-6.1.9 Revise master plans as necessary as the community demand and need changes.
- Policy P-6.1.10 Review and update the city's park use ordinance.
- Policy P-6.1.11 Maintain a list of funding sources, acquisition, development and renovation projects.
- Policy P-6.1.12 Utilize a public engagement process during the park master planning process to identify programmatic needs and overall vision for each park.
- Policy P-6.1.13 Establish strategies and criteria for acquiring land for park and recreation facilities.

Goal P-7: Create a Financially Sustainable Park and Recreation System through Partnerships and Stewardship.

Objective P-7.1 Ensure sufficient resources are available prior to acquiring new land, developing or renovating park property or implementing new programs and events to sustain the resulting Kenmore park and recreation system.

- Policy P-7.1.1 Budget for long-term maintenance and operational costs in addition to the capital costs of park projects prior to proceeding with plans.
- Policy P-7.1.2 Develop and prepare six-year capital improvement program projects identifying priorities, specific projects, and capital costs.

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- Policy P-7.1.3 Identify and secure appropriate levels of funding to operate or support new city-sponsored recreational programs or facilities prior to making commitments to initiate and implement any new programs.
- Policy P-7.1.4 Utilize funding opportunities, emphasizing a regional approach, such as coordinating, and/or partnering with special service districts.
- Policy P-7.1.5. Identify and actively seek potential grant funding assistance from public and private sources for habitat restoration, acquisition, development, and renovation.
- Policy P-7.1.6 Require new development impacting park service delivery to pay its fair share of the costs of providing new park and recreation facilities as defined in the Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report (see Appendix E).
- Policy P-7.1.7 Seek partnerships to enhance opportunities for recreation programming at existing parks and recreation facilities.
- Policy P-7.1.8 Implement a city-wide policy for volunteers to help steward parks.

Objective P-7.2 Encourage multi-purpose and/or joint use of school, special district, government, non-profit and other similar agency facilities for civic, recreational, cultural and beautification activities.

- Policy P-7.2.1 Develop and execute joint use agreements when appropriate with other governmental and community service providers to maximize public use of existing public facilities.
- Policy P-7.2.2 Work cooperatively with local jurisdictions to evaluate the need and the financial ability to construct and operate an indoor recreation and aquatic center facility to meet community need.
- Policy P-7.2.3 Invite other local public agencies to participate in developing park master plans.
- Policy P-7.2.5 Cooperate with the state and other regional park providers to establish and implement park master plans for their facilities to ensure they are consistent with the city's vision and Comprehensive Plan.
- Policy P-7.2.6 Seek partnerships to enhance the visual beauty and character of the city including landscaping and public art in appropriate locations.
- Policy P-7.2.7 Provide sufficient resources to support and manage approved volunteer efforts.
- Policy P-7.2.8 Use neighborhood and other organizational volunteers to supplement park maintenance levels, where appropriate.
- Policy P-7.2.9 Work cooperatively with Bastyr University to extend the lease agreement for use of their campus athletic fields.
- Policy P-7.2.10 Secure additional easement for use of Seattle Public Utility's property for continuing the Tolt-Pipeline Trail.

CHAPTER 4

DEMAND & NEEDS ANALYSIS

The purpose of the Demand & Needs Analysis is to identify future needs for parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs in Kenmore. The results of this analysis will then lead to a proposed level of service for parks and recreation facilities to support future growth in the city. The demand and needs analysis for Kenmore's park system considers population growth, walkability and ease of access to parks and recreation facilities; regional and national trends for recreation; and ultimately what kinds of improvements the community would like to see in the city's parks and recreation system. Each of the methods identified in Figure 6, below, is evaluated individually, though no single method can accurately account for all aspects of the community need. The city's geography, demographics, and park and recreation facility asset inventory and condition assessment were also used as background for this analysis.

Each section is divided into two parts – a description of the analysis itself and a summary of key findings related to that topic.

The different methods used to evaluate the demand and needs for Kenmore include the following:

Figure 6: Background information analyzed.

Type	Description
Recreation Trends	A summary of recent trends in parks and recreation locally, regionally, and nationally.
Community Interests	A summary of public outreach. What is important to the community and what types of parks and recreation facilities or programs they would like to see provided.
Benchmark Comparison	National and state benchmarks are used for providing park and recreation facilities, and a comparison between Kenmore's system and those benchmarks is provided.
Population Growth	Comparison of existing and projected population over the course of the planning period.

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Geographic Context	Types of parks and recreation facilities are available in Kenmore's parks and recreation system. Accessibility of parks and recreation facilities and identified gaps in walkability.
Recreation Programming	Evaluate current programs available against current participation, requests for programs not provided, and recreation providers who may be able to fill gaps in current programming.
Participation Rates	The level of participation in various recreation programs and current or anticipated growth trends.



Parks and Recreation Trends

Parks and recreation facilities are a key component contributing to the quality of life in Kenmore. They improve health (mental and physical), improve the economy (increasing property values and attracting new residents or development), and improve the environment (e.g. carbon sequestration, reduced heat island affects, and stormwater control) – among their many other benefits. Parks should be open and accessible to everyone, regardless of race, gender, language, age, sexual orientation, or economic status. As a result, they offer the unique opportunity to meet neighbors, celebrate community, and feel a connection one to another that might not otherwise happen.

National Trends

Nationally, trends in parks and recreation focus on three core areas outlined by the National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA). NRPA collects annual service data from its membership jurisdictions, which includes local agencies. This data is compiled by NRPA into an annual publication to help park and recreation service providers understand current trends in parks and recreation facilities, services, and operating resources across the country. NRPA has created a summary of major trends in providing park and recreation services that they refer to as the three pillars:

- Health & Wellness
- Conservation
- Social Equity

Health & Wellness

Access to parks and recreation has a positive effect on community health and wellness, according to documentation and resources found on the NRPA website. Access to parks and recreation result in positive health benefits. This is especially important now as increasingly sedentary lifestyles lead to a host of chronic diseases.

An additional trend is a focus on active recreation for all ages, and in particular NRPA is seeing an increased interest in “life sports”, or sports that can be engaged in during all the different stages of our lives. Examples of life sports include tennis, pickleball, walking/hiking, and swimming. Walking consistently ranks as one of the highest desired and most used activity in park systems. Specialized sports and more social-oriented sports that appeal to specific ages not previously addressed are also a current related trend. These focus mostly on teens and young adults.

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Specialized sports include mountain biking, parkour, and climbing; while more social sports include disc golf, flag football, and kickball.

Specific sports that have grown nationally and regionally include beach volleyball and pickleball. Beach volleyball has been driven in popularity by its inclusion in recent years as a collegiate and Olympic sport. Pickleball appeals to a wide variety of ages and abilities and is an easy sport to learn. It's also generally a social sport given the close proximity of players (you can fit four pickleball courts on one tennis court).

Finally, NRPA continues to see a steady increase in athletic leagues, including youth sports, adult and senior sports, as well as sports that cater to people with disabilities. As demand for fields to operate these leagues continues to grow, fields need to be flexible enough to support these diverse sports and durable enough to withstand the intensity of use over time.

Conservation

Preserving our natural environment is not a new concept in parks and recreation. It's one of the founding principles for the earliest parks created across the nation through our National Parks system. Park systems today still play a critical role in preserving natural systems, protecting wildlife habitat, conserving traditional farmland and open spaces, supporting pollinator and migration routes, and supporting natural drainage systems and other green infrastructure systems.

Connecting people to the natural environment through education and trails has been a growing trend across the nation and consistently ranks as a top desire or need by Kenmore residents. Equally important is the need to engage youth in exploring and discovering our natural environment, creating the future stewards of the environment, who understand the role of our parks in preserving it.

There are a number of organizations and agencies that offer a variety of services, programs, and other support for the protection and restoration of, and/or education about, our natural environments. Partnering with other organizations, agencies, and community members to pool resources, talents, and efforts is a major trend we see both locally and across the country.

Social Equity

Social equity focuses on ensuring all people have access to park and recreation facilities and programs in our community. This includes people of all races, gender, age, income level, mobility, and interests. Parks and recreation facilities have the capacity to serve diverse needs and allow people to share and celebrate their diversity – fostering a greater understanding and acceptance of what makes us all unique – by providing space and programming for events, festivals, community gathering spaces, and other similar activities.

Ensuring accessibility in parks has become a major driver in maintaining and improving the parks system. This includes everything from accessible parking stalls and ramps to accessible trails and inclusive playgrounds.

State Trends

State trends are also an important factor to consider in analyzing parks and recreation needs in the community. State trends are researched and documented by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) in Washington State's Recreation and Conservation Plan 2018-2022. Key themes from this plan include:

- Demonstrating how park and recreation facilities and recreation programs are vital public services by highlighting the economic benefits, and effectively communicating those benefits to others. Maintaining an accurate inventory of facilities and providing resources for funding recreation improvements are also important strategies.
- Sustaining the legacy of the entire state's park and recreation facilities by improving existing facilities to make sure they are relevant to today's interests. This includes pursuing regional solutions to parks and recreation and leveraging partnerships with those regional providers. Planning for recreation needs associated with growth and ensuring that residents are satisfied with recreation facilities are also important factors in ensuring parks and recreation facilities are relevant to community interests.
- Providing parks and recreation facilities that meet the need for our state's changing demographics. This includes an increasing diverse and older population. Recreation needs in the future will need to respond to this changing demographic and better reflect their interests.
- Improving equitable distribution of park and recreation facilities and services. This includes locating and building recreation facilities specifically for underserved populations, and creating the tools needed on a statewide level to assess the needs of those populations. It also means connecting more people to popular activities, like walking and experiencing nature, and when facilities are provided, ensuring they are designed to be safe, welcoming places for everyone to enjoy.
- Getting youth outdoors by providing a variety of activities to appeal to all types of individuals, including technology-based games or activities, maintaining and expanding athletic fields and other sports facilities for staying active, and supporting programs for youth. Youth engagement in recreation activities leads to a more engaged and active adult.

Local Trends

Locally, there have been a number of recent trends across communities and jurisdictions similar to Kenmore throughout the Puget Sound Region. Some of these have already been highlighted as national and state trends. However, some more specific park facility trends seen locally include:

- Increased demand for dog off-leash areas that provide amenities such as water, weather protection, benches and picnic tables, community reader/post boards, and agility equipment.
- Design of inclusive and universally accessible playgrounds, considering the abilities and interests of all children through sensitive design choices and a variety of play opportunities.
- Design of nature play and integrating natural elements, materials, and imagery into playground design, as well as the inclusion of spray parks in playground areas.
- Protecting and enhancing natural resources – often sharing the costs and resources with other organizations and community groups to maximize efficiency in overall natural resource management.
- Placing a high value on sustainable design and green stormwater infrastructure.
- Designing more flexible and mixed-use spaces to allow for a variety of activities and uses, as well as better adaptability to changing interest in recreation activities or programs over time.
- Support for new and emerging active recreation activities in the parks system – everything from sand volleyball and pickleball to remote control plane or drone flying areas, parkour, gaga ball, interactive ‘playscapes’ outside of playgrounds, and creative placemaking in the design and renovation of parks across the system.
- Including public art, outdoor gathering spaces and public fountains, interpretive educational signage about local history and the natural environment, and providing important civic views and view corridors.
- Accommodating E-bikes, car share drop-off areas, and other newer transportation modes in future parks planning efforts.
- Focus on keeping youth active – a new study completed through a partnership between the University of Washington’s Center for Leadership in Athletics, King County Parks, and The Aspen Institute found that less than 19 percent of youth in King County get the amount of physical activity recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Parks and Recreation Trends Key Findings

1. Parks and recreation facilities need to be flexible to serve a diverse audience through broad community appeal. They should be accessible and welcoming to everyone.
2. Parks are becoming a key component in promoting climate resiliency, showcasing sustainable design strategies and implementing green infrastructure practices.
3. Parks are a catalyst for our youth to become the future stewards of our environment, offering a safe place to explore, discover, and understand the intricate balance of our ecology, especially within the urban fabric of our community.
4. Recreation facilities and programs need to support active lifestyles for all ages and abilities.
5. Parks can improve civic pride and create a sense of place by installing public art, outdoor gathering spaces, public fountains, interpretive displays of local history and the natural environment and protecting important views and view corridors.

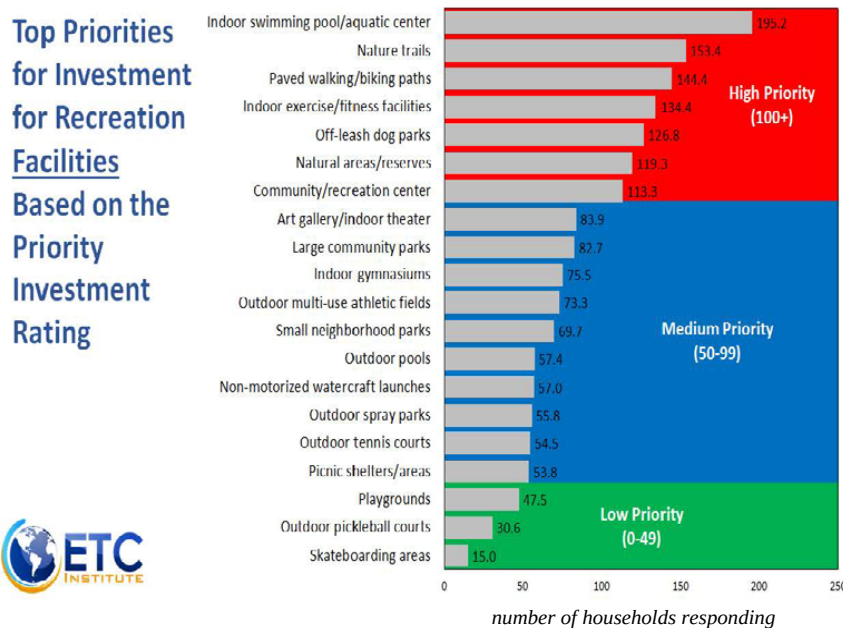
Community Interests

The City of Kenmore has conducted extensive public outreach to find out what facilities, amenities and programs they would like to see in the park system. While the city can analyze the physical improvements in parks and recreation, future growth and associated demographics of the community, and recent trends in parks and recreation, none of these methods can completely inform the city of what the community actually wants to see in its parks system. This feedback is a key component of the demand and needs analysis. Community outreach activities in support of this plan include the following:

- 2015 Imagine Kenmore Research & Engagement Plan
- 2016 Walkways and Waterways Bond Survey
- 2016 Imagine Kenmore Community Outreach Summary
- 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey and Open House

In the 2019 survey, 91% of respondents rated the physical condition of the park and recreation system as either “excellent” or “good”. Over 70% are satisfied with the number of city-owned parks and recreation facilities, and with the progress the city is making to improve those facilities. About 50% were satisfied with the number of recreation opportunities and the quality of recreation programs offered in the city.

Figure 7: Top priorities for investment for recreation facilities.

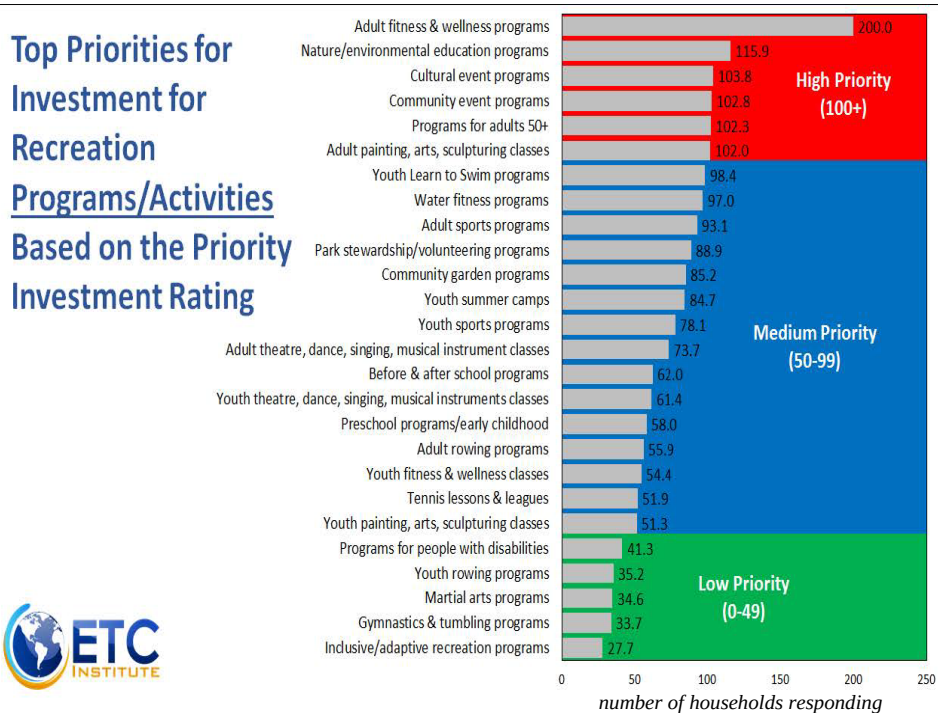


The most used facilities in the system were Log Boom Park, Rhododendron Park, and the Town Square and 63% of residents use the park system at least monthly. Respondents were asked what parks and recreation needs were not being met for facilities and programs. A variety of indoor recreation types, off-leash dog parks, trails, and athletic fields ranked among the top facilities as shown in Figure 7.

For programs, adult fitness and wellness, environmental education, and arts and culture programs ranked among the top needs by the community, see Figure 8. A complete summary of the community outreach results can be found in Appendices B-D.

The most recent informal survey conducted as part of this PROS Plan update reinforced these priorities with waterfront facilities and an indoor pool as the most needed facilities in the city, with nature trails, natural areas, and paved walking/biking routes rounding out the top five facility needs. Community events was ranked as the most needed recreation program, followed closely by outdoor water-related programs, adult fitness and wellness, and natural/environmental education programs.

Figure 8: Top priorities for recreation programs and activities.



Community Interests Key Findings

Specific key findings from the collective results of all of the public outreach conducted, with specific references to data and results from the 2019 survey, are outlined below.

Key Point 1 – Waterfront Vision

Waterfront activities, access to water, and protection of our natural environment along the waterfront are core guiding principles when it comes to community values for Kenmore residents. Among residents surveyed in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey, 87% of respondents were ‘somewhat supportive’ or ‘very supportive’ of acquiring additional shoreline properties to support water dependent recreation in the city, with the vast majority (70%) identifying as ‘very supportive.’

Key Point 2 – Diversity of Park Facilities

Among residents surveyed in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey, 79% of respondents were ‘somewhat supportive’ or ‘very supportive’ of acquiring additional properties for new parks and recreation facilities, with about half (52%) identifying as ‘very supportive.’ Of the different activities suggested for potential parks and recreation improvements, Figure 9 lists the top ranked facilities and programs.

Figure 9: Top ranked Facility and Program Needs.

FACILITIES	PROGRAMS / ACTIVITIES
• Nature trails	• Adult fitness and wellness programs
• Indoor exercise / fitness facilities	• Nature / environmental education
• Natural areas / reserves	• Cultural events
• Indoor swimming pool / aquatic center	• Community events
• Paved walking / biking paths	• Senior programs (50+)
• Off-leash dog parks	• Adult painting, arts, sculpting classes
• Community recreation center	

The greatest needs not currently being met include a pool/aquatic center and pickleball courts. These are followed closely by off-leash areas, indoor fitness/gyms, and outdoor tennis courts. The community had the least interest or need for additional skateparks or a spray park.

The most important facilities for residents closely mirror the needs and include, in order of priority:

1. Nature trails
2. Indoor swimming/aquatic center
3. Paved walking/biking paths
4. Off-leash area
5. Indoor fitness/gyms

The majority of residents also responded that the current recreation programs and activities do not meet their needs for all types of activities except community events, early childhood & before/after school care, youth sports and camps, and stewardship and education programs. Adult fitness and wellness programs were ranked as the most important programs needed.

Key Point 3 – Preserve and Protect the Natural Environment

Among residents surveyed in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey, 84% of respondents were somewhat supportive or very supportive of acquiring additional properties to preserve natural open space and wildlife habitat, with a majority (61%) indicating they were very supportive. The top three facilities needed by residents when asked for their preferences were nature trails, paved trails, and natural areas or reserves.

As noted above, nature trails are the number one facility desired and one of the highest needs not currently being met. This has been the case in nearly every survey conducted since 2013, and also mirrors the trends we see at the state and national level. Walking on trails is an activity that appeals to all ages and can accommodate all abilities, especially with some portions of those trails paved or meeting ADA accessibility requirements. Trails through natural areas further enhance the user experience and, when combined with interpretive signage, community stewardship programs, and other features, help educate the community on the value of natural systems and how they fit into the larger urban context of cities today.

Key Point 4 – Improve Connectivity

Time and again trails and walking routes are at the top of the list for desired recreation activities and they are also some of the most-used facilities. Walking paths was the most important feature to the community that could be added or improved in Kenmore's park and recreation park system based on the results of the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey. In the Imagine Kenmore public outreach effort, connecting people from where they live to where they recreate was also identified as important. Safer routes to schools and public facilities and parks increase access to recreation for residents.

Creating walking paths and nature trails in parks and connecting residents to parks, natural areas, and the waterfront has consistently been one of the most important needs expressed by the community. This means more trails within parks, as well as more sidewalks and safe walking

routes between neighborhoods and parks – either as part of the roadway system or as separated trails and multi-purpose paths.

Key Point 5 – Recreation Activities

The most important recreation activities that the community would like to see in its park system include the following, though other facilities should still be improved as opportunities and funding allows:

- Trails, especially in natural areas
- Indoor swimming/aquatic center
- Dog park
- Additional new parks
- Indoor fitness and exercise

Benchmark Comparison

According to the National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA), in 2019 the typical park and recreation agency across the country offers one park for every 2,181 residents, or about 10 acres for every 1,000 residents. The NRPA also updated in 2019 its database of benchmarks from across the country to compare industry trends and ratios of different types of parks and recreation facilities compared to the population. As stated above, this is generally expressed as a quantity of something per 1,000 residents and is a good way to gauge the quantity of parks and recreation facilities provided when compared to other jurisdictions nationally and regionally. Note that this comparison does not consider the quality of the facilities or the level of maintenance and access to those facilities.

The typical agency participating in the 2019 NRPA Agency Performance and Park Metric survey has a population on average of 39,183 people, which represents the median benchmark in the figures below and is about 58% larger than the total population of Kenmore (22,920 current population), though what each jurisdiction provides for parks and recreation facilities is as varied as the communities themselves. Figure 10 shows how Kenmore compares to other similar jurisdictions across the country in relation to total park land (acres) per population.

Figure 10: Comparison of the number of people for every park and park acres in the city.

	Number of People / Park	Acres / 1000 Population
National Median (all jurisdictions)	2,181	10.1
National Median for Similar Size Jurisdictions (20,000 – 40,000)	1,881	9.6
Pacific Northwest Median	1,746	4.1
City of Kenmore Parks Only (146 acres)	1,763	6.4
All Park and Recreation Facilities in Kenmore (475 acres)	1,528	20.7

Benchmark Comparison Key Findings

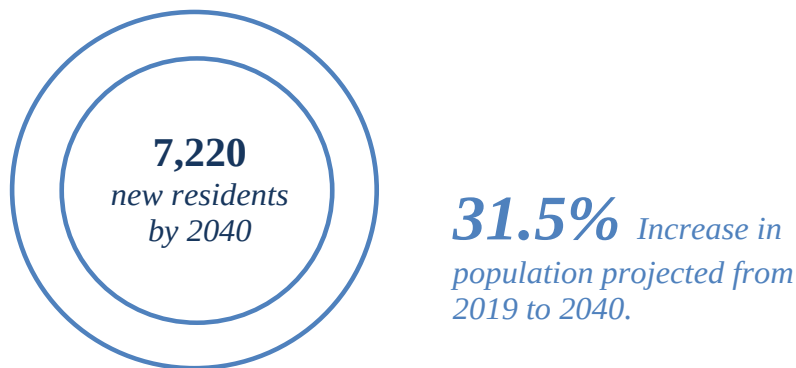
1. The City of Kenmore contains less than the national average of parks acreage in the system, but is on target with other jurisdictions in the Pacific Northwest region for city-owned facilities. When considering all publicly accessible parks and recreation facilities open to the public, the city exceeds the national and regional average.
2. The City of Kenmore is on par with other jurisdictions for some outdoor facilities, like playgrounds, tot lots, skateparks and courts, but is below average for other outdoor recreation amenities, specifically, community gardens, dog parks, spray parks, and multi-purpose courts.
3. The City of Kenmore is below average for the number of indoor recreation facilities, except for senior centers. This includes a need for additional aquatic facilities and gyms. Some of this need can be met through outdoor improvements, like fitness stations and athletic courts and expanding the beach at Log Boom Park. This would not entirely replace the need for indoor facilities.
4. Parks in the city all generally contain the same types of facilities. Variation of types of facilities, overall character of park features, and including special interest facilities, especially at the larger parks, will help diversify the system. This will also allow greater flexibility to cater to diverse populations and changing trends in parks and recreation over time. Varying the character and types of activities in parks also helps foster a greater sense of ownership with the surrounding community and can help create a sense of identity or reinforce the neighborhood context of each park site. Some of these new uses to consider include pickleball, futsal, disc golf, parkour, and rock climbing.

Population Growth

Population Growth

The city's current population is 22,920 with a population forecast of 28,473 by the year 2035 as identified in city's Comprehensive Plan. Since the population projection data is not yet available beyond 2035 and this is 20-year plan, the rate of population increase is assumed to remain the same and is projected out at the same rate (1.5% average annual growth) to the 2040 planning period (see Figure 11). This results in an estimated population of 30,140 by the year 2040 (21 years x 1.5% annually is a 31.5% increase over the planning period). For the city's park system to keep up with demand based on this projected growth, the city would need to expand its park system or increase capacity at its existing parks to accommodate this projected growth. If you were to look only at this population increase, the demand for future parks by 2040 would increase at the same rate as population at 31.5%, creating a **need for 46 additional acres of new park land** (146 existing acres x 31.5%), or improved capacity in existing parks within the system to meet the needs generated by the increased growth. Of course, this doesn't help define the activities and programs people want in their parks. It also doesn't account for availability of existing land to develop new parks, or the feasibility of expanding capacity and other improvements at existing parks.

Figure 11: Population projection.

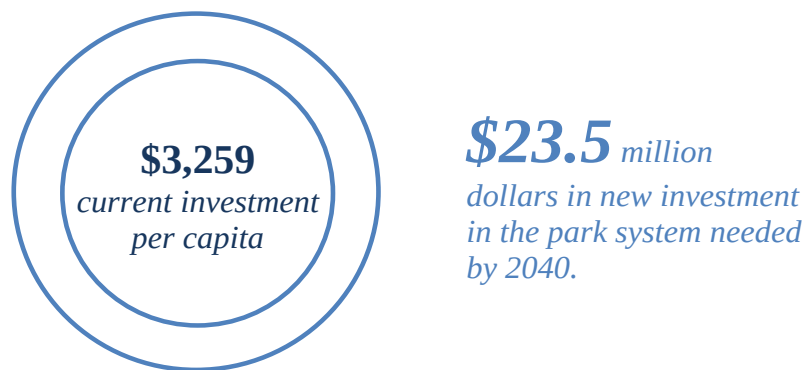


Parks Investment Per Capita

By considering the overall value of the existing park system, we can begin to see a more complete picture of both the park land itself and the improvements created on that land to meet the recreation demands and needs of the community. The value of the existing park system (replacement value

in 2019 dollars) is \$74.7 million, or \$3,259 per person per the 2019 Park Impact Fee Rate Study. This represents the current investment for parks and recreation facilities in the city. If the city were to invest the same amount in parks and recreation as they have existing today for every new resident projected into the future, the city would need to invest an additional \$23.5 million in the park system – that’s \$3,259 times the projected 7,220 new residents by the year 2040 (see Figure 12). This still assumes that all residents and visitors to the city have access to all parks in the system; and doesn’t help to determine what facilities are actually needed within those park lands.

Figure 12: Investment needed by 2040.

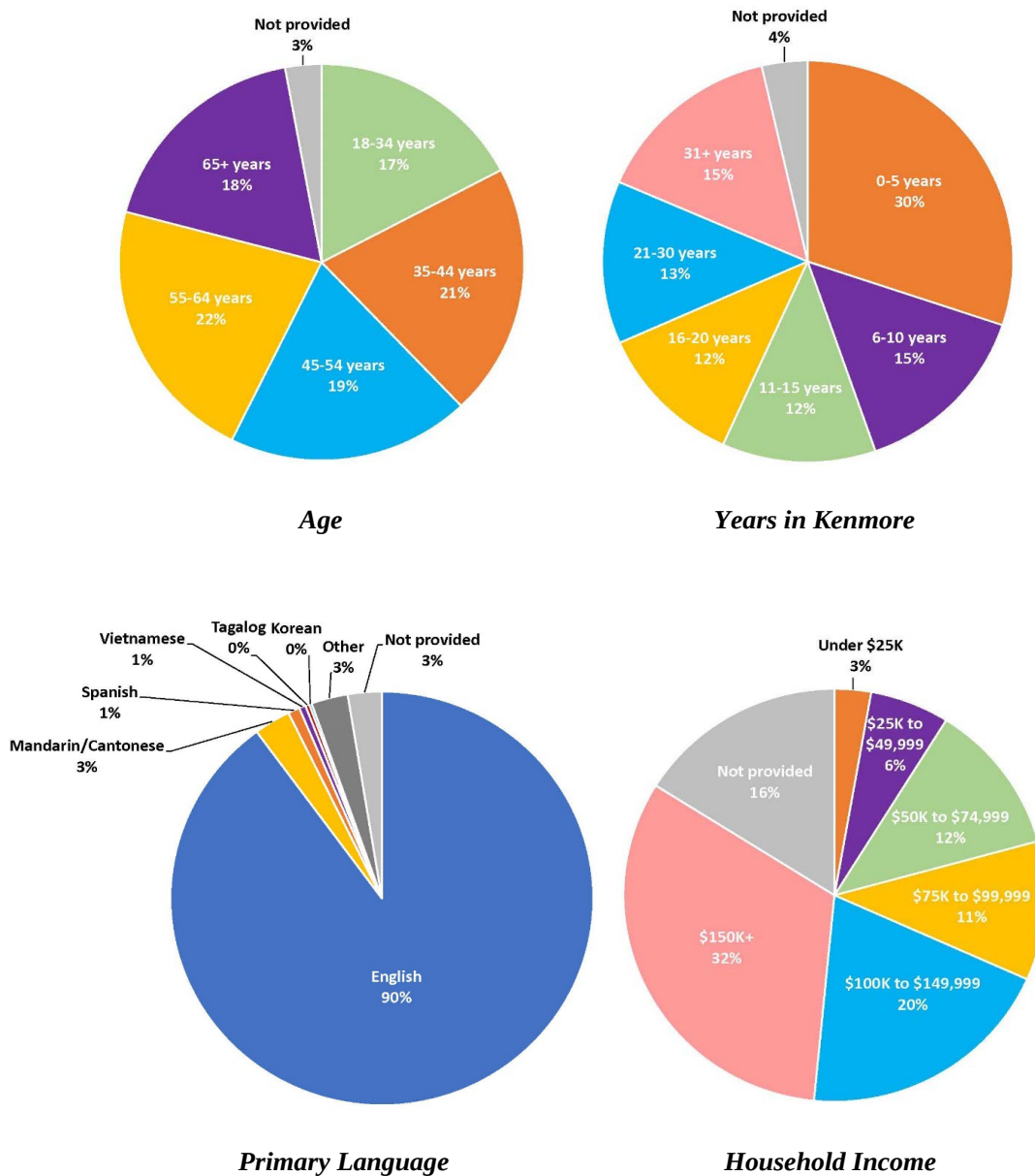


Demographics

Understanding the demographics of the existing population, described in previous sections, helps create a more complete picture of future needs in the city. It is also helpful to note that the respondents who participated in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey discussed previously generally mirror the overall city demographics in many ways. 40% were over the age of 65 and 45% had only lived in the City of Kenmore for 10 years or less. The majority of residents were Caucasian and spoke English. Asian languages make up the largest percentage of non-English speakers in the city.

When considering the demographics of the community, there is a large diversity of ages represented, with a need for recreation activities that appeal to older youth and active adults. There is also an expectation that the percent of seniors over the age of 65 will increase as the current population ages. According to the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office, ethnic diversity is increasing across the state, and state residents as a whole are aging with seniors outnumbering youth by the year 2040.

Figure 13: Demographics of 2019 Parks & Recreation Survey Respondents.



With these changing demographics, residents will likely be seeking different types of recreation activities than they may find today. New recreation activities that appeal to different ethnicities and a more diverse community should also be considered.

Population Growth Key Findings

1. Kenmore is a growing community with a variety of housing types throughout the city. With the majority of residents commuting to work in a single-occupancy vehicle, park and recreation facility improvements that support and encourage multi-modal transportation choices should be considered a high priority.
2. Higher density residential housing occurs mostly in downtown Kenmore, where the majority of assisted housing and senior housing is also located. Activities in this area should support healthy living, encourage active recreation, and focus on ease of access to recreation opportunities.
3. The population is mostly middle-aged and of a white ethnic background. However, other more diverse ethnicities are growing and are expected to continue to grow in the future. Recreation activities that appeal to older youth and active adults should be considered, along with a greater variety and flexibility in those activities to better respond to changing demographics and increasing diversity over time.

Geographic Distribution

The City of Kenmore has 13 parks, recreation and open space facilities totaling 146 acres with a variety of amenities including waterfront access, sports fields and courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, and open lawn areas. There are also a number of special use facilities such as the senior center and skate park. Over 80% of the park system is urban forest, wetlands, and other protected natural systems creating a strong natural backdrop to neighborhoods and communities throughout the city. There are also 7.5 miles of trails within the city's parks system, consisting of paved, crushed rock, or informal mulch surfaces and offering a variety of trail experiences. This doesn't include the 4 miles of new trail, consisting of a grade-separated sidewalk and a striped bicycle lane, along 68th Avenue NE and Juanita Drive NE from the north end of the city through to the south city limit to be completed by 2023.

**OVER 73% OF KENMORE RESIDENTS
LIVE WITHIN A 10 MINUTE WALK OF A PARK,
TRAIL, OR OPEN SPACE.**

Beyond the city's facilities, there are an additional 329 acres of park and recreation facilities which include: King County's Burke Gilman Trail, Saint Edward State Park, athletic fields within the Bastyr University campus, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's motorized boat launch, and the Harbour Village Marina public boardwalk, pier and breakwater. The Bastyr University athletic fields are made available to the public through a lease agreement between the city and the University, which expires in 2025. These fields will need to be replaced or lease renewed in order to continue to meet the current demand for athletic fields in the city.

A number of elementary, middle and high schools are also generally open to the public during non-school hours, though on an informal basis and only as the Northshore School District policies and facilities management allows. Private parks and recreation facilities are generally limited to marinas, gyms, the Inglewood Golf Club, and the Aqua Club pool. Private organizations also reserve the use of sports field in Kenmore, which can affect the availability of fields for other users and especially non-organized sports users. School District fields generally have limited availability for non-school use except in the summer months. Field use is described further in the Participation Rates section. Private facilities require fees for use that may be limiting to some Kenmore residents. As a result, School District and private facilities are not considered further in assessing the demands and needs for recreation facilities in the city.

Walkshed Analysis

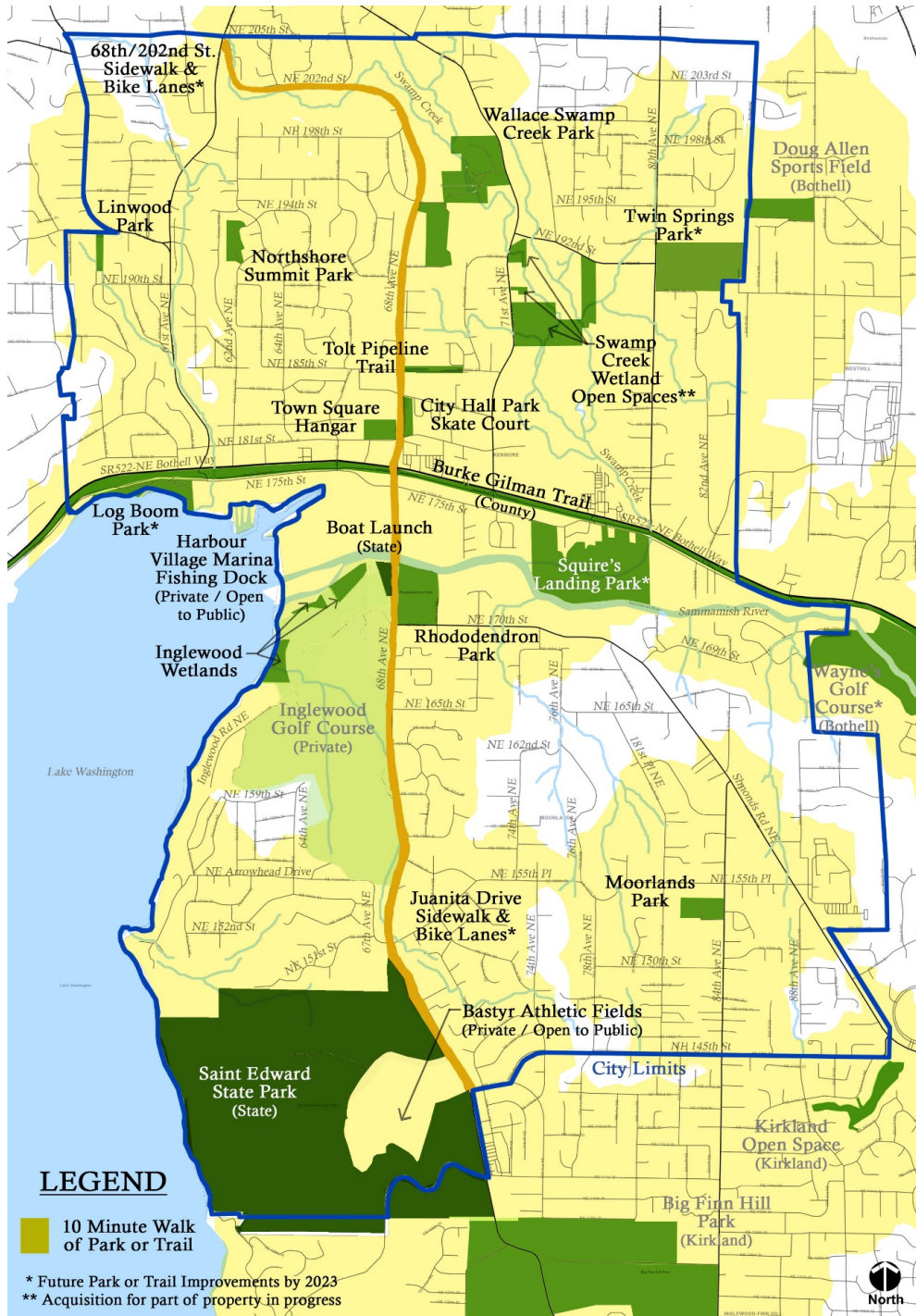
Recreation opportunities are generally accessible to the community with 73% of Kenmore residents living within a 10-minute walk of a park, trail, or open space, called a *walkshed*. A 10-minute walk is equivalent to about a ½ mile radius, though it is also important to recognize that not everyone can walk a ½ mile in 10-minutes. The existing *walkshed* in the city is shown in Map 6. With a fairly even distribution of parks throughout the city, most of the city falls within a current walkshed to a park, trail or open space. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that there is a sidewalk or other safe walking space, or an accessible route, between residential neighborhoods and the park system. For example, there are a number of local trail connections in the northwest portion of the city that are informal, often located on unimproved right-of-way or along utility easements. While these improve Kenmore's walkability, they are not always accessible and may not be perceived as publicly available routes. As such, these are not currently included in this planning process. Partnering with the city's Public Works department to develop safe walking routes to parks and recreation facilities should be a priority.

With safe walking routes developed, 72% of kids under the age of 19 and 79% of all low-income residents would be able to walk from their home to an *existing* park or open space in the city (see Figure 14). This goes a long way to meeting the needs of some of the most vulnerable populations with the greatest need for publicly accessible parks and recreation facilities.

Figure 14: Percent of Kenmore residents within walking distance of a park based on Trust for Public Land ParkScore® data. (Trust for Public Land; June 2019; www.tpl.org)



Map 6: Areas within a 10-minute walk (approximately ½ mile) of a park/recreation facility



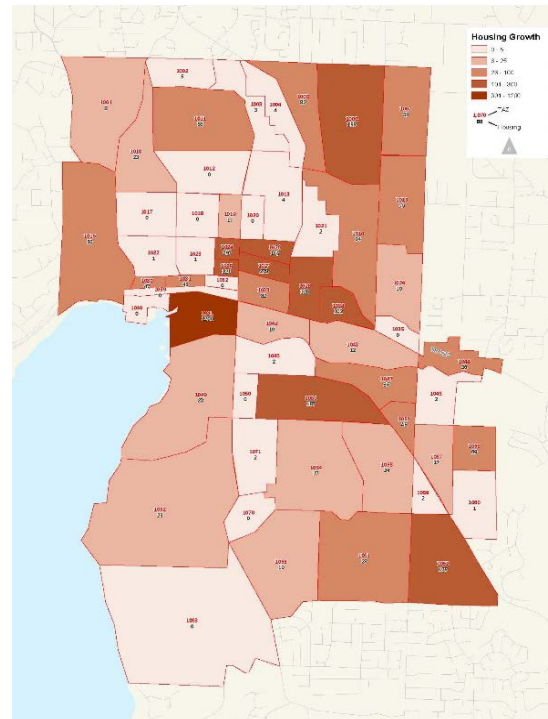
Housing Growth

Based on the demographics and projected population growth, we can expect the majority of new growth to occur in the Kenmore downtown where the highest housing density currently exists and is planned, and in the northeast and southeast corners of the city where new residential growth is expected as shown in Map 7. Localized growth will still occur in other areas of the city as well, creating a higher demand for parks and recreation facilities across the whole park system.

High density housing growth is generally focused in the urban core where access to parks and recreation facilities is historically limited. In Kenmore, however, there are three public parks and recreation facilities centrally located in the Kenmore downtown. These include the Hangar building, the Town Square outdoor plaza, and City Hall Park and Jack Crawford skate park. Combined, these facilities provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities, places for community events, and places to just gather. Active recreation is currently limited to the skate park, which mostly caters to youth though it does include beginner and more advanced areas.

Additional active recreation opportunities should be considered to appeal to a wider range of ages, ethnicities, and genders. These could include outdoor fitness stations, table tennis, bocce ball, basketball hoops, parkour features, and other activities that can easily fit into and reinforce the context of a vibrant urban center. Community gardens, demonstration gardens, and pollinator gardens can also be used to support passive recreation in an urban core with the added benefit of healthy living and enhancing the natural ecosystem where opportunities are generally the most limited. Just outside of the urban center, Wallace Swamp Creek Park, the Burke Gilman Trail and Tolt-Pipeline Trail are within a ¼ mile of downtown Kenmore. The Burke Gilman Trail provides paved multi-modal access to an extensive network of parks and recreation opportunities throughout the region.

Map 7: Map of housing growth areas in Kenmore.
The darker the red the more housing growth is expected in a given geographic area. (Kenmore Comprehensive Plan)



Low Income and Affordable Housing

The lowest income and most affordable housing areas of the city generally are located in the Kenmore downtown area as shown in Map 8. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov), low income populations are generally more susceptible to obesity and the associated health risks related to obesity. They are also least likely to be able to pay for gym memberships, athletic leagues, and other paid recreational opportunities, in addition to having a more limited access to transportation. Community gardens and outdoor fitness stations are good options to help offset these limitations.

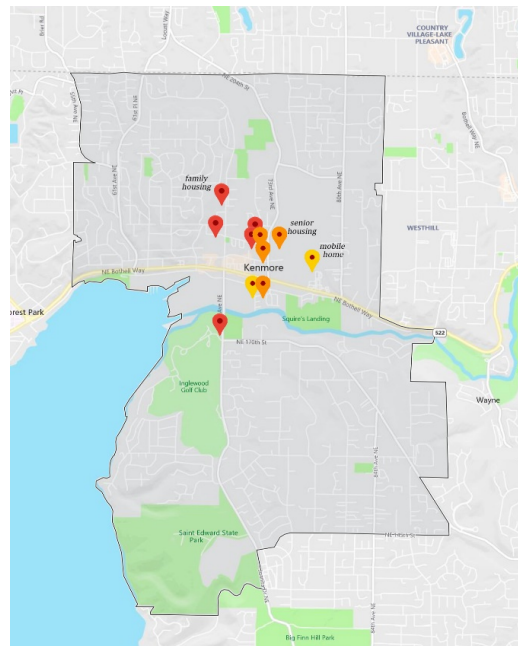
Park Distribution by Classification

Neighborhood parks are predominantly located in the northern portion of the city with only one, Moorlands Park, located south of the Sammamish River, creating a need for more neighborhood parks and associated facilities in the southern half of the city, though topography and natural systems in this area make acquisition for new parks challenging.

Community and regional parks are evenly distributed in the northern and southern areas of Kenmore. However, not all community and regional facilities have been developed to the same level, mainly due to environmental or other existing constraints. For example, Wallace Swamp Creek Park remains largely unimproved, and the master plan recommends mostly informal and passive recreation focused around the natural environment, such as trails, educational and interpretive elements and picnic areas.

Implementing proposed Walkways and Waterways waterfront access improvements at Log Boom, Squire's Landing and Rhododendron parks and upgrading facilities such as the pier at Log Boom Park will be important to help the city accommodate future growth and reduce long-term maintenance inherent as parks facilities near the end of their useful life. Accessibility improvements and improvements that expand capacity or increase flexibility and diversity of uses at existing parks should be a priority.

Map 8: Affordable housing in Kenmore.
(ARCH – A regional coalition for housing; June 2019; www.archhousing.org)



Available Lands and Potential Acquisition Areas

To have a fully walkable park system where every single household is within a 10-minute walk of a park or open space would require six additional parks if you consider only the distribution of parks and their associated walksheds. The approximate locations of the areas where parks are needed to provide walkable access to parks for all residents in Kenmore are shown on Map 9. Additional analysis is needed to determine if the areas shown are feasible for new park development even if land becomes available, and what kind of improvements could be provided given the type of land in the area (i.e., environmental restrictions, acres available, or topography). These, and other considerations, would need to be evaluated prior to any type of new acquisition as opportunity and funding may allow.

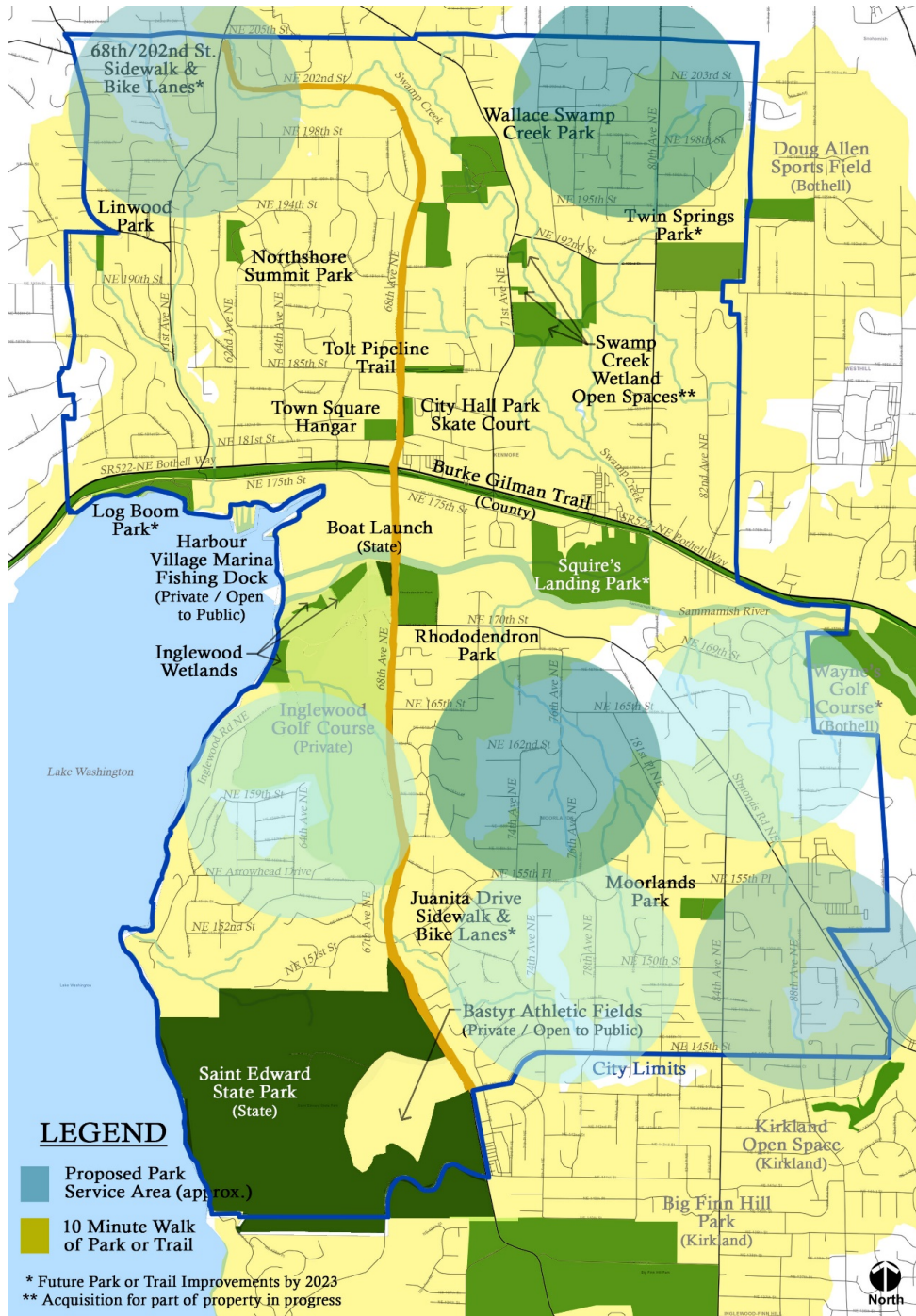
The highest priority should be given to areas near high density housing, low income populations and where new residential growth (of all types) is expected to occur. Areas that don't have access to other open space or recreation areas, like school facilities or protected open space areas, should also be considered as a priority for any new acquisition.

With vacant land almost non-existent in the city, much of the land available is limited by wetlands and other types of sensitive areas or is already developed. As a result, developing new parks will be extremely difficult and may require significant property consolidation efforts. Potential acquisition areas are shown with a service area equal to approximately a 10-minute walk, or a ½ mile circle.

Improving connections between parks, or looking at the development of linear parks within right-of-way or as part of natural systems could be another way to meet this need. Open space and access to recreation facilities at schools or at facilities owned by other organizations or jurisdictions can also be used to meet this need, provided access to these facilities remains available to the public. Easements or other forms of agreements between a property owner and the city for parks and recreational use, such as along the WaterWalk trail corridor or as with the use of fields at Bastyr University, could also be used in lieu of full acquisition.

With the addition of new parks in the areas shown, assuming at least one of these would be classified as a neighborhood park, there would be a more even distribution of parks across the city.

Map 9: Target park acquisition areas within walkability gaps; the darker the circle the higher the priority area for acquisition.



Geographic Distribution Key Findings

1. Kenmore has a great overall distribution of parks with few gaps remaining in the overall system. It also has the potential to be a highly walkable city with the majority of residents living within a 10-minute walk to an existing park or trail. Making those routes safe for walking allows everyone access to the park system without relying on single-occupancy vehicles.
2. Access to parks is especially important where residential development (of all types) is expected to occur.
3. A system of public spaces with waterfront access, connected by a pedestrian/bicycle route along the water, would expand opportunity.
4. New parks in gap areas should be considered as opportunity allows.
5. The quality of the parks system is high, and Kenmore has done a lot in recent years to upgrade, expand, and improve its parks. Implementing existing master plans for city parks and trails and continuing to upgrade and expand existing parks as opportunity and funding allows would support this high quality.
6. Kenmore has an extensive network of natural systems, from waterways to wetlands and urban forests. However, there is very little public access to these areas and limited educational features that highlight these areas within the community.

Recreation Programming

The city's focus for recreation programming is on community events, which occur mostly in the following city-owned locations:

- The Hangar at Town Square / City Hall
- Rhododendron Park
- Log Boom Park
- Squire's Landing Park

Parking can be a problem at nearly all city venues for events, but it is especially difficult at Log Boom Park.

The city relies on partnerships with the school district and other public, private and non-profit organizations for all other recreation programming, though city-owned facilities are often used to host those programs. This partnership approach is expected to continue into the future, and all proposed recreation programming would be implemented in partnership with other jurisdictions, agencies, or organizations.

The Hangar, with its grand opening in August of 2017, is the city's main indoor gathering space for recreation activities and events, providing an open space for the public to use on a drop-in basis during regular hours, or to rent for a private event. Since its opening, there have been over 500 requests for reservations annually, up from just over 300 requests for other city-owned facilities the prior year before the Hangar was built. There is an average of about 20 requests per week for use mostly as a meeting space for various organizations. It is also used for pop-up shops, music recitals, and just general community gathering throughout the year.

Youth summer camps are held exclusively at Rhododendron Park with the exception of a skateboarding camp, called Skate Like A Girl, held at the Jack Crawford Skatepark. Camps for hand-carry watercraft sports have been held in the past by the Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center and the Northshore YMCA. In general, the city provides the location for camps and associated support facilities, like additional restrooms if needed, and helps market the programs to city residents. The organization provides everything else.

Log Boom Park is host to some city-sponsored events and programs. These are intended to be open events for all residents, like the 4th of July celebration, that draw a much larger audience. Saint Edward State Park is used for larger events, like concerts in the park that serve as a regional draw with the potential of 800 or more participants. Saint Edward State Park is the only facility large enough and with adequate supporting infrastructure to handle this capacity.

Recreation Programming Key Findings

1. The City has successfully partnered with other organizations and agencies to provide recreation programming in the city while the City focuses on community events.
2. Recreation programming providers could expand offerings to Kenmore residents, especially for adult programs and athletic leagues.
3. Tracking participation in various programs would support future planning efforts.
4. Program venues should be accessible and have appropriate support facilities.
4. Better access and parking, along with other supporting infrastructure, could facilitate and expand community events in Kenmore.

Participation Rates

The last approach considered to assess community demand for parks and recreation facilities is to determine who is currently using those facilities by evaluating the participation rates of residents in various recreation programs offered to the community. Participation rate is the number of people participating in an existing recreation program. Participation rates in Kenmore are available primarily for youth soccer and baseball, rowing and hand-carry watercraft sports, and aquatics. Data should continue to be tracked and updated from participating organizations where available.

Athletic Sports

Service areas for Northshore Little League (NLLL) for youth baseball and the Northshore Youth Soccer Association (NYSA) for youth soccer include all of Kenmore and extend into Bothell to the north and east of Kenmore's city limits. Many other outdoor recreation sports, like lacrosse, softball, and flag football, utilize the same or similar field size as these organizations.

In 2019, North Lake Little League had 279 players with a City of Kenmore address. Based on the number of Kenmore residents in the league and the number of games and practices played by an average team, Kenmore would need 4 baseball fields to serve the city's existing share of fields for the NLLL, if those fields were fully utilized. Under their current practices, the NLLL does not host games on Sundays which reduces the overall efficiency of programming any fields. If they continue to exclude Sundays for games, then Kenmore would need a total of 5 baseball fields to serve the same capacity of participants. Figure 15 shows the data supporting field use by NLLL. This data is based on the following:

- A practice is scheduled for one and a half hours
- A game is scheduled for three hours
- Average of one and a half practices per week per team for both the 2018 and 2019 seasons
- Average of two games per week for both the 2018 and 2019 seasons
- A weekend day has four available three-hour time slots
- A weeknight has one available three-hour time slot
- an 11-person average team size for both 2018 and 2019 seasons

The remainder of this study assumes full utilization of the fields and a total demand for 4 fields in the city. Between the city's current fields and other fields in the local area (school and adjacent jurisdictions), NLLL has been able to meet the current needs of Kenmore residents. Rather than turn kids away, North Lake Little League has coped by having teams share fields for practices and shortening scheduled time for practices to accommodate this growth on the existing fields. While the league is able to use these techniques to continue its operation, 1 additional baseball field would

be needed within the City of Kenmore to accommodate its share of fields to fully support the league without resorting to these additional measures.

Figure 15: North Lake Little League Field Need.

	2016	2018	2019
Players with Kenmore address	274	265	279
Players per game	20	20	20
Practices per week	37	36	38
Games per week	25	24	25
Number of 3-hour blocks of time needed per week (games and practices)	43.6	42.2	44.4
Number of fields needed excluding Sundays	5	5	5
Number of fields needed based on 2018 access to fields during preferred times only	6	6	6
Number of fields needed not excluding Sundays	4	4	4

Northshore Youth Soccer Association serves a larger area than NLLL. In 2019, 639 of NYSA players had Kenmore addresses. The NYSA has differential access to soccer fields according to seasonal natural lighting patterns. Kenmore's soccer fields are non-lighted, so soccer practices cannot be continued into the evening hours. The month of October is the last month in which evening practices are possible at non-lighted fields. The number of lighted fields that Kenmore would have to provide to fully satisfy field need for all months of youth soccer activity is also calculated. Figure 16 shows the data supporting field use for the NYSA. This data is based on the following:

- Average game length is one hour and 43 minutes
- Average practice length is one hour and 12 minutes
- Average team size is 11
- Three-hours available on lighted fields for practice per weekday
- Hours available on non-lighted fields for practice:
 - August – three-hours.
 - September – two-hours

- o October – one-hour
- Each team plays one game per week
- Each team has two practices per week

Based on the number of Kenmore residents in the league and the number of games and practices played by an average team, Kenmore would need 6 soccer fields to serve the city's existing share of fields for the NYSA. Between the city's current fields and other fields in the local area (school and adjacent jurisdictions), NYSA has been able to meet the current needs of Kenmore residents. NYSA has managed its growth by doubling up teams on fields, relying more on school fields, and going even further outside the city in order to meet their needs. While the league is able to use these techniques to continue its operation, 2 additional soccer fields would be needed within the City of Kenmore to accommodate its share of fields to fully support the league without resorting to these additional measures. In addition, to fully utilize any soccer fields provided, they would need to be fully lit fields due to the season and times of play, especially for practices that generally occur on weekdays which limits play time to late afternoon and evening hours.

Figure 16: Northshore Youth Soccer Association Field Need.

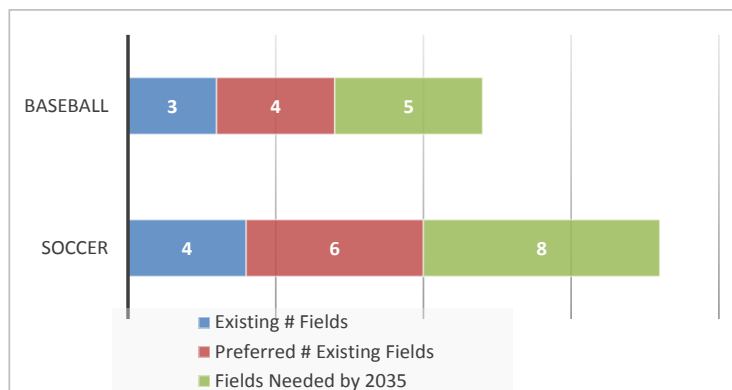
	2016	2018	2019
Players with Kenmore address	703	679	639
Players per game	20	20	20
Practices per week	-	124	116
Games per week		31	29
Number of 2-hour blocks of time needed per week (games and practices)	-	101	95
Number of fields needed per week if not lighted	-	10	9
Number of lighted fields needed per week	-	7	6

Most of the fields used by both organizations are located at existing school sites or outside of Kenmore. Only 1 baseball field and 1 soccer field (overlay) is available for use within the city's current park system at Moorlands Park. There are an additional 2 baseball fields and 3 soccer fields available to the city through a lease agreement with Bastyr University. School District fields are

prioritized for school use and so are not always available to support community need. Fields outside of Kenmore are also generally prioritized for their resident / organization use. Both organizations have had to accommodate increased growth in the community, and subsequently the demand for their programs, within the existing field capacity resulting in a reduced service, quality, or time available on the fields.

By extrapolating this data based on the projected 31.5% growth in overall population, an estimated 2 additional soccer fields and 1 additional baseball field are needed by the year 2040, see Figure 17. This is done by multiplying current number of fields needed by 31.5% (4 preferred baseball fields x 31.5% = 1 additional baseball field needed to accommodate future growth). This gross estimate assumes participation rates and the resulting field use continue at the same rate (per capita) as currently exists and that all of the fields currently available for use will continue to be available for use.

Figure 17: Youth sports field needs.



As growth continues in adjacent jurisdictions and demand for school field use also increases, the need for additional fields in Kenmore will only continue to grow. However, there is limited capacity for new fields within any of the existing city-owned parks. Focusing efforts on joint-use agreements to support field expansion and field improvement could help meet the future need. These agreements, along with new acquisition, should be pursued as opportunity and funding allows.

Rowing and Water Sports

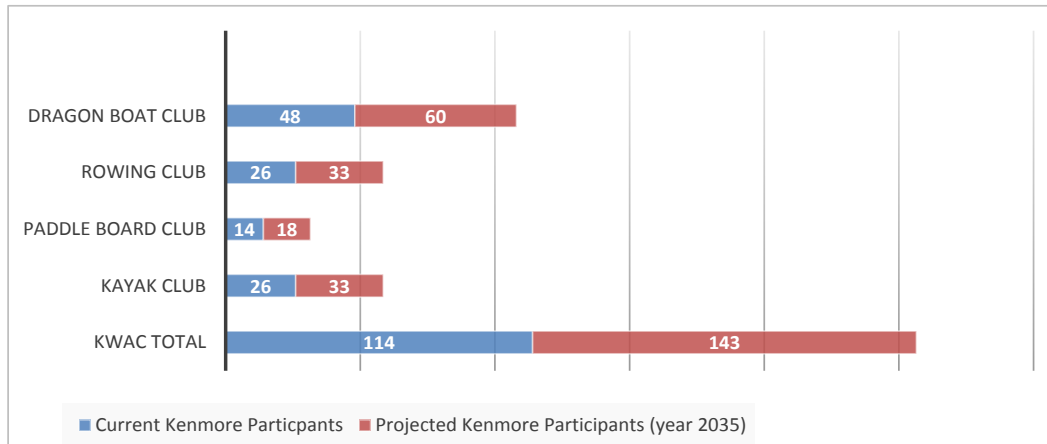
The Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center (KWAC) is a local club focused on providing access and programming for water sports activities in Kenmore. Membership includes the Flying Dragon Boat Club, the Canoe and Kayak Club, the Rowing Club, the Standup Paddle Club, and Hui Wa'a

O Puget Sound (an outrigger club). They operate on a long-term lease out of Squire's Landing Park with occasional use of waterfront access at Rhododendron Park. Squire's Landing Park includes public boat storage and public access to the Sammamish River and Lake Washington. Rhododendron Park includes more informal access along the shoreline near the adjacent motorized boat launch. According to the 2018 Annual Report there were a total of 114 Kenmore members in the various KWAC organizations in 2018. Based on a projected 31.5% increase in population, we can expect approximately 150 Kenmore KWAC members by the year 2040, and the Kenmore Rowing Club specifically expects to increase its membership to 100 participants. That could result in a total membership of about 200 Kenmore participants. See Figure 18 for membership rates through KWAC. Participation in KWAC activities is significantly higher than membership rates alone.

The Northshore School District also has a rowing program, based mostly out of Inglemoor High School but open to all four high schools. They had 91 students participating in 2018 and anticipate growing the program to include all Middle Schools with an estimated participation rate of about 500 students within the next 5 years.

Of course, this only accounts for the number of residents participating in organized clubs and programs and does not reflect the recreational users that also need water access for both motorized and non-motorized boating, swimming, fishing, and other water-related recreational uses. The city currently places a seasonal float in the water off the beach at Log Boom Park to support informal to launch hand-carry watercraft. A vendor is also under contract with the city to provide hand-carry boats and other waterfront activities for a fee (rental) at Log Boom Park on a seasonal basis. The number of people at the existing beach during the summer season often exceeds the existing capacity, with waterfront access spilling over onto the pier and non-designated shoreline areas. Expansion of the beach as shown in the Log Boom Park Master Plan would alleviate the capacity needs and provide better access to the waterfront for a variety of formal and informal uses.

If the proposed improvements in the Squire's Landing Park Master Plan were completed, it would meet the existing needs and support the projected growth in the KWAC program. Additional access on a more transient basis would be needed to further expand KWAC programs to new users, age groups, events, and programs. This additional access could be accommodated at Rhododendron Park and Log Boom Park once the proposed waterfront improvements to these parks are completed. Both sites can be used in some capacity today, but lack the support facilities, docks, ADA access, and other improvements to offer quality programming to all residents and organizations.

Figure 18: Membership rates for non-motorized boating clubs.*

*Note that these numbers do not include participants in KWAC programming or participants in the Northshore School District rowing program.

The proposed waterfront improvements at Rhododendron Park will primarily serve the School District's expanding rowing program and will adequately meet their need for waterfront access, though additional boat storage would likely be needed if the program reaches its full potential. Shared use with other groups and individuals is anticipated at Rhododendron Park and accommodated in the design of the proposed improvements.

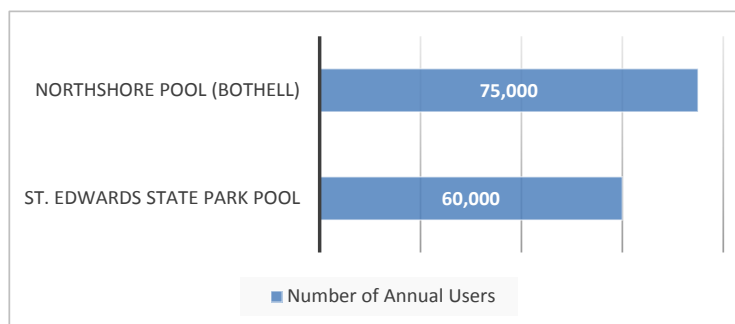
Motorized boating use is generally limited by the number of parking stalls available at the one motorized boat launch available in Kenmore. The boat launch is owned and managed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and is located off 68th Avenue NE. There are approximately 40 parking stalls and one boat launch ramp available at the site. There are no docks and no pedestrian ADA boarding areas or ADA access to the water at the boat launch. Part of the access drive for the boat launch is located on an easement within the adjacent Rhododendron Park and will be shared with the new proposed hand-carry boat storage and waterfront access in the park.

Aquatics

Previously, there was one aquatic center (indoor pool) at Saint Edward State Park that was closed in 2009 for renovation of the seminary building with no plans to reopen. Another pool at the Juanita Aquatic Center (Juanita High School in Kirkland) also closed in 2013. The one remaining public pool near Kenmore, the Northshore Pool, is now the North Shore Lagoon in Bothell and was renovated as part of the Anderson School redevelopment project, though it is still open to the public during select times.

A number of feasibility studies have been done over the years to determine the need and size of a proposed aquatic center, with the Northshore Aquatics Needs Analysis and Location Study one of the more recent studies completed in 2008. The previous pool at Saint Edward State Park had an annual participation rate of approximately 60,000 users (see Figure 19). The Northshore Pool prior to the renovations had a participation rate of approximately 75,000 users. In all cases, the previous pools were highly used and community feedback suggests that pool use is still a highly desired recreation activity for the community. The feasibility study suggested that any proposed aquatic center be a regional facility and developed in partnership with other jurisdictions.

Figure 19: Aquatic center use (prior to 2013).



Participation Rates Key Findings

1. An aquatic center would be highly valued by Kenmore residents and there is a need for facilities to support aquatic programming and recreation activities within the region.
2. A multi-purpose athletic complex – developed either by the city or jointly with other jurisdictions or organizations – would serve youth and adult athletic sports. Some of this need could continue to be met in the short term through the use of the Bastyr fields, but use of the fields cannot be relied upon to meet all the city needs long-term without a more permanent agreement and field improvements in place.
3. Youth sports should continue to be a priority for the city to promote a healthy and active lifestyle early in life.
4. Water-based activities such as swimming, hand-carry boating, and stand-up paddle boarding are a defining feature of Kenmore’s park system.

5.

CHAPTER 5**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Demand & Needs Analysis from the previous chapter identifies future needs for parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs, evaluated through a variety of methods. The plan recommendations are organized in broad topics that correspond to the major themes resulting from the demand and need analysis and that are reflected in the community input received throughout the process. Not all the key findings from the demand and needs analysis are reflected in the recommendations. The recommendations reflect the highest priorities from the key findings and relate to the seven PROS Plan Goals—and their objectives and policies—with each recommendation specifically tied to the goal(s) it relates to.

The seven goals represent the direction that Kenmore strives towards for the park, open space and recreation system:

1. Provide waterfront access.
2. Provide safe routes to park, recreation and open space facilities.
3. Preserve, maintain and enhance built and natural environments to ensure quality recreational opportunities exist.
4. Create a balance of passive and active recreation opportunities in parks.
5. Provide equitable opportunities for diverse and affordable arts and recreation programs and community and cultural events.
6. Engage the community in parks, recreation and open space decisions and activities.
7. Create a financially sustainable parks and recreation system through partnerships and stewardship.

The recommendations reflect opportunities and constraints available in the city, such as topographic limitations, availability of land, and other physical features. Specific implementation strategies (projects) are described within each recommendation. The recommendations and their implementation strategies represent a *fiscally unconstrained* context, so cost limitations are not accounted for or reflected in these recommendations. This project list forms the basis of the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) described in the Implementation chapter that follows. The recommendations and the implementation strategies collectively meet the future needs of the community at the highest aspirational level to create a complete, quality parks system in Kenmore. The Implementation chapter identifies the project costs and establishes a priority for implementation

to reflect a *fiscally unconstrained* list that becomes the basis of the *fiscally constrained* 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and is directly tied to the anticipated funding available within that timeframe. Also, for each implementation strategy listed under a recommendation, there is a note to reference which projects are new, or which are carried forward from the 2015-2035 CFP.

Recommendation 1: Improve access to parks, recreation and open space facilities.

Improved access to Kenmore's park system has been a priority for the community through a number of surveys and outreach conducted since the previous plan was adopted. Access in relation to this plan means removing the tangible and intangible barriers that currently exist, or are perceived to exist, for all residents to enjoy a quality, safe, and inviting park, recreation and open space system in Kenmore. This includes removing physical barriers, improving ADA access, improving park entries and providing clear views and wayfinding into parks, providing additional parks so that everyone in the city can walk to a park or recreation facility, and providing the types of recreation residents want. Programming examples within this, and in partnership with others, could include walking maps noting safe routes to parks and a map of Kenmore's walkways and trails.

The implementation strategies (projects) listed below meet Goals 2, 4, 5, and 6.

New Park Land. (Revised 2015 CFP Project). Acquire and develop property to support new parks, recreation, and open space to provide a recreation opportunity within a 10-minute walk of every resident in the city. Priority should be given in the Moorlands area and the northeast corner of the city where there are gaps in meeting this goal and where new residential growth is anticipated over time. However, other areas and lands should also be considered as funding and opportunity allows. Approximately 30 acres is assumed over the course of the 20-year planning period, primarily as neighborhood or community parks, but could also include linear parks, trails, open space or special use facilities. New parks should include a balance of active and passive uses.

Tolt-Pipeline Phase 2 (2015 CFP Project). Develop the missing link from 73rd to 80th. Includes an easement or other use agreement and development of an elevated walkway over Swamp Creek Wetland.

Moorlands Park Property Expansion (2015 CFP Project). Acquire and develop property adjacent to Moorlands Park to accommodate future growth and provide a greater diversity of recreation amenities and programming in this part of the city. Includes updating the park's Master Plan to include the new acreage.

Twin Springs Park (2015 CFP Project – Currently in CIP). Includes phased development to provide parking and trailhead elements that would allow the city to open the park to the public (Phase 1) for neighborhood level use. Additional improvements (Phase 2) would provide

recreational elements suitable for the natural context of the park, such as opportunities for natural play, picnicking, educational opportunities, and trails as shown in the adopted Master Plan.

Safe Routes to Parks (New). Dedicate funding to partner and support the city's Public Works Department in the development of safe walking routes to parks and recreation facilities. Costs for this are not included in the CFP at this time.

ADA and Universal Access (New). Dedicate funding on an on-going basis to provide for ADA and other accessibility improvements in parks to move the city towards a park system that provides universal access to all Kenmore residents. This could include physical improvements at parks, recreation and open space facilities, wayfinding improvements within those facilities or city-wide, and / or online resources, programs, and other materials that support understanding, accessibility, and use of the parks system for all residents regardless of age, ethnicity, language, culture, or ability. As playgrounds are upgraded, enhancing and expanding play value for children with special needs and providing enhanced accessibility in all playgrounds should be considered. Costs for this are not included in the CFP at this time.

Recommendation 2: Access to the waterfront

Kenmore is a city uniquely located where the Sammamish River meets Lake Washington. It is a community that identifies itself, in part, through its proximity to water, whether the lake or the river that bisects the city. As such, its residents highly value access to the water, visual and physical, as part of their recreational needs. This is a priority expressed in the community outreach and is reflected in every parks and recreation plan developed since the city's original incorporation. Examples of waterfront access projects include trails along the waterfront, expanding water access and beach areas, overlooks that offer a unique view of the water, or new public access along rivers and Lake Washington. Programming opportunities, in partnership with others, could include kayak or stand-up paddle board summer camps or year-round rentals and fishing events.

The implementation strategies (projects) listed below meet Goals 1 and 2.

WaterWalk Trail (Revised 2015 CFP Project). Acquire and develop land, easements, or other agreements to support the vision for a WaterWalk trail along Kenmore's waterfront connecting Log Boom Park to Squire's Landing Park along Lake Washington and the Sammamish River. This also coincides with the Lake Washington Waterfront Park and the Sammamish River Waterfront Park projects listed below. Approximately 8,400 linear feet is still needed along the waterfront to accommodate the proposed trail corridor. Additional land may be needed to accommodate construction limits for grading, vegetation management, shoreline edge treatments, mitigation opportunities, and other features. This also assumes that a public trail would be required as part of any development agreement for the Lakepointe property so acquisition of property through this area is not included in the CFP. A feasibility study and conceptual site plan is needed as the initial

phase of the project to consider alignment alternatives, trail design standards, constructability, and permitting or mitigation needs.

Lake Washington Waterfront Park (2015 CFP Project). Acquire and develop land, easements, or other agreements to provide additional access to Lake Washington, especially as it may support recreational opportunities along the WaterWalk from Log Boom Park to Squire's Landing Park. This could include visual access and/or physical access. Based on the previous PROS planning process, this assumes up to 10 acres.

Sammamish River Waterfront Park (2015 CFP Project). Acquire and develop land, easements, or other agreements to provide additional access to Sammamish River, especially as it may support recreational opportunities along the WaterWalk from Log Boom Park to Squire's Landing Park. This could include visual access and/or physical access. Based on the previous PROS planning process, this assumes up to 12 acres.

Log Boom Park Waterfront Access (2015 CFP Project, Currently in CIP). Improve and expand the beach area of Log Boom Park, including a hand-carry boat launch and other support facilities, as shown in the adopted Master Plan. A Walkways and Waterways bond levy project is currently underway as part of the 2019-2024 CIP.

Squire's Landing Waterfront Access (2015 CFP Project, Currently in CIP – Phase 2 New). Improve recreational amenities and develop the park per the approved Concept Plan for access to the Sammamish River. Phase 1 is focused on the west side of the park with new water access, trails, open space, educational opportunity, natural play area, picnic areas, and other features. A Walkways and Waterways bond levy project is currently underway as part of the 2019-2024 CIP. Phase 2 proposes to update the existing Concept Plan and develop an extension of the elevated walkway system (WaterWalk) to the east through the park, along with natural area restoration and enhancement.

Rhododendron Park (2015 CFP Project). Complete Phases 2 and 3 of the adopted Master Plan. Phase 2 includes the proposed boat house to support waterfront access and programming- an existing CIP project. Phase 3 would complete the remaining elements of the Master Plan.

Waterfront Programming (New - Programming Only). Support programming and community events along the waterfront and that provide direct access to the water. These include vendor opportunities at waterfront parks, water-related recreation for hand-carry or motorized boating, and other opportunities as may become available within the city. Actively seek and facilitate partnerships for water-related programs, facilities, and use.

Recommendation 3: Support active and healthy lifestyles

An active lifestyle is an important part of healthy living and key to city residents being able to live, work, and play in Kenmore. This starts by educating the community on the value and importance

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of a healthy lifestyle and offering a variety of opportunities to stay active no matter one's age, ability or interest. The projects below are centered around more active sports or new facilities, but other projects such as the trails along the WaterWalk or through natural systems and providing for more variety of activities within the parks like sport courts, fitness stations, climbing walls, etc., are also related to this recommendation even though they are listed under other recommendations in this chapter. Programming ideas related to this, provided in partnership with others, could include hosted park walks and fun runs, yoga in the park, weekly fitness classes, and lunchtime health talks.

The implementation strategies (projects) listed below meet Goals 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Aquatic/Community Center Partnership (Revised 2015 CFP Project). Pursue a partnership with neighboring cities and the Northshore School District to explore ways to acquire land and develop a joint aquatic/community/ center as a regional facility. This could include creating a new regional task force or multi-jurisdictional citizen advisory committee; updating the previous aquatic center feasibility study to consider new public/private partnership methods, community center programming, new opportunities, and other possible locations; and funding approaches to the project. Only 25% of the potential total cost is included in the CFP assuming other partners will contribute the remaining funding for acquisition and development.

Linwood Park (2015 CFP Project). Develop and implement a master plan to renovate Linwood Park to improve and expand amenities to improve access to opportunities in this area of the city.

City Hall Park Phase 2 (2015 CFP Project). Develop the north side of the City Hall to provide additional recreation amenities for community gathering for improved recreation and event programs. Includes an updated Master Plan and implementation. Potential improvement ideas include a small community garden, picnic shelter, outdoor stage, seating, public art, as well as more active activities such as table tennis, fitness areas, or similar activities.

Bastyr Field Replacement or Development of Other New Fields (New). Develop a strategy for long-term replacement of the fields at Bastyr University. Initially, this would include extending the lease beyond 2025. However, to ensure the long-term availability of sports fields in the city, additional measures should be considered. A feasibility study and alternatives analysis are needed as the initial phase of the project to consider potential locations, partnerships, and development opportunities in the local and regional context. Acquisition/development of new fields are not included in the line item for this CFP project, but are included as part of other park land acquisition and development projects.

Programming Support (New - Programming Only). Support recreation programming to ensure access to programs, classes and leagues offered by other organizations and jurisdictions. This includes dedicating staff to coordinate programming efforts and produce marketing materials and

other media releases that indicate where residents can go to find the different programs and events offered throughout the year; supporting participation by residents from more diverse backgrounds and those with lower incomes; and/or offering and advertising scholarships provided by the city for disadvantaged individuals to participate in third party programs and events who might not otherwise be able to participate. Efforts could include translating marketing materials into multiple languages and finding “ambassadors” in the various ethnic communities or communities representing special needs populations. Programming would continue to be provided primarily by other jurisdictions, agencies or organizations with the city in a supporting role. A separate fund should be considered to be able to respond to new opportunities for recreation programming. Funding for programming support is not currently included in the CFP.

Recommendation 4: Conservation of the built and natural environment

So much of what makes Kenmore unique and draws residents to want to live in the city is centered around the harmony that exists between the built and natural environments, the feeling of a city immersed in nature. Some of this is the proximity to water as noted above, but another major element that draws residents to the city is the abundance of natural areas . . . the streams, wetlands, forests and ravines that weave their way through the community and help define the character of the city. The preservation, restoration, and education about these natural systems is reflected in the projects listed below and provides the passive recreation needed to balance the active elements of this plan. Restoration and maintenance of the built environment is equally important to preserve the recreational value, safety, sustainability, and function of the park system as a whole. Programming opportunities, in partnership with others, could include volunteer planting and clean-up days or guided nature walks.

The implementation strategies (projects) listed below meet Goals 3 and 7.

Swamp Creek Natural Areas / Open Space (2015 CFP). Continue to acquire land, easements, or other agreements to protect the natural areas and develop an elevated walkway/nature trail along Swamp Creek, including its associated wetlands, heron rookery and the forested buffers important to support those systems. Approximately 18 acres is assumed for this item based on a general evaluation of available lands and the extent of the natural systems remaining undeveloped along the corridor. An initial Phase 1 is currently underway to purchase about five acres along the Swamp Creek corridor. Future phases would include the purchase of just over 13 acres of land for an elevated walkway nature trail system and protection and/or restoration of the Swamp Creek Wetland.

Restoration of natural areas (New). Provide funding and volunteer coordination efforts to enhance and restore natural systems and open space areas within the park system on an on-going basis, including maintenance needs to support restoration efforts. Identify and cultivate long-term

partnerships and volunteer events to support this effort. Costs for this are not included in the CFP at this time.

Educational opportunities around natural areas (New - Programming Only). Support educational opportunities, provided by other jurisdictions, organizations or agencies, that specifically target natural areas (wetlands, streams, urban forests, etc.). This could include programs, classes, clean-up days, and other services to engage residents in conservation of natural systems. Target opportunities for youth to support long-term stewardship within future generations of Kenmore residents (or beyond). Identify and cultivate partnerships to support this effort.

Operational and Maintenance Needs (New - Operational Only). Identify operational and maintenance costs associated with new capital projects, including long-term replacement, and account for those costs directly in the budgeting process.

Park Facility Major Repairs / Replacement (New). Create an on-going annual CIP project that would fund necessary major repairs and replacement for parks and recreation facilities. This strategy would include park facility repairs, renovation/restoration, and/or regular replacement for safety, functionality, or sustainability needs. Examples of projects of this strategy include: roof replacement on existing park structures, parking lot, access drive or court resurfacing, float/pier/boardwalk repairs, playground equipment upgrades or replacement, the replacement of subsurface soils and drainage improvements for athletic fields, upgrading irrigation systems to incorporate water-conservation technologies. Costs for this are not included in the CFP at this time.

Recommendation 5: Provide for a diverse range of parks, recreation and open space interests and ensure flexibility in the system to respond to changing interests over time.

While providing access to parks and recreation is an important factor in meeting the needs of the community, what happens in those facilities – the physical improvements, activities, and programs within each park – is equally important to creating a quality parks system for Kenmore residents. Improvements within parks should support opportunities for future programs, whether those programs are offered by the city or by others. They should be flexible to accommodate new trends or a shift in the demographics of the community over time, and they should be inclusive of all Kenmore residents. Improvements could include picnic facilities, multi-purpose courts and fields, or facilities to support new emerging sports like gaga ball courts and pickleball. Programming ideas, in partnership with others, could include more community celebrations and events, a diversity day with food trucks from around the world, or other similar events.

The implementation strategies (projects) listed below meet Goals 3, 5 and 6.

Community Events and Gathering (New - Programming Only). Actively engage and support a variety of events to encourage and celebrate diversity in the community. This could occur through

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partnerships with other organizations or recognizing cultural needs and interests in the planning process for new parks and recreation facilities. Transitory, or pilot projects, that allow for greater exploration of potential new trends in recreation facilities or programs could be another way to engage in a greater level of diversity within the park system before committing significant resources to a more permanent installation.

Community Engagement (New - Programming Only). Continue to integrate community involvement in every aspect of developing new parks and recreation facilities to ensure the park system continues to respond to community interests. Look for ways to incorporate placemaking into park projects, bringing a higher level of site-specific and neighborhood context to the development of parks and recreation in the city.

Public Arts and Culture (New). Create programming, community space, events, and/or other methods to celebrate the unique character or identity of Kenmore residents through public art and cultural enhancement of parks and recreation facilities throughout the city. An allowance for public art and culture within all capital projects should be considered but is not separately included in the CFP at this time.

Wallace Swamp Creek Park (2015 CFP). Develop and implement a Master Plan to support habitat enhancement, protection of sensitive areas, nature trails, picnic areas, interpretive education, and other similar passive recreation activities.

Off-Leash Dog Area (2015 CFP Project). Locate and develop a new off-leash dog area in Kenmore. It is assumed that this would occur at an existing park, but it could also be part of a new acquisition. It could be completed by the city or in partnership with another agency or community organization if feasibility and funding allow. This project should be considered when reviewing and updating park master plans. New acquisition for an off-leash dog area is not included in the CFP at this time.

Capacity Improvements at Existing Parks (Revised 2015 CFP Project). Develop and expand recreational opportunities at existing parks to add capacity, increase diversity in the types of amenities offered in the system, improve accessibility, and/or enhance the overall park experience. Amenities could include play areas, off-leash areas, plaza and gathering areas, picnic facilities, benches, sport courts, trails, public art, climbing areas, new sports or recreational uses, and/or any other similar improvements.

CHAPTER 6**IMPLEMENTATION**

Kenmore is making incremental progress towards creating a park and recreation system that addresses community needs and conditions. Chapter 6 describes the funding opportunities, financial resources, project costs, priorities for implementation, an existing level of service and an aspirational level of service if all recommendations of the updated PROS Plan are implemented. The implementation plan consists of a series of capital projects that are based on the overall vision and goals for the park system and the key findings in the demand and need analysis as they are reflected in the final recommendations. If implemented, these projects will respond to the needs of the community, meet or exceeds the proposed level of service, and result in a relevant and vibrant park, recreation and open space system well into the future.

Kenmore has made significant progress since the last PROS Plan update was completed in 2013. That plan identified many of the same goals, recommendations, and projects that are still relevant today and it's important to recognize the progress the city has already made. The accomplishments and projects completed, along with the respective timeframe they were completed, are shown below.

2014 – 2016 Accomplishments

- Ownership transferred to the city for the King County Portal Site, now known as Twin Springs Park
- Purchased 0.7 acres adjacent to Squire's Landing Park, enabling the Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC) programming to begin
- Built City Hall Jack Crawford Skate Court
- Built Northshore Summit Park
- Installed a boarding float at Log Boom Park and contracted with a concessionaire for renting hand powered watercraft
- Replaced Log Boom Park Pedestrian Bridge connection to the adjacent marina
- Engaged the community through the Imagine Kenmore process to further identify and prioritize parks and recreation needs
- Community passed the Walkways & Waterways Bond Measure
- Play Day at Rhododendron Park began
- Skate Like a Girl Skateboarding Camp began

- Sky Hawks summer camps at Rhododendron Park began

2017 – 2019 Accomplishments

- Built the Tolt-Pipeline Trail between 68th and 70th Street
- Installed a boardwalk and float at Rhododendron Park
- Built Kenmore Town Square and Hangar Building
- Offered free room rentals for community to help program the Hangar
- Began For the Love of Kenmore Summer Event at the Hangar
- Began Movies @ The Square (Hangar Building Outdoor Plaza)
- Replaced the float at Squire's Landing Park
- Renovated Moorlands Park, including construction of the baseball field
- Developed a Master Plan for Twin Springs Park through a community engagement process
- Began National Skyscraper Day Workshops with LEGO at the Hangar
- Began STEM Fundamentals with LEGO at the Hangar
- Began Preschool Music & Movement Class at the Hangar
- Began Just Get Me Started at the Hangar – all ages art – make and take home - classes
- Offered Boat Cruise Adventures from Log Boom Park

2019 CIP Projects Underway

- Acquisition of 4.85 acres of Swamp Creek Natural Areas / Open Space
- Non-motorized transportation improvements along 68th Avenue NE and Juanita Drive NE for a complete north-south connection through the city (Transportation Capital Improvement Program)
- Twin Springs Phase I Trailhead
- Rhododendron Park Boardwalk and Float Mitigation Monitoring and Maintenance
- Rhododendron Park Boathouse
- Squire's Landing Park Replacement Float Mitigation Monitoring and Maintenance
- Squire's Landing Waterfront Access and Natural Area Access Project
- Log Boom Park Waterfront Access and Viewing Project
- St. Edward Ballfield Improvements Analysis of Feasibility (SEPA/EIS only).
(On February 3, 2020, the City Council directed that this analysis stop.)

Funding Strategies and Resources

The city's biennial budget includes a six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The State Growth Management Act also requires that the city adopt a twenty-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). Within the CIP, park capital projects and funding sources are identified. Financing capital projects comes from a variety of sources, such as general funds, reserve funds, impact fees, real estate excise tax, grants, private sector support, limited general obligation and general obligation voter approved bonds. While the 6-Year CIP is fiscally constrained matching the funding currently available to the cost of the projects listed, the remaining CFP recommendations are not fiscally constrained and could be funded by a variety of methods as opportunity allows.

The following describes a list of potential funding sources for capital projects and operations.

Grant Programs

The principal public funding sources applicable to parks and recreation development are found in the categories of local, state and federal programs commonly referred to as "Statutory Funding". These may include but are not limited to funding assistance programs administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) for the State of Washington, King County Youth Athletic Facilities, King Conservation District, US Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies including public, private and non-profit organizations. Grants for funding park projects generally require matching city funds to be eligible for grant funding assistance and many of these programs are competitive, with more grant applications than the level of funding available. Grants enable the city to leverage or supplement other funding resources and, in some cases, one grant program may be used to match another grant program, especially if the programs are through different agencies or organizations.

General Fund

The general fund provides the operating capital for day-to-day operations of the city. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are property and sales taxes. The general fund can fund capital projects through interfund transfer.

Reserves

Reserves are accumulated over a period of years for specific projects. Contributions from reserves can be made either from donations, property sales or unspent year-end resources. The City Council designates by resolution the purposes for which reserve contribution or property sales will be

dedicated. General purpose reserves are not available to fund capital projects unless the City Council determines that they be utilized for a specific project. Reserves could potentially be used to fund ongoing major replacement needs for park improvements.

Impact Fees

Impact fees for parks were adopted in 2001 as a source for funding parks capital projects. Impact fees are authorized only for roads, parks, fire protection and schools. These fees can only be collected for system improvements which meet all of the following:

- Reasonably relate to the new development
- Do not exceed a proportionate share of the costs related to the new development
- Are used to reasonably benefit the new development
- Are not for existing level of service deficiencies.

The City of Kenmore's Park Impact Fee calculation and background information is included in Appendix E.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

This is a tax levied on the sale of real property within the city. It is legally restricted for capital purposes, including park acquisition, renovation, and development. The Growth Management Act stipulates that the city must use the REET primarily for projects contained in the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

General Obligation Bonds

These bonds are proposed by a County or City Council for acquisition or development. These are voter-approved bonds typically repaid through an annual excess property tax levy. The maturity period of bonds is normally 15 to 20 years and generally corresponds to the expected life of the improvement. For a general obligation bond to pass it must receive at least 60 percent voter approval as well as pass a validation requirement. The validation requirement is for at least 40 percent of the number voting to have also voted in the previous general election.

Limited Term General Obligation Bonds (Councilmanic Bonds) and Levies

General obligation bonds are issued by the City Council without voter approval. Under State law repayment of these bonds must be financed from general revenues since no additional property taxes can be levied to support related debt service payments.

Levy Referendum Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1% per year can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of ballots cast. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate. The new total revenue that can be generated by resetting the rate would be subject to the same 1.0% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the resulting property tax rate would start to decline again in accordance with the Proposition. The adjusted rate and revenue would finance specific capital improvement, maintenance and/or operations projects.

King County Parks Levy

In August 2019, King County voters approved a measure to renew the property tax levy supporting parks, trails, and open space in King County. The measure will replace the current levy that expires at the end of the year and generate an estimated \$810 million over six years, costing approximately \$7.60 per month for the owner of a home with an assessed property value of \$500,000. The revenue generated by this levy means county-wide investments in parks, trails, recreation, and open space protection for the benefit of all King County residents, no matter where they live.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds encompass a broad category of mechanisms for financing. For the purposes of project development, revenue-bonding procedures may be used based on authorizing statutes or based on leasehold values of land, facilities and operating entities that create a cash flow. Cities also have authority to issue revenue bonds for utility purposes such as water service, sewer service, refuse and storm water drainage. The following are agreements possible through this funding method:

- Land lease/development agreements with private corporations for the development of commercial recreation.
- Land lease/development agreements with public and private entities for the development and operations of special events and entertainment facilities.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

- Concession or operating agreements for promotion and administration of festivals, pageants or cultural events.
- Land lease/development or co-development agreements for development and operations of a sports complex and sports tournament center.
- Land lease/development agreements for community recreation and aquatics center, family health and fitness centers, water slide parks, corporation picnic centers, and other forms of joint development projects.
- Operating and concession agreements for merchandising, food and beverage concessions and other retail sales venues linked to recreation activities.

Conservation Future Funds (CFT)

This tax is based on the Washington State's Current Use Taxation Law passed in 1970 which enabled counties to levy a tax of up to 6.25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property valuation for the purpose of acquiring various types of open space. King County has levied the full amount authorized by the state and has collected the tax since 1987.

Donations

Gifts and donations from individuals, foundations, and business can also be used to supplement city resources for the improvement of its facilities. Philanthropic contributions from private donors may provide an excellent source of capital and operation funding as well as potential leverage for attaining matching funding.

Park Districts

Park and Recreation District Service Areas (PRSA). Section 36.68 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) provides for the creation of park and recreation service areas, which can consist of all or a portion of a county. PRSAs may include cities within their boundaries, although this is not a requirement. PRSAs may be initiated by passage of a county resolution or by petition. In either case, simple majority approval by voters within the proposed service area is required. If approved by 60% of the voters, PRSAs may issue bonds or enact special levies for the construction and maintenance of recreation facilities. PRSAs are considered to be taxing authorities in their own right, and any debt incurred, following voter approval, does not count against a city or county's debt limit. The statute allows a county to assign operational responsibility for facilities developed by a PRSA to a city through an interlocal agreement.

The closest example of a local PRSA is the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (Northshore PRSA) that encompasses the Northshore School District boundary. The Northshore

PRSA may be used to help fund parks, recreation and open space facilities, but only those that will serve the entire PRSA boundary.

The Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area was created to locate and develop a regional senior center in the mid-1980's. The Northshore Senior Center is now located in Bothell. The Northshore PRSA was also convened to conduct an aquatic facility needs analysis and location study in June 2008. Planning for a regional aquatic facility was not pursued after completing the aquatic facility study.

Metropolitan Park District. In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction. Metropolitan Park Districts have their own independent taxing authority as a municipal corporation in the state of Washington. Like a PRSA, metropolitan park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices. A metropolitan park district must be initiated by local government resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and cost studies of the proposed district's facility development or operation costs. The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval (50%+1) including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The boundaries of the park district may coincide with city boundaries. A Board of Commissioners may be elected to oversee the park district, although an existing City Council may take the place of a separate Commission if a District's boundaries are contiguous with the city's boundaries.

User Fees

The fee structure typically preferred by recreation agencies is a system of individual activity fees. This reflects the common desire to offset certain traditional activities free of any fees or charges while allowing the city to defray operating costs and expenses for intensive activities such as league sports.

Additionally, there may be entrance fees for "special use" park facilities and entrance fees, plus activity fees, at other facilities such as sports parks and recreation centers. The actual fee schedule is a function of policy and may be subject to annual review. Adoption of user fee schedules should consider "market values" for recreation services, which have a modifying effect on the amount of user fees charged, and considerations for low-income populations through direct modification of fees or scholarship programs to offset fees. In addition, user fees typically do not offset all public costs for parks and recreation and, thus, should be considered an offset of some recreation program operations and maintenance expenses.

Joint Development / Joint Use Partnerships

Public/private or public/public partnerships designed to leverage each dollar through the added economics of joint development in areas of acquisition, operations and maintenance, infrastructure development, joint use parking/drainage, etc. Examples include commercial recreation, such as miniature golf or standard golf courses, aquatic centers, amusement parks, sports centers, theater or performing arts facilities, arenas and other forms of enterprise tied to recreation services.

While not actually considered joint development, there may be opportunities for maximizing facility value, such as joint use parking from an adjacent public or private facility that will result in reducing the effective cost of the new facility (parking, surface water retention, etc.) An example would be the Bastyr University ballfields where the university owns the land and the city manages the fields.



Existing Financial Capacity

The City currently has five sources of revenue to fund parks, recreation and open space facilities.

- 1) Park impact fees
- 2) City revenue
- 3) General obligation bonds related to park facilities
- 4) Surface water management capital facilities revenues related to park facilities
- 5) Grant programs

When combined, these five resources could result in approximately \$30 - \$40 million in revenue over the next 20 years, not including operations and maintenance funding. Below is a summary of each funding source as it relates to the city's current financial capacity. Each summary of existing revenue below is taken from the 2019 Park Impact Fee Rate Study Report.

Park Impact Fees

The city has collected \$430,748 of impact fees as of March 2019. Some of these funds have already been obligated for the future park facilities in the CIP and are deducted from the investment needed for growth to avoid double payment for the same facilities. This is described further in Appendix E.

Once the total adjustments are deducted from the future investment needed for growth as described in the Park Impact Fee Rate Study Report, the proposed impact fee is calculated to equal the amount of revenue needed to maintain the existing level of service. As a result, the projected revenue from the park impact fees through 2035 is \$14,119,197. Extrapolating this out to 2040 at the same rate annually results in a total approximate revenue of \$18,531,446.

City Revenue

Based on the city's last five-year historical park funding data and five-year future park facilities improvement plan, the city estimates it will contribute \$235,535 per year for the park facilities (growth and non-growth-related projects). These include:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| • King County Levy | \$ 53,335.00 |
| • Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) | \$ 180,000.00 |
| • Donations | \$ 2,000.00 |

If this same level of funding continues, this results in a total contribution of \$4,710,700 by the end of the planning period in 2040.

General Obligation Bonds

The city issued general obligation bonds to pay a portion of capital improvements at three park facilities: Squire's Landing Park, Log Boom Park, and Rhododendron Park. Total bond fund contribution for these facilities is \$8,300,000. New development activity will assume its proportionate share of this bond obligation through payment of property taxes as described further in the Park Impact Fee Rate Study Report.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Capital Facilities Charge

The city recently adopted a Stormwater Capital Facilities Charge (CFC). Funding collected through this resource will be considered for growth related capital projects, including but not limited to parks facilities.

Grant Programs

In addition to the funding sources listed above, it is anticipated that the city will continue to submit for parks and recreation grant funding through a variety of agencies. Up to \$5,000,000 in revenue could be received from various grant resources over the life of this plan.



Capital Facilities Plan

The Capital Facilities Plan below identifies proposed capital projects, acquisition and development of physical facilities within the park system, that correspond to the plan recommendations described previously. These projects have emerged from reviewing the results of the analysis of the community needs through this planning process. Each project is cross-referenced to the parks and recreation goal (or goals) that the project supports.

Figure 20 shows the short-term priorities included in the 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This is the fiscally constrained list of projects and is updated annually to reflect the current funding available. The mid-term priorities are shown in Figure 21 and the long-term priorities are shown in Figure 22. The mid-term and long-term projects are not fiscally constrained and represent the aspirational goals for a complete, high quality park system that meets all the needs of the community for the future, however, these projects are not funded. Implementation will be dependent on future funding and as opportunity allows.

The priority of each project between short, mid, or long term and the addition or deletion of projects from this list is also subject to change as new opportunities arise, new partnerships are formed, or new funding becomes available. The cost of each project is included in the figures below, along with the project number and the goal each project supports.

The total cost of the short term, 6-year CIP (2019-2024) list, is \$11,747,000. The current CIP numbers associated with each project are shown in the figure below where applicable. With two new short term projects proposed, the total cost increases to approximately \$12 million to be included in the draft proposed 2020-2025 CIP for park facilities. The mid and long-term projects, when combined with the short-term projects, would result in a total cost of about \$190 million. Costs are based on 2019 dollars and include construction costs, permitting, design, sales tax and other associated planning and development costs. Escalation of costs over time is not included.

Figure 20: Capital Facilities Plan – Short Term (6-Year CIP).

CFP PROJECT NO.	PRIORITY	GOAL	CIP PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DETAIL	DRAFT 2020-2025 CIP Project Costs**
A			ACQUISITION		
A9	Short	3	P 31	Swamp Creek Wetland Acquisition – Phase 1	\$1,700,000*
D			DEVELOPMENT		
D11	Short	4, 5	P 1	Twin Springs Interim Use Plan	\$100,000
D5	Short	4, 5	P 6	Moorlands Park Improvements	\$50,000***
D6	Short	2, 3	P 18, P 18a	Rhododendron Park Boardwalk & Float Mitigation	\$96,000*** \$8,000***
D8	Short	2, 3	P 26	Squire's Landing Replacement Float Mitigation	\$16,000***
D8A	Short	1	P 27	Squire's Landing Waterfront Access Project	\$5,750,000
D4	Short	1	P 28	Log Boom Park Waterfront Access Project	\$2,740,000
D6A	Short	1, 6	P 30	Rhododendron Park – Phase 2 Boatshed	\$487,000
D9	Short	2, 3	-	Swamp Creek Wetland Trail Access Point (NEW)	\$75,000*
D3	Short	4	-	Linwood Park (Master Plan) (NEW)	\$100,000*
			SUBTOTAL		
					\$11,922,000
R			REPAIR/REPLACEMENT (RENOVATION) PROJECTS		
X	Short	3, 5, 6, 7	-	Park Facility Repair / Replacement	<i>Not Included</i>

* Initial phase only, additional phases and costs are also included in mid or long-term projects.

** List of short-term projects is derived from the most recent CIP adopted by City Council in 2018. Projects and costs shown may be adjusted, added, or deleted annually as needed.

*** Completed projects.

Figure 21: Capital Facilities Plan – Mid-Term (7-12 Years).

PROJECT NO.	PRIORITY	GOAL	PROJECT DETAIL	2019 Total Cost*
A ACQUISITION				
1	Mid	4, 6	Bastyr Field Replacement (Feasibility Study)	\$ 150,000
10	Mid	2, 6	Tolt Pipeline – Phase 2 (73rd to 80th)	\$1,230,000
19	Mid	3, 4, 5	New Park land Acquisition	\$5,560,785*
23	Mid	1, 2	WaterWalk Trail Acquisition – Phase 1 (Log Boom to Squire's Landing)	\$ 741,438
D DEVELOPMENT				
2	Mid	5	City Hall Park – Phase 2	\$ 620,000
3	Mid	4	Linwood Park (Implementation)	\$1,057,770
6B	Mid	5	Rhododendron Park – Phase 3	\$1,040,000
7	Mid	4, 6	Athletic Fields	\$3,500,000
9	Mid	2, 3	Swamp Creek Wetland Nature Trail	\$1,785,000
10	Mid	2, 6	Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2 (73rd to 80th)	\$ 350,000
11A	Mid	4, 5	Twin Springs Park Phase 2 Trails	\$1,716,000
11B	Mid	4, 5	Twin Springs Park Phase 3 (Nature Play, Shelter)	\$1,800,000
12	Mid	3	Wallace Swamp Creek Park (Master Plan, Implement)	\$1,281,500
13	Mid	4, 5	ADA and Universal Access	<i>Not Included</i>
15	Mid	5, 6	Dog Off-Leash Area	\$739,000
16	Mid	5	Existing Park Capacity Improvements (Expansion or New Features)	\$9,750,000*
18	Mid	3	Restoration of natural areas	<i>Not Included</i>
21	Mid	2, 6	Safe Routes to Parks (Partnership with Public Works)	<i>Not Included</i>
23	Mid	1, 2	WaterWalk Trail Development (Feasibility and Implementation)	\$5,000,000*
R REPAIR/REPLACEMENT (RENOVATION) PROJECTS				
X	Mid	3, 5, 6, 7	Park Facility Repair / Replacement	<i>Not Included</i>

* Initial phase only, additional phases and costs are also included in long-term projects.

Figure 22: Capital Facilities Plan – Long Term (13+ Years).

PROJECT NO.	PRIORITY	GOAL	PROJECT DETAIL	2019 Total Cost
A ACQUISITION				
5	Long	4, 5	Moorlands Park Expansion Acquisition	\$ 741,438
9A	Long	3	Swamp Creek Wetland Acquisition – Phase 2	\$4,655,000
14	Long	4, 6, 7	Aquatic/Community Center Partnership Acquisition (1/4 of Cost)	\$6,250,000
17	Long	1	Lake Washington Waterfront Park Acquisitions	\$7,414,380
19	Long	3, 4, 5	New Park land Acquisition	\$16,682,355
22	Long	1	Sammamish River Waterfront Park Acquisitions	\$8,897,256
D DEVELOPMENT				
5B	Long	4, 5	Moorlands Park Expansion Development	\$1,650,000
8B	Long	1	Squire's Landing Waterfront Access – Phase 2	\$4,144,800
10	Long	2,6	Tolt Pipeline trail – Phase 2	\$3,402,000
14	Long	4, 6, 7	Aquatic/Community Center Partnership Development (1/4 of Cost)	\$10,625,000
13	Long	4, 5	ADA and Universal Access	<i>Not Included</i>
16	Long	5	Existing Park Capacity Improvements	\$9,750,000
17	Long	1	Lake Washington Waterfront Park Development	\$10,000,000
18	Long	3	Natural Area Restoration	<i>Not Included</i>
19	Long	4, 5	New Park Land Development	\$45,000,000
21	Long	2, 6	Safe Routes to Parks	<i>Not Included</i>
22	Long	1	Sammamish River Waterfront Park Development	\$5,000,000
23	Long	1	WaterWalk Trail Development	\$5,000,000
SUBTOTAL COMBINED: MID & LONG TERM				\$176,125,160
TOTAL CFP				\$188,047,160
R REPAIR/REPLACEMENT (RENOVATION) PROJECTS				
X	Long	3, 5, 6, 7	Park Facility Major Repairs / Replacement	<i>Not Included</i>

Level of Service

Level of service is a way of measuring the quantity and/or quality of the parks system in relation to the number of residents in the city. Level of service can be determined by any of the factors identified in the demand and needs analysis, but it is up to each city to determine what its level of service should be and how it should be measured.

The City of Kenmore has chosen to measure the level of service for parks, recreation and open space facilities in terms of the value of the current parks system per capita as this methodology was used in the Park Impact Fee Rate Study (May 2019). This method accommodates the *quantity* and the *quality* of parks, recreation and open space facilities by including the value of the park land and the facilities built within those parks. The level of service calculation is shown in Figure 23 below and only includes completed city-owned facilities. New facilities or lands that are currently in progress of acquisition or construction, like the Swamp Creek Open Space Phase 1 acquisition, are not included in this calculation.

The existing level of service, \$3,259 per capita, is the value of the current parks and recreation system divided by the total population of the city. ***In order to maintain at least the same level of improvements as new growth occurs, the proposed level of service must match the same value as the existing condition.*** This means that today, for every Kenmore resident the city has spent \$3,259 (in 2019 dollars) on park, recreation and open space land and facility improvements. This number is derived by dividing the total value of the park system by the total existing population. The total value of the existing parks system is shown in greater detail in Table 1 of the 2019 Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report found in Appendix E. As Kenmore continues to grow, the city will spend at a least the ***same amount per capita*** on future park, recreation, and open space land and facility improvements as exists today to accommodate this new growth. The projected future population in 2040 (30,140) is multiplied by \$3,259 per person to come up with a total value of the future park system if this proposed level of service is maintained over time.

Figure 23: Level of service calculation.

Category	2019 Existing Level of Service (value per capita)	2040 Proposed Level of Service* (value per capita)	2040+ Aspirational Level of Service** (value per capita)
TOTAL value per capita	\$3,259	\$3,259	\$6,239
TOTAL value	\$74.4 million	\$98.2 million	\$188 million

* Assumes at a minimum the same value, quantity and quality, of parks would be provided to accommodate new growth as currently exists for Kenmore residents.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

*** Assumes all projects (short, mid and long term) listed in the Capital Facilities Plan were completed by 2040, though recognizing many projects would likely extend beyond 2040. Proposed and aspirational calculations are based on 2040 population projection.*

The aspirational level of service shown in the figure below indicates the potential increase in the quantity and quality of parks and recreation facilities in the system if all of the proposed ideas and interests expressed by the community through the public process and identified by the demand and need analysis were completed as they are described in the 2020-2040 Park Capital Facilities Plan. The total value of all potential future projects is divided by projected future population in 2040 (30,140) to equal an aspirational level of service of \$6,239 per person. This aspirational level of service is not intended to indicate any current deficiency in the parks and recreation system but recognizes the long-term vision and potential for new opportunities to provide parks and recreation facilities in the future if additional funding or partnerships were available. Partnerships and acquiring new land as opportunity allows are two strategies that could be used to move the city closer towards these aspirational levels.

The existing and proposed level of service will increase as development projects are completed to keep up with growth in the community. This increase will be reflected as the PROS Plan is updated on a regular basis. The corresponding benchmark for the total park acres resulting from the level of service calculation, based on the assumptions for the projects listed in the Capital Facilities Plan, is shown in Figure 24.

The existing acreage benchmark is developed by dividing the total existing acres of parks, recreation and open space in Kenmore by the current population and multiplying that number by 1,000 resulting in a total of 6.4 acres per 1,000 residents. As with the level of service, ***the proposed benchmark is intended to match the existing level of improvements.*** Therefore, the proposed benchmark for future acres needed is developed by multiplying 6.4 acres times the projected future population (30,140) and then dividing by 1,000. The aspirational benchmark takes all of the proposed acres shown in the Capital Facilities Plan plus the existing acres of parks, recreation and open space, and divides those total acres by the future projected population in 2040 (30,140), then multiplies this number by 1,000 to so the resulting number represents the total acres per 1,000 residents if all of the projects shown in the Capital Facilities Plan were completed by 2040.

Figure 24: Benchmarks resulting from level of service calculation.

Category	2019 Existing Benchmark	2040 Proposed Benchmark*	2040+ Aspirational Benchmark**
TOTAL acres / 1000 residents	6.4	6.4	8.4
TOTAL acres	146 acres	193 acres	253 acres

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

**Assumes at a minimum the same value, quantity and quality, of parks would be provided to accommodate new growth as currently exists for Kenmore residents.*

*** Assumes all projects (short, mid and long term) listed in the Capital Facilities Plan were completed by 2040, though recognizing many projects would likely extend beyond 2040. Proposed and aspirational calculations are based on 2040 population projections.*

Appendix A





Log Boom Park

Draft 30% Site Plan

3/22/2018



Scale: 1" = 40'
0' 40' 80'







Squire's Landing Park

60% Site Plan



**MOTT
MACDONALD**



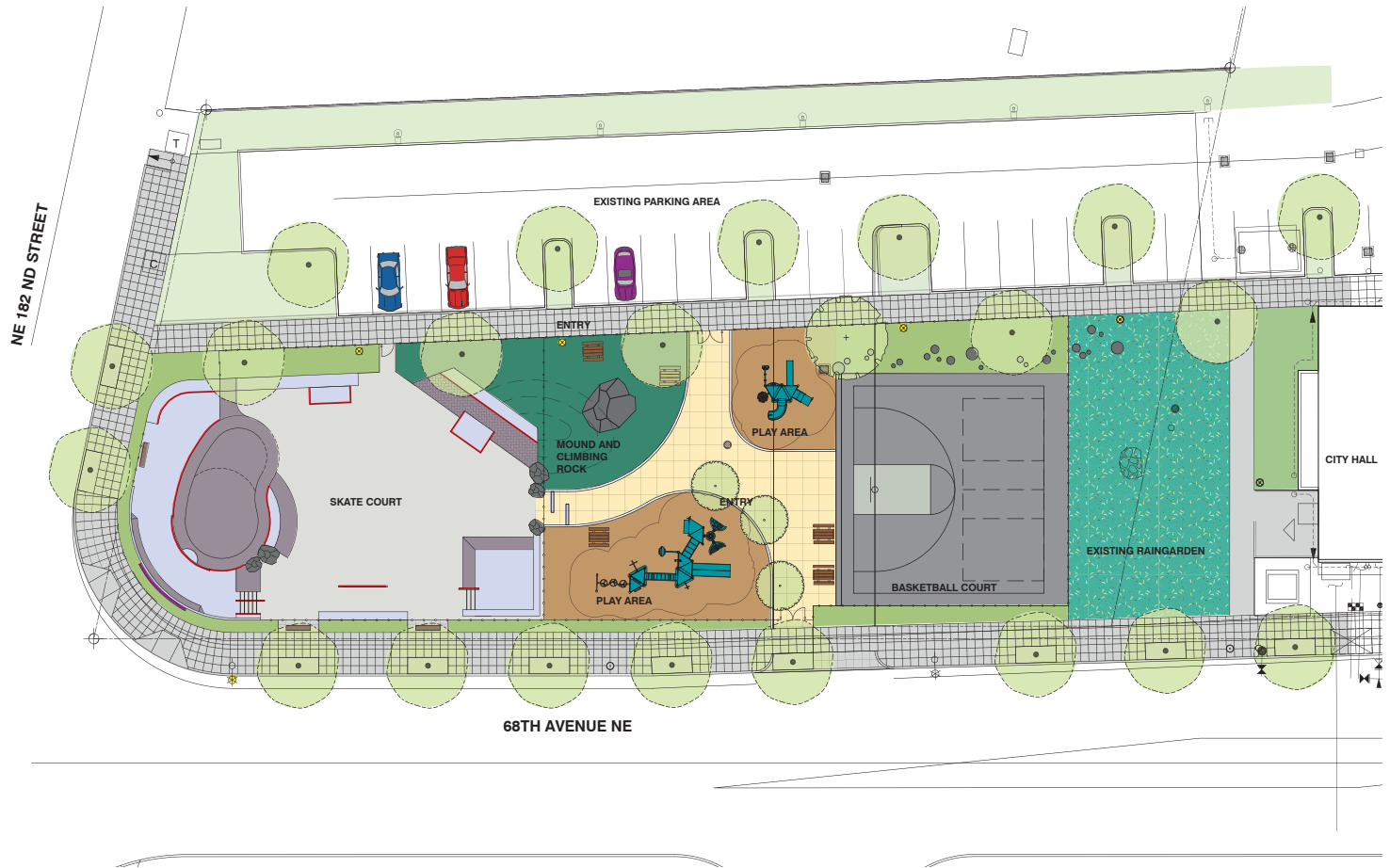
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10/09/2019 Scale: 1" = 30'

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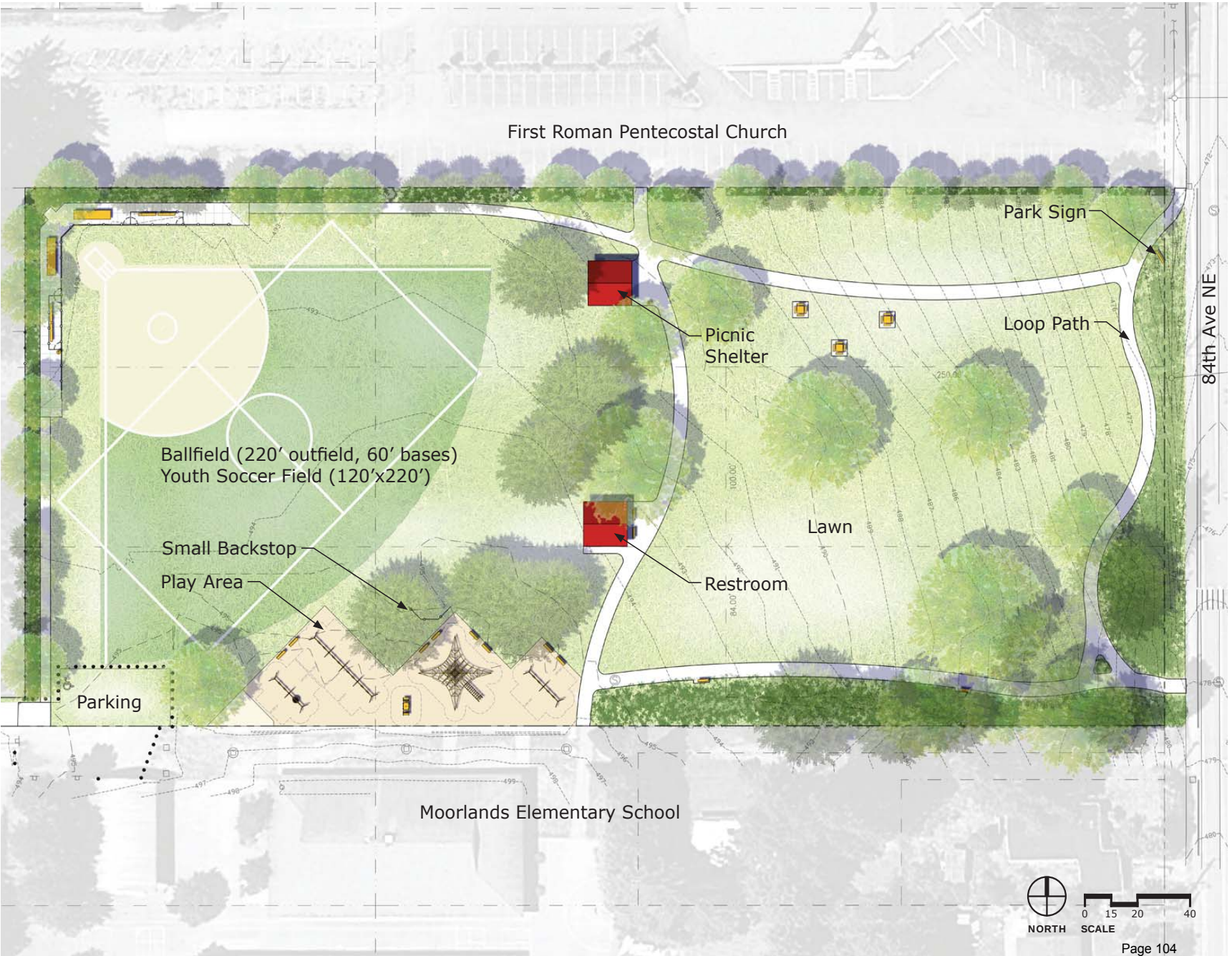
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SKATE COURT AND CITY
HALL PARK CONCEPT PLAN



SKATE COURT AND CITY HALL PARK
CITY COUNCIL MEETING - 09.22.2014
CITY OF KENMORE

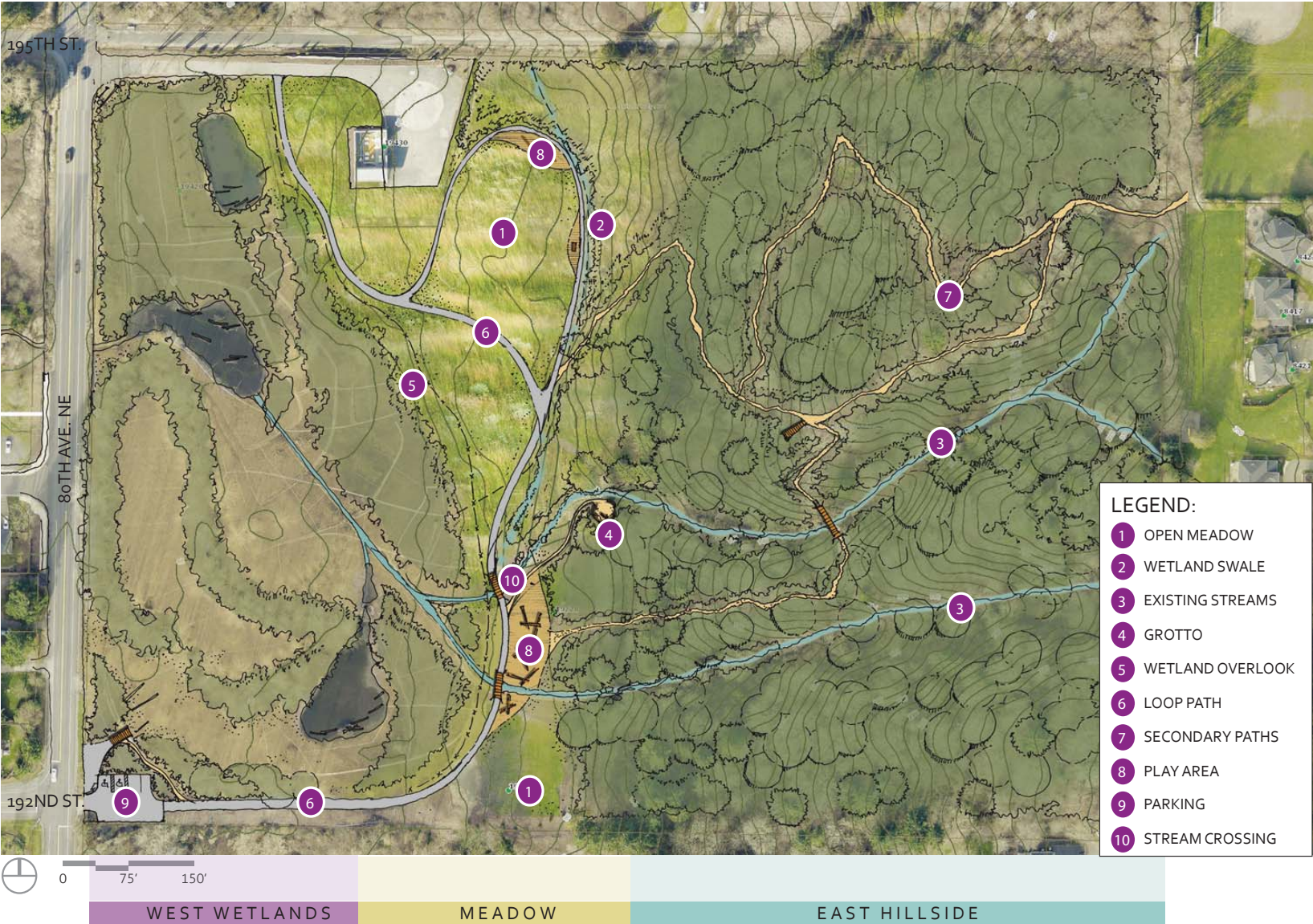


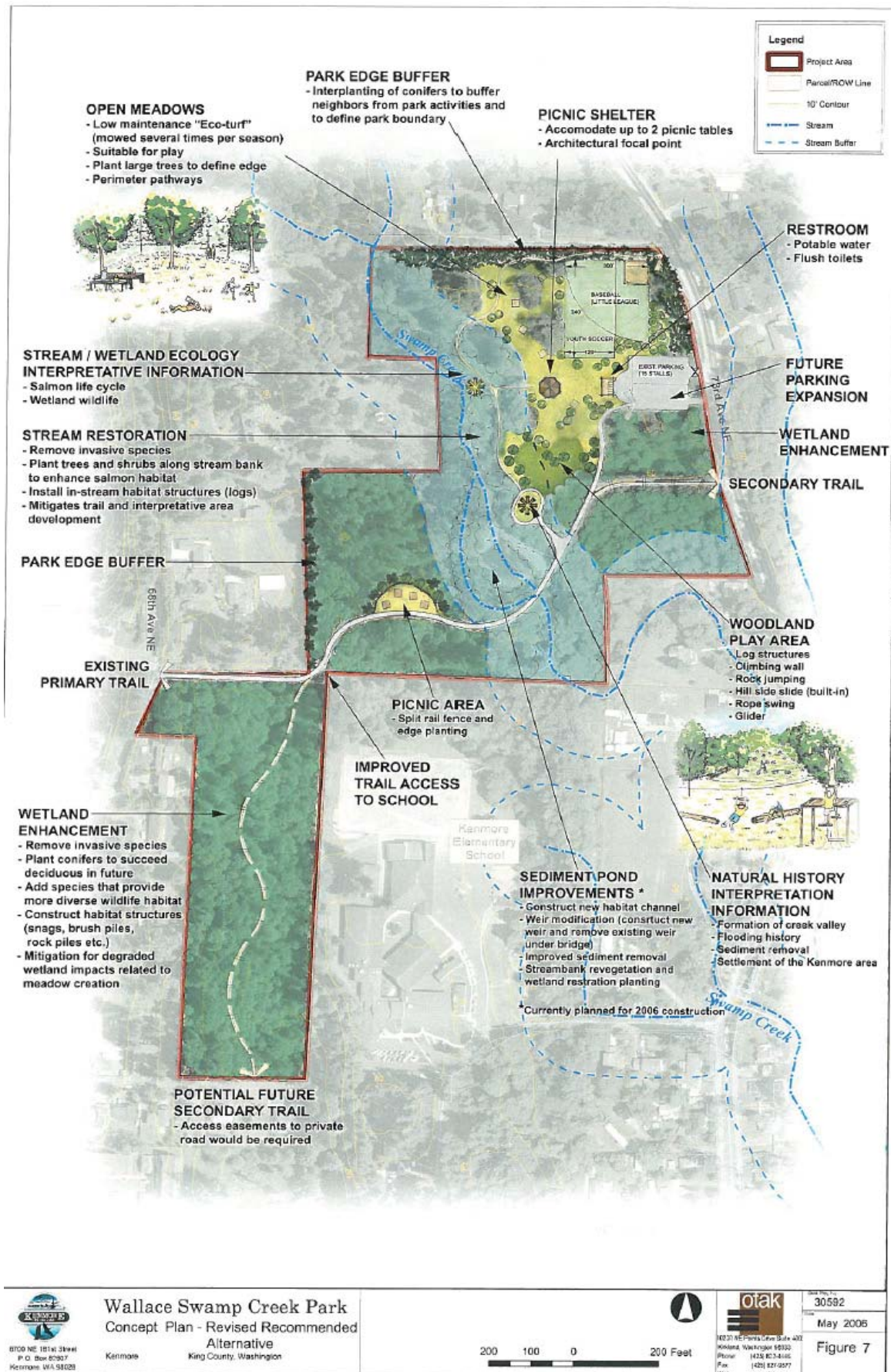


Final Plan
Northshore Summit Park
 City of Kenmore July 2013



TWIN SPRINGS PARK MASTER PLAN





Appendix B

City of Kenmore Parks and Recreation Survey

Final Findings Report

...helping organizations make better decisions since 1982

2019

Submitted to the City of Kenmore, Washington

ETC Institute
725 W. Frontier Lane,
Olathe, Kansas
66061

March 2019



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2019 City of Kenmore Parks and Recreation Survey Executive Summary

Overview

ETC Institute administered a Parks and Recreation Survey for the City of Kenmore in the winter of 2019. The City is beginning to update its Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan and data collected from the survey will be used to objectively assess leisure and recreation needs in the community. The survey and its results will guide the City of Kenmore in establishing priorities for the future improvement of parks, recreation facilities, programs, and services within the community that best represent residents' needs.

Methodology

ETC Institute mailed a survey packet to a random sample of households in the City of Kenmore. Each survey packet contained a cover letter, a copy of the survey, and a postage-paid return envelope. Residents who received the survey were given the option of returning the survey by mail or completing it online at www.KenmoreParkSurvey.org.

Ten days after the surveys were mailed, ETC Institute sent emails and placed phone calls to the households that received the survey to encourage participation. The emails contained a link to the online version of the survey to make it easy for residents to complete. To prevent people who were not residents of the City of Kenmore from participating, everyone who completed the survey online was required to enter their home address prior to submitting the survey. ETC Institute then matched the addresses that were entered online with the addresses that were originally selected for the random sample. If the address from a survey completed online did not match one of the addresses selected for the sample, the online survey was not counted.

The goal was to obtain completed surveys from at least 400 residents. The goal was exceeded with a total of 578 residents completing the survey. The overall results for the sample of 578 households have a precision of at least +/-4.02% at the 95% level of confidence.

This report contains the following:

- Charts showing the overall results of the survey (Section 1)
- Priority Investment Rating (PIR) that identifies priorities for facilities and programs (Section 2)
- Benchmarking analysis comparing the City's results to national results (Section 3)
- Tabular data showing the overall results for all questions on the survey (Section 4)
- A copy of the survey instrument (Section 5)

The major findings of the survey are summarized on the following pages.

Overall Use and Ratings of Park and Recreation Facilities

Facility Use. Ninety-three percent (93%) of respondent households indicated they have visited City Parks and Recreation facilities in the past 12-months. The most frequently used Parks and Recreation facilities, as indicated by responding households, were: Log Boom Park (61%), Rhododendron Park (49%), and Town Square/Hangar Building (38%). Five percent (5%) of respondent households visit City Park and Recreation facilities “daily,” 29% of respondent households visit City Park and Recreation facilities “weekly,” 34% of respondent households visit City Park and Recreation facilities “monthly,” and 21% of respondent households visit City Park and Recreation facilities “quarterly.”

The top two facilities most regularly visited by respondent households, that are operated by non-City providers, were: Burke Gilman Trail (75%) and St. Edward State Park (74%).

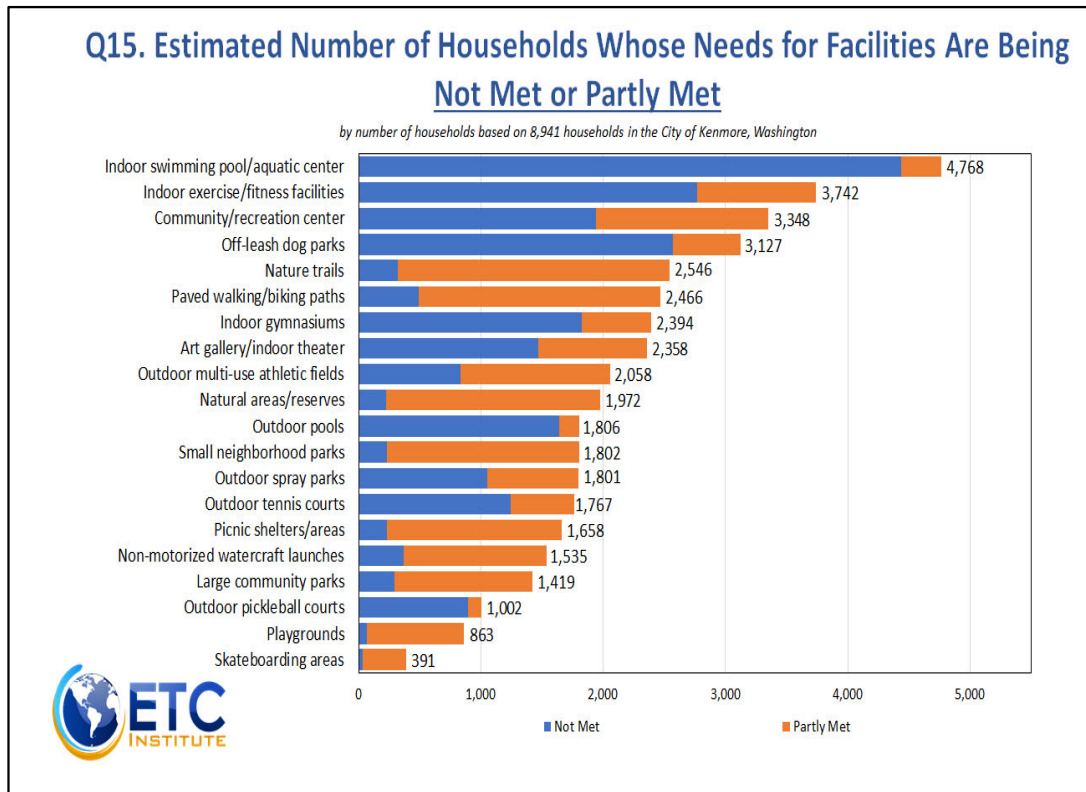
Ratings. Thirty-percent (30%) of respondent households rated the physical condition of City Parks and Recreation facilities as “excellent,” 62% of respondents rated the physical condition of City Parks and Recreation facilities as “good,” 8% of respondent households rated the physical condition of City Parks and Recreation facilities as “fair,” and less than one-percent (0.4%) of respondent households rated the condition of Parks and Recreation facilities as “poor.”

Facility Needs and Priorities

Facility Needs: Respondents were asked to identify if their household had a need for 20 recreation facilities and amenities and rate how well their needs for each were currently being met. Based on this analysis, ETC Institute was able to estimate the number of households in the community that had the greatest “unmet” need for various facilities.

The top four recreation facilities with the highest percentage of households that indicated a need for the facility were: nature trails (72%), paved walking/biking paths (68%), natural areas/reserves (65%), and indoor swimming pool/aquatic center (57%). ETC Institute estimates a total of 6,446 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have a need for natural trails, an estimated total of 6,044 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have a need for paved walking/biking trails, and an estimated total of 5,767 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have a need for natural areas/reserves. ETC Institute estimated a total of 4,768 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have unmet needs for an indoor swimming pool/aquatic center, an estimated total of 3,742 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have unmet needs for indoor exercise/fitness facilities, and an estimated total of 3,348 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have unmet needs for a community/recreation center. The estimated number of households that have unmet needs for each of the 20 facilities that were assessed is shown in the table at the top of the following page.

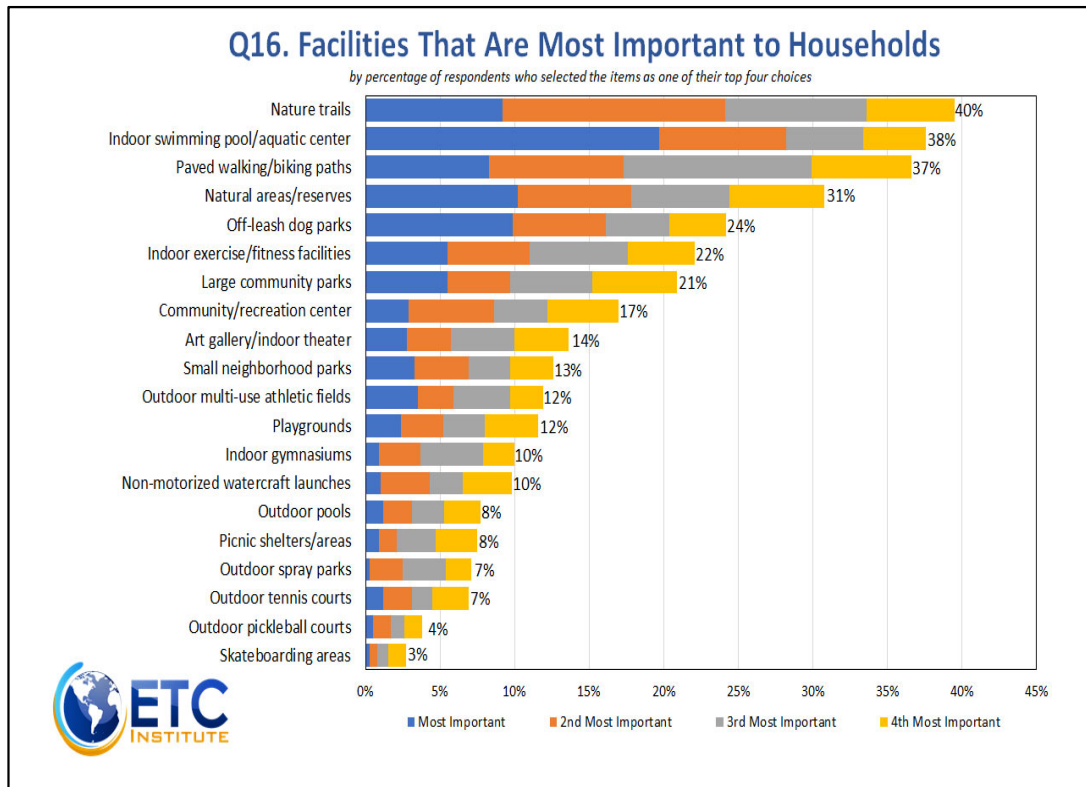




Facility Importance: In addition to assessing the needs for each facility, ETC Institute also assessed the importance that residents placed on each facility. Based on the sum of respondents' top four choices, the four most important facilities to residents were:

1. nature trails (40%),
2. indoor swimming pool/aquatic center (38%),
3. paved walking/biking paths (37%), and
4. natural areas/reserves (31%).

The percentage of residents who selected each facility as one of their top four choices is shown in the chart at the top of the following page.

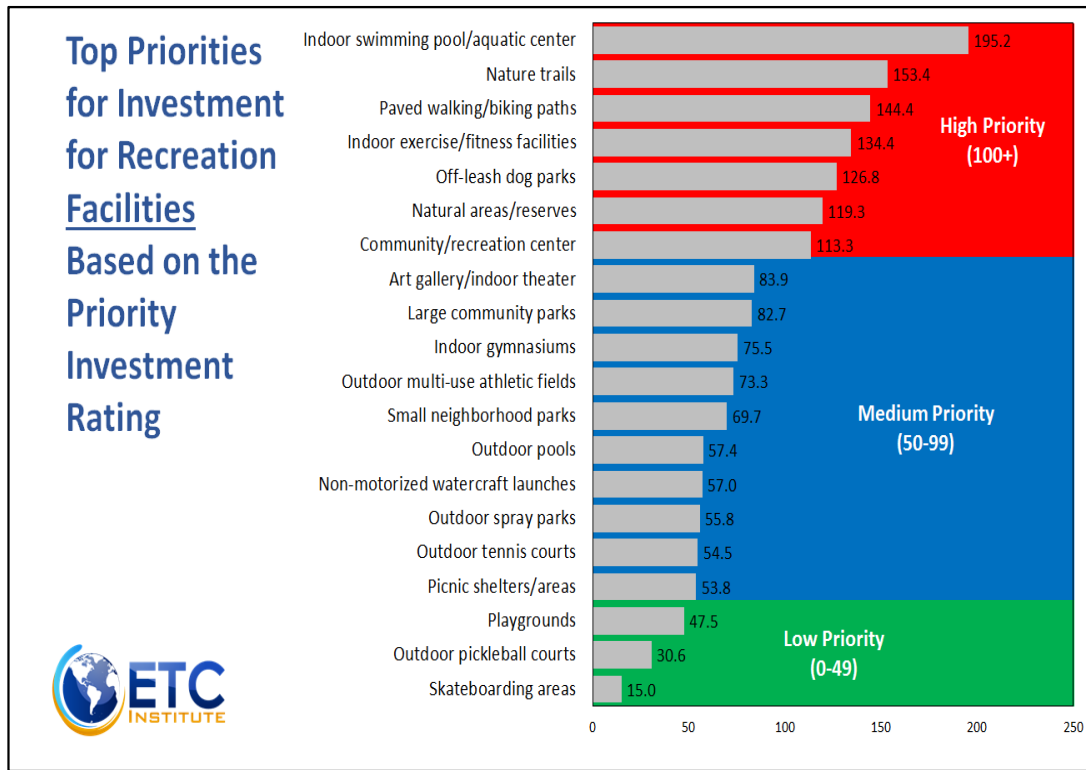


Priorities for Facility Investments. The **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)** was developed by ETC Institute to provide organizations with an objective tool for evaluating the priority that should be placed on Parks and Recreation investments. The **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)** equally weights (1) the importance that residents place on facilities and (2) how many residents have unmet needs for the facility. [Details regarding the methodology for this analysis are provided in Section 2 of this report.]

Based the **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)**, the following seven facilities were rated as high priorities for investment:

- Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center (PIR=195.2)
- Nature trails (PIR=153.4)
- Paved walking/biking paths (PIR=144.4)
- Indoor exercise/fitness facilities (PIR=134.4)
- Off-leash dog parks (PIR=126.8)
- Natural areas/reserves (PIR=119.3)
- Community/recreation center (PIR=113.3)

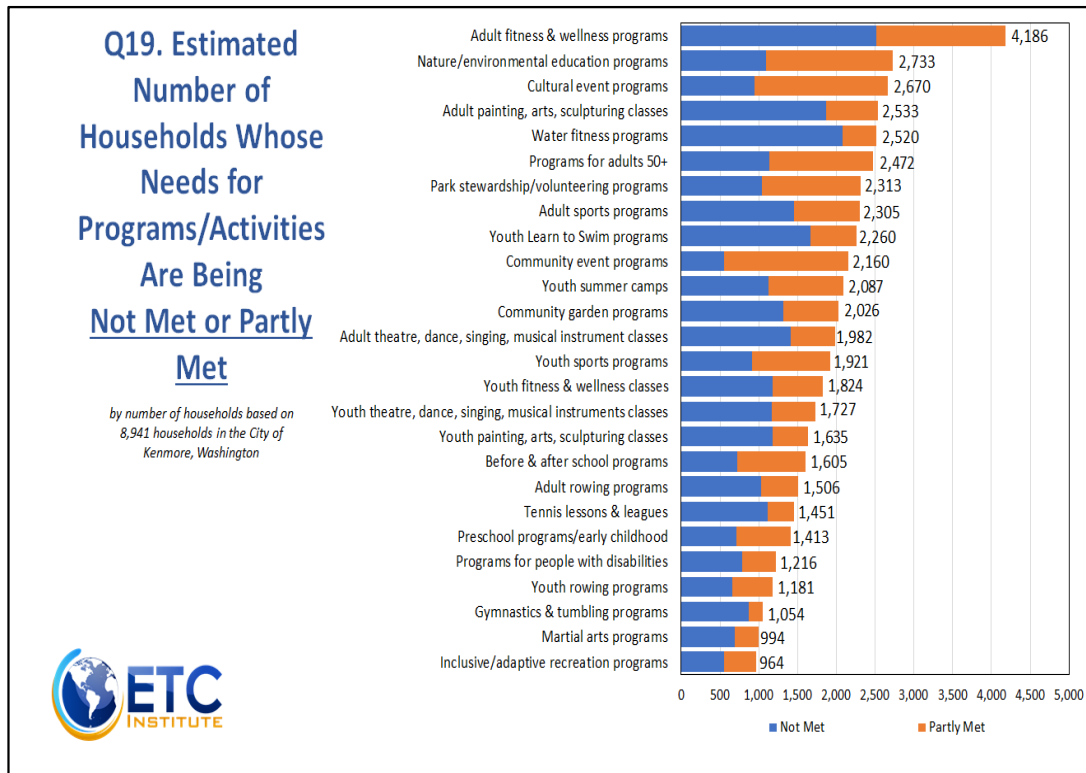
The chart at the top of the following page shows the **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)** for each of the 20 facilities that were assessed on the survey.



Program/Activity Needs and Priorities

Program/Activity Needs. Respondents were also asked to identify if their household had a need for 26 recreational programs/activities and rate how well their needs for each program were currently being met. Based on this analysis, ETC Institute was able to estimate the number of households in the community that had “unmet” needs for each program.

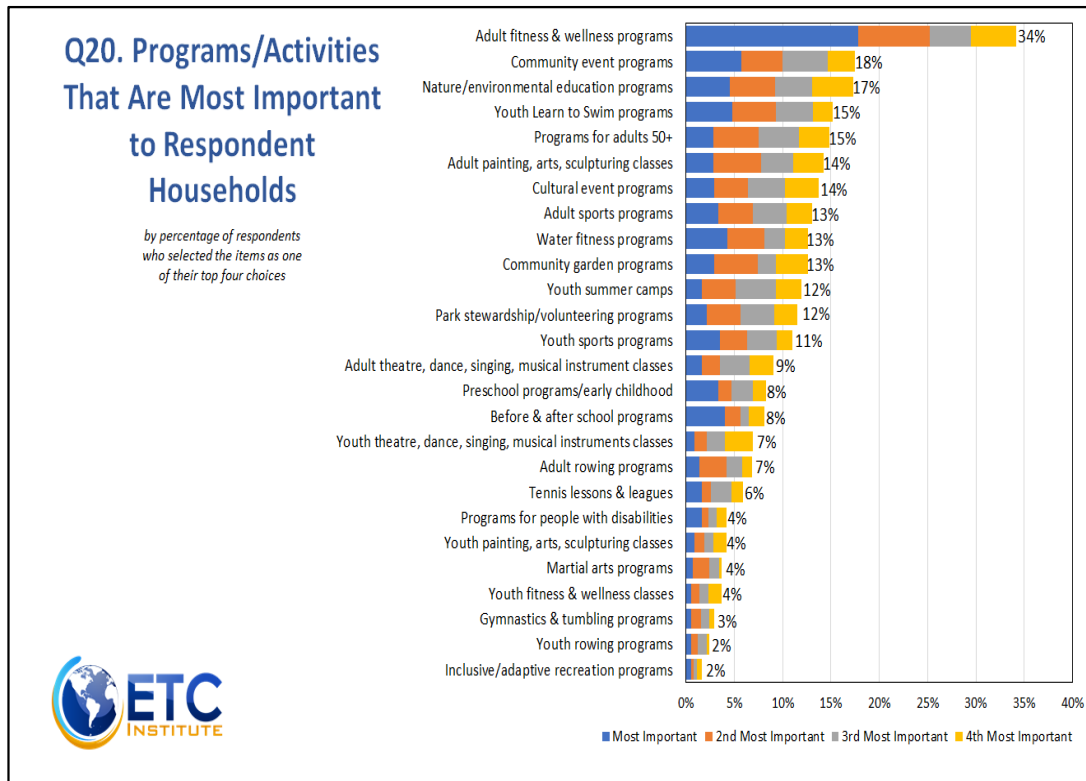
The four programs/activities with the highest percentage of households that had needs were: adult fitness and wellness programs (54%), community event programs (41%), cultural event programs (37%), and nature/environmental education programs (36%). ETC Institute estimates a total of 4,783 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have a need for adult fitness and wellness programs, an estimated total of 3,693 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have a need for community event programs, and an estimated total of 3,263 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have a need for cultural event programs. ETC Institute estimates a total of 4,186 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have unmet needs for adult fitness and wellness programs, an estimated total of 2,733 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have unmet needs for nature/environmental education programs, and an estimated total of 2,670 households out of the 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore have unmet needs for cultural event programs. The estimated number of households that have unmet needs for each of the 26 programs/activities that were assessed is shown in the chart at the top of the following page.



Program/Activity Importance. In addition to assessing the needs for each program, ETC Institute also assessed the importance that residents placed on each program. Based on the sum of respondents' top four choices, the five most important programs to residents were:

1. adult fitness and wellness programs (34%),
2. community event programs (18%),
3. nature/environmental education programs (17%),
4. Youth Learn to Swim programs (15%), and
5. Programs for adults 50+ (15%).

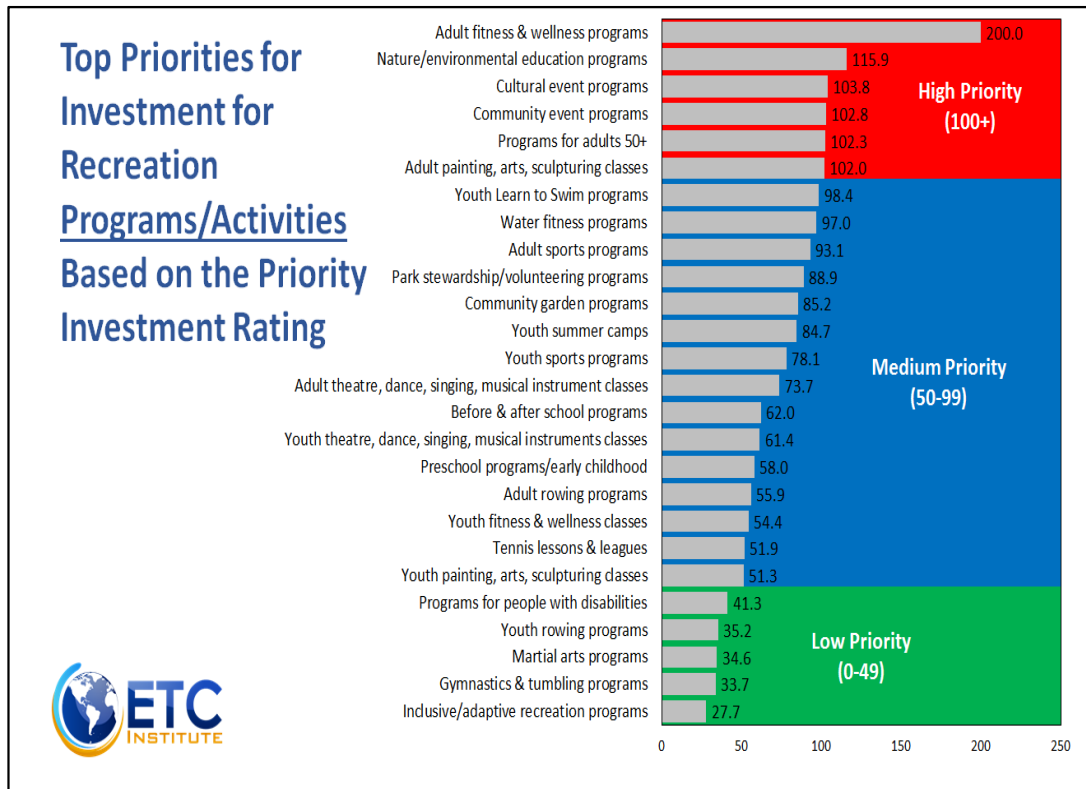
The percentage of residents who selected each program/activity as one of their top four choices is shown in the table at the top of the following page.



Priorities for Program/Activity Investments. Based on the **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)**, which was described briefly on Page iv of this Executive Summary and is described in more detail in Section 2 of this report, the following six programs/activities were rated as “high priorities” for investment:

- Adult fitness and wellness programs (PIR=200)
- Nature/environmental education programs (PIR=115.9)
- Cultural event programs (PIR=103.8)
- Community event programs (PIR=102.8)
- Programs for adults 50+ (PIR=102.3)
- Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes (PIR=102.0)

The chart at the top of the following page shows the **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)** for each of the 26 programs that were rated.



Improving and Expanding Parks and Recreation Facilities

Respondents were asked to rate their level of support for 18 potential actions the City of Kenmore could take in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities in the City. The actions that received the highest levels of support, based upon the combined percentage of “very supportive” and “somewhat supportive” responses among respondents, were: acquiring shoreline for water/beach access (87%), developing multi-purpose paths/trails in parks (85%), developing multi-purpose trails connecting to parks (85%), acquiring properties to preserve natural open space and wildlife habitats (84%), and upgrading nature trails (84%). Developing skateboarding areas (28%) was the potential action that received the lowest levels of support.

Respondents were then asked to indicate which three of the potential actions are most important to their household. Based on the sum of respondents’ top three choices acquiring shoreline for water/beach access (39%), developing a new regional indoor community aquatic center (29%), and acquiring properties to preserve natural open space and wildlife habitats (25%) were the most important potential actions that are most important to households.

Additional Findings

- Most of respondents (95%) are aware of Log Boom Park and 94% of respondents are aware of Rhododendron Park.
- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of respondents' access City Parks and Recreation facilities by driving, 57% of respondent households access City Parks and Recreation facilities by walking, 17% of respondents access City Parks and Recreation facilities by biking, and 1% of respondent households ride the bus to access City Parks and Recreation facilities.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of respondents indicated they currently get information about recreational, cultural, and community event programs in the City of Kenmore from friends and family/word of mouth, 46% use the City of Kenmore's printed newsletter, and 36% use the Bothell-Kenmore Reporter newspaper. The radio (4%) was the least used method of communication.
- Restrooms (73%), walking paths (67%), and parking (55%) were the most important park features to respondents and their households. Based on the sum of respondents' top three choices walking paths (47%), restrooms (45%), and parking (29%) are the three most important features to be added to or improved in the City of Kenmore.
- State parks (60%), King County Parks (55%), Cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Woodinville, and Lake Forest Park (53%), and the City of Kenmore (52%) are the organizations most used by households for parks, recreation, and cultural programs and facilities.
- Seventy-four percent (74%) of respondent households gave recreation opportunities in the City a rating between 6 to 8, on a 10-point scale (1 being "no opportunities" and 10 being "extensive opportunities").
- Seventy percent (70%) of respondent households gave the quality of recreation programs/classes in the City a rating between 6 to 8, on a 10-point scale (1 being "lowest quality" and 10 being "highest quality").
- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of respondent households gave the opportunity to attend community event(s) in the City a rating between 6 to 8, on a 10-point scale (1 being "no opportunities" and 10 being "extensive opportunities").
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of respondents indicated they or members of their household has attended community event(s) in the past 12-months. The most attended community events in the past 12 months include: Kenmore Fourth of July Fireworks (59%), Kenmore Summer Concert Series (57%), and Tree Lighting Festival and Holiday Market (30%).

Conclusions

The survey data suggests the City of Kenmore is currently meeting or exceeding most of the parks and recreation needs of residents in the community. Respondents are extremely satisfied with the physical condition of the parks and recreation facilities they visit (92% gave "excellent" or "good" ratings), there are high usage rates of the City's facilities and parks, and most respondents

(79%) are satisfied with the number of City-owned parks and recreation facilities available to their household. More than half (54%) of respondents indicated they are either “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the overall value their household receives from the City of Kenmore for parks, recreation, and community events and respondents are satisfied with the progress the City is making in improving and investing in parks and recreation facilities.

To ensure the City of Kenmore continues to meet the needs and expectations of the community, ETC Institute suggests the Parks and Recreation Department sustain and/or improve the performance in areas that were identified as “high priorities” by the **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)**. In addition to focusing on the “high priority” areas identified by the Priority Investment Ratings, City leaders should take note of the overwhelming support for and importance of shoreline water/beach access. Acquiring shoreline for water/beach access received the highest levels of support from respondents and was also found to be the most important potential improvement to households. The facilities and programs/activities with the highest PIR ratings are listed below.

Facility Priorities

- Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center (PIR=195.2)
- Nature trails (PIR=153.4)
- Paved walking/biking paths (PIR=144.4)
- Indoor exercise/fitness facilities (PIR=134.4)
- Off-leash dog parks (PIR=126.8)
- Natural areas/reserves (PIR=119.3)
- Community/recreation center (PIR=113.3)

Program/Activity Priorities

- Adult fitness and wellness programs (PIR=200)
- Nature/environmental education programs (PIR=115.9)
- Cultural event programs (PIR=103.8)
- Community event programs (PIR=102.8)
- Programs for adults 50+ (PIR=102.3)
- Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes (PIR=102.0)

Section 1

Charts and Graphs

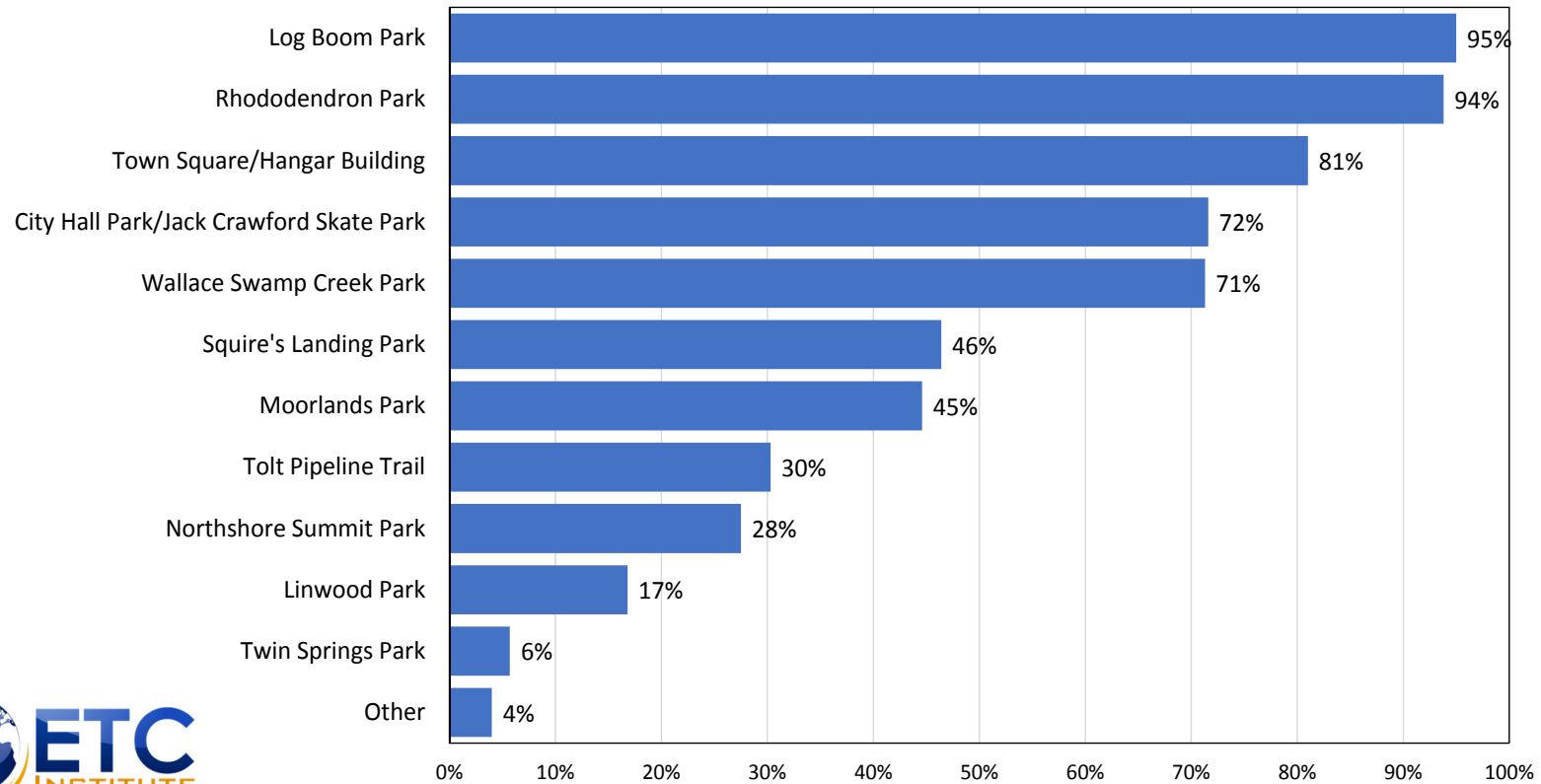
2019 City of Kenmore Parks and Recreation Survey Charts and Graphs of Overall Results



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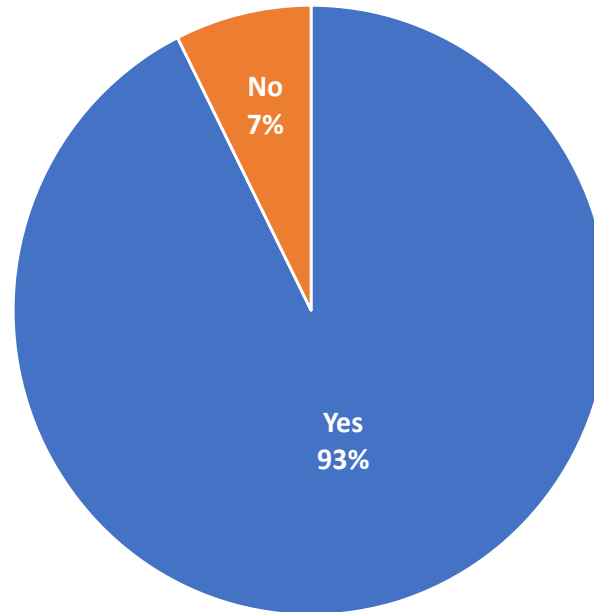
Q1. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the City of Kenmore parks or recreation facilities that you are aware of.

by percentage of respondents (multiple choices could be chosen)



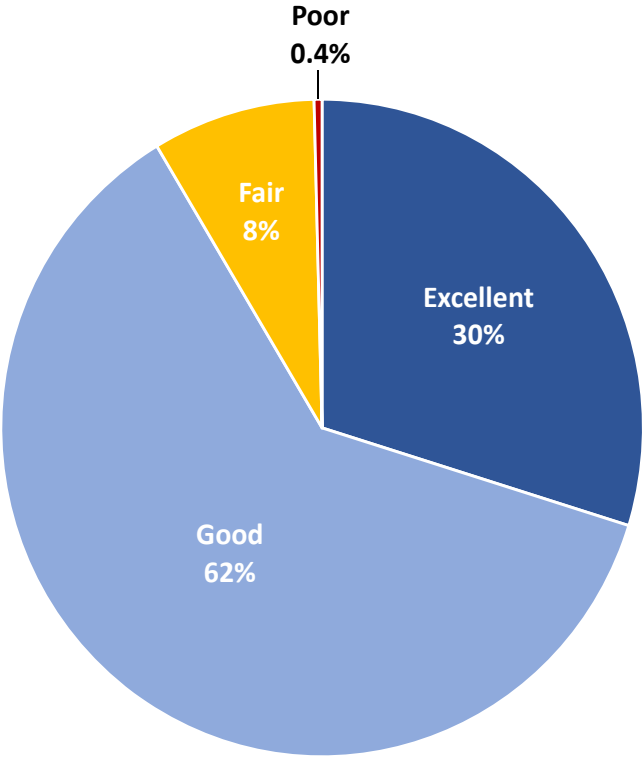
Q2. In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household visited any of the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities listed in Question 1?

by percentage of respondents



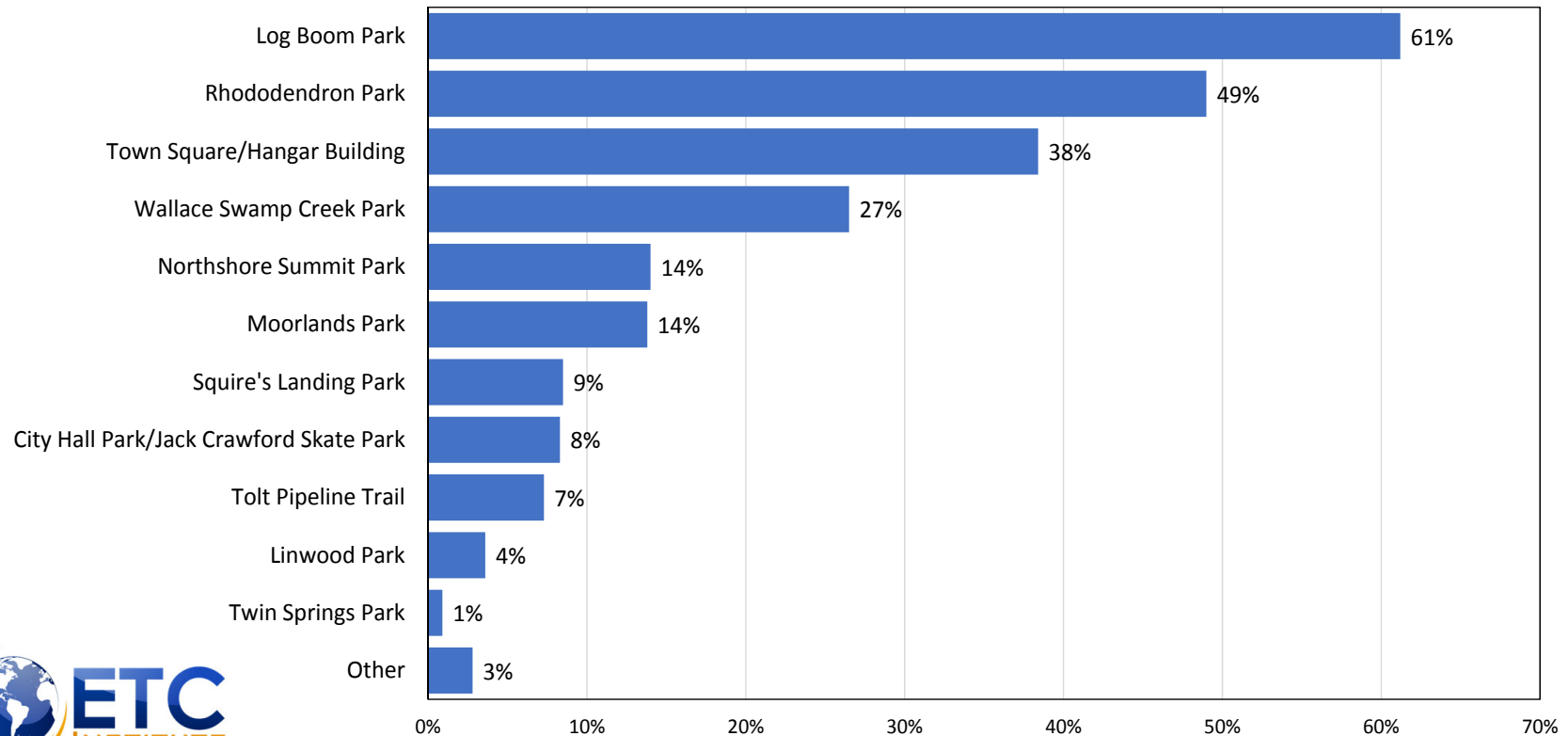
Q2a. Overall, how would you rate the physical condition of ALL the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities you have visited?

by percentage of respondents who have visited facilities in the past 12-months



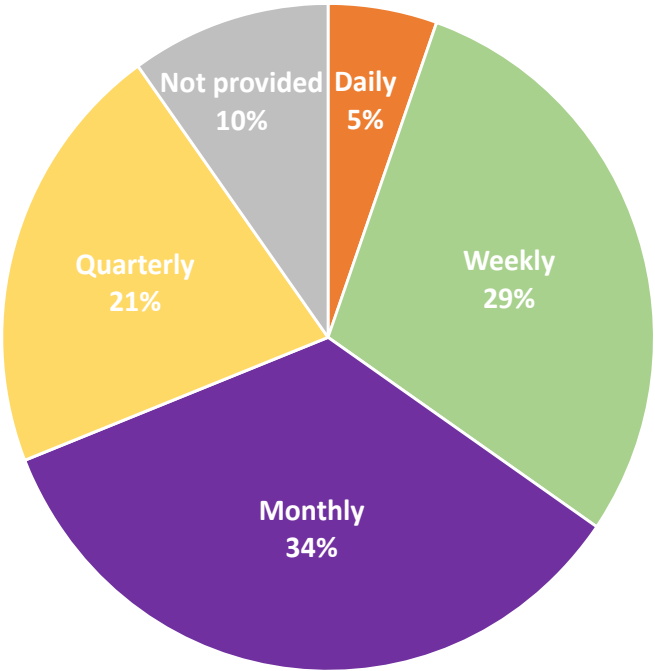
Q3. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the City of Kenmore parks or recreation facilities you visit regularly.

by percentage of respondents (multiple choices could be chosen)



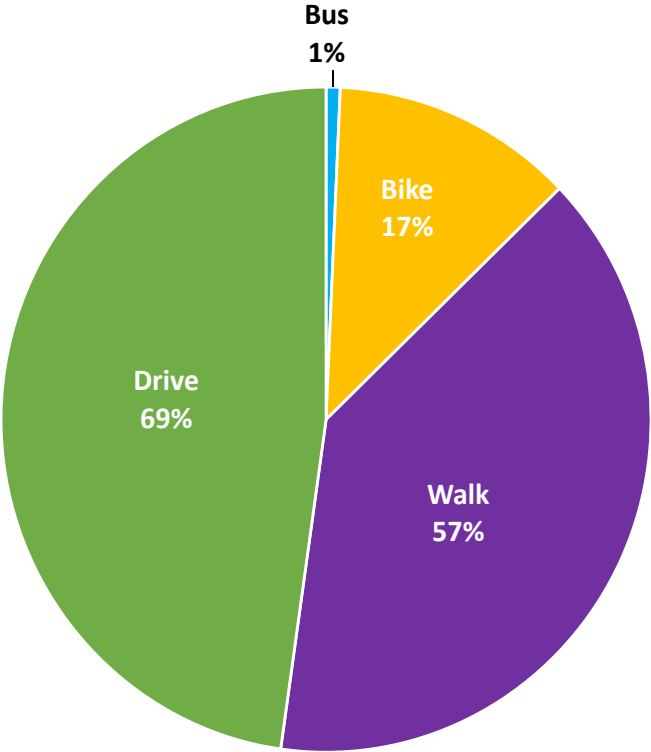
Q3a. How often do you visit the City of Kenmore park and recreation facilities you checked in Question 3?

by percentage of respondents



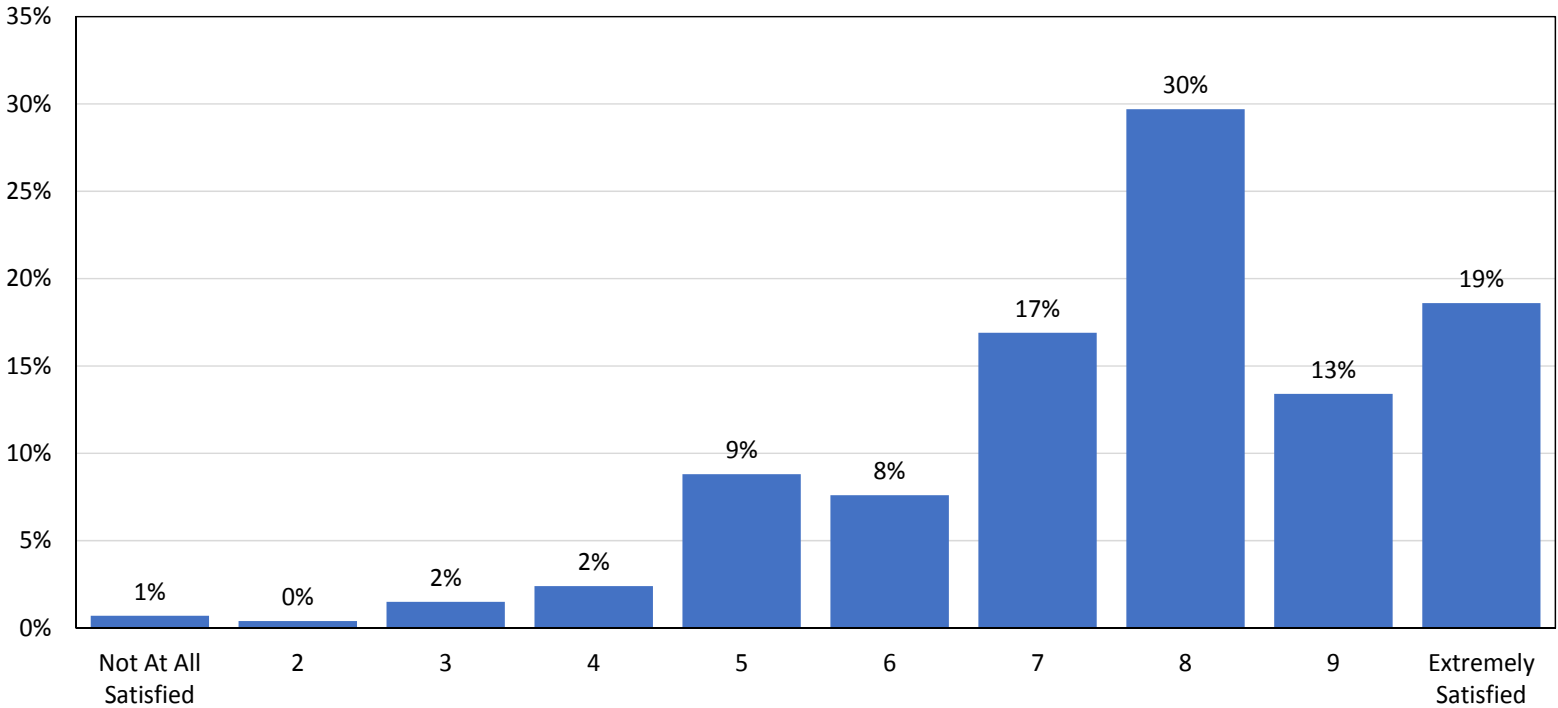
Q3b. How do you access the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities
you checked in Question 3?

by percentage of respondents



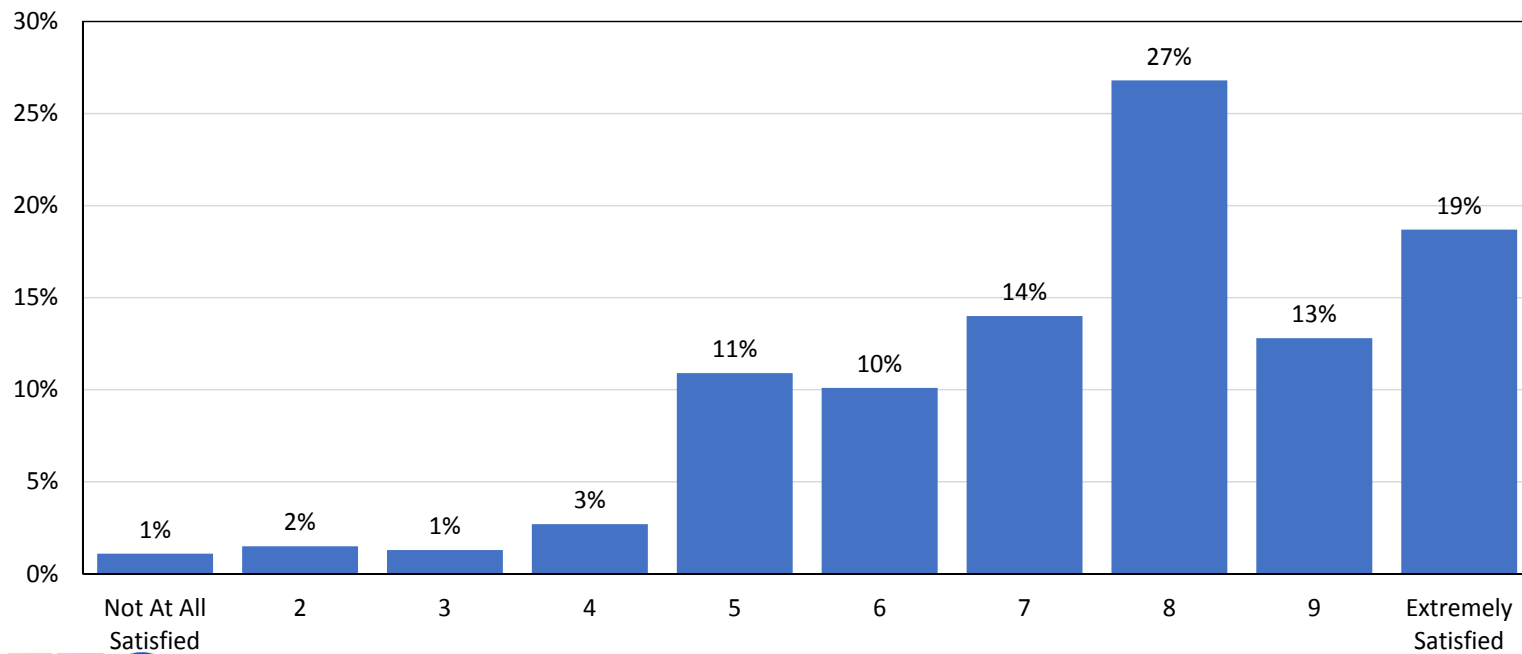
Q4. How satisfied are you with the number of City-owned parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 10 on a 10-point scale (excluding "not provided")



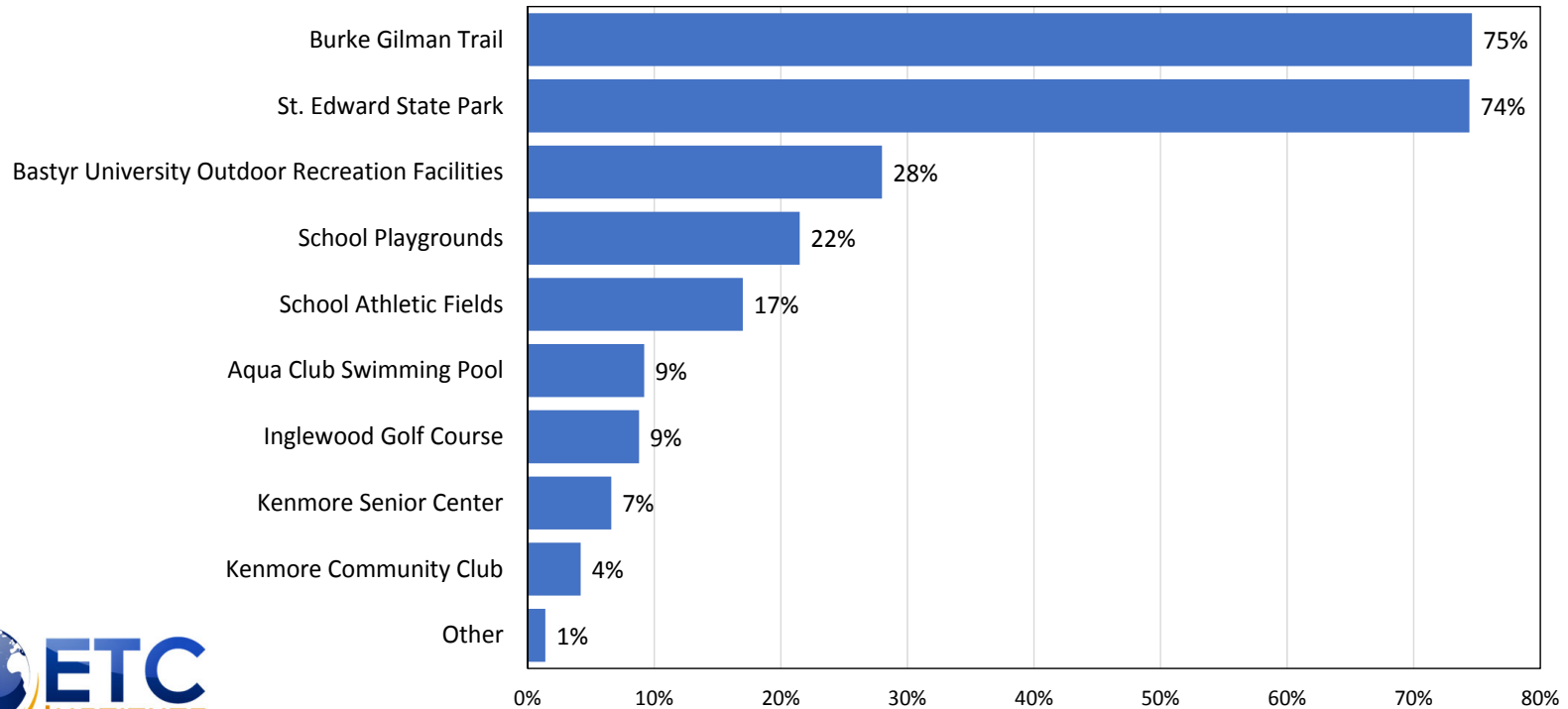
Q5. How satisfied are you with the progress that the City is making in improving and investing in parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 10 on a 10-point scale (excluding "not provided")



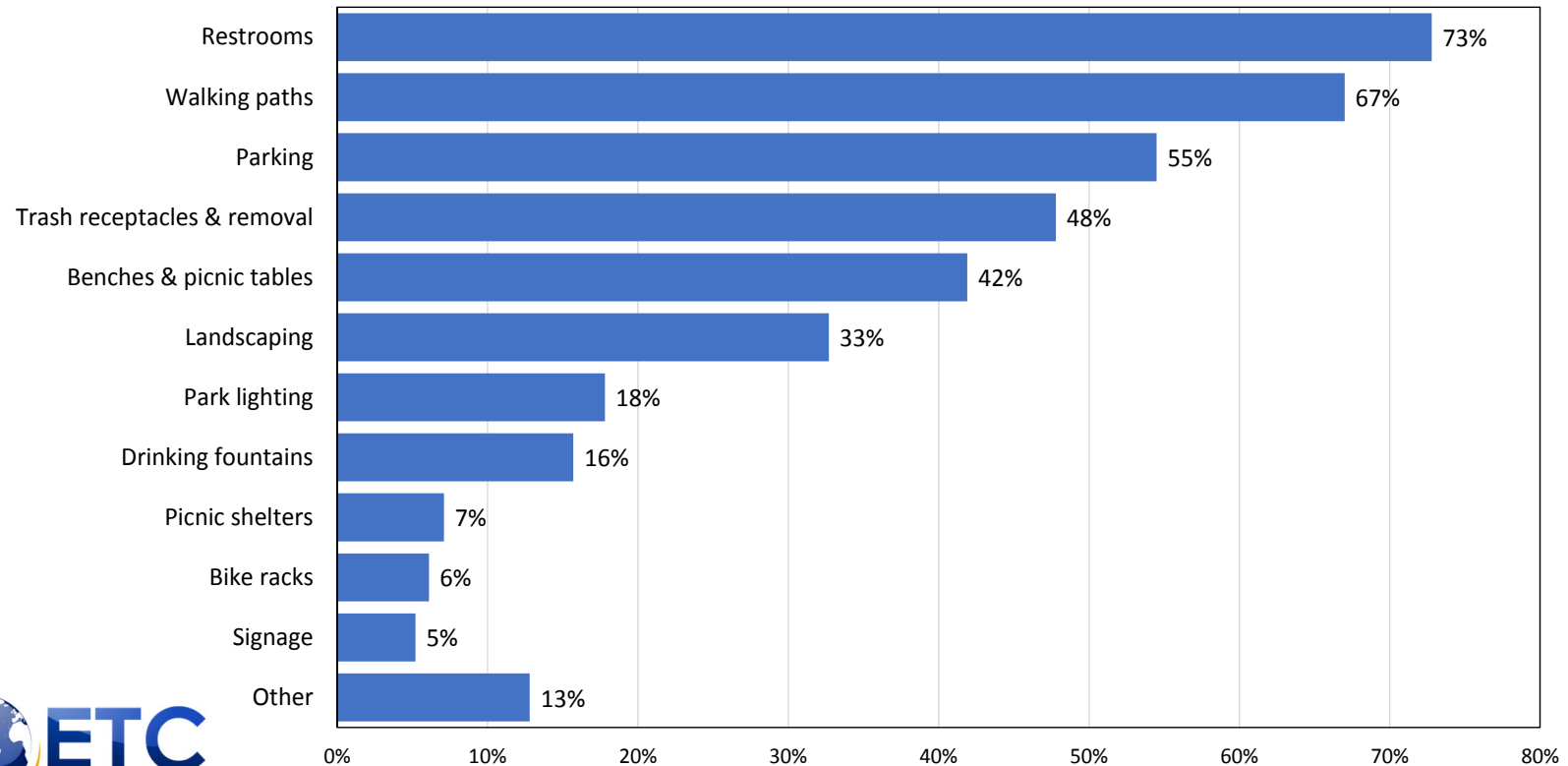
Q6. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the parks and recreation facilities operated by OTHER providers that you visit regularly in the City of Kenmore.

by percentage of respondents (multiple choices could be chosen)



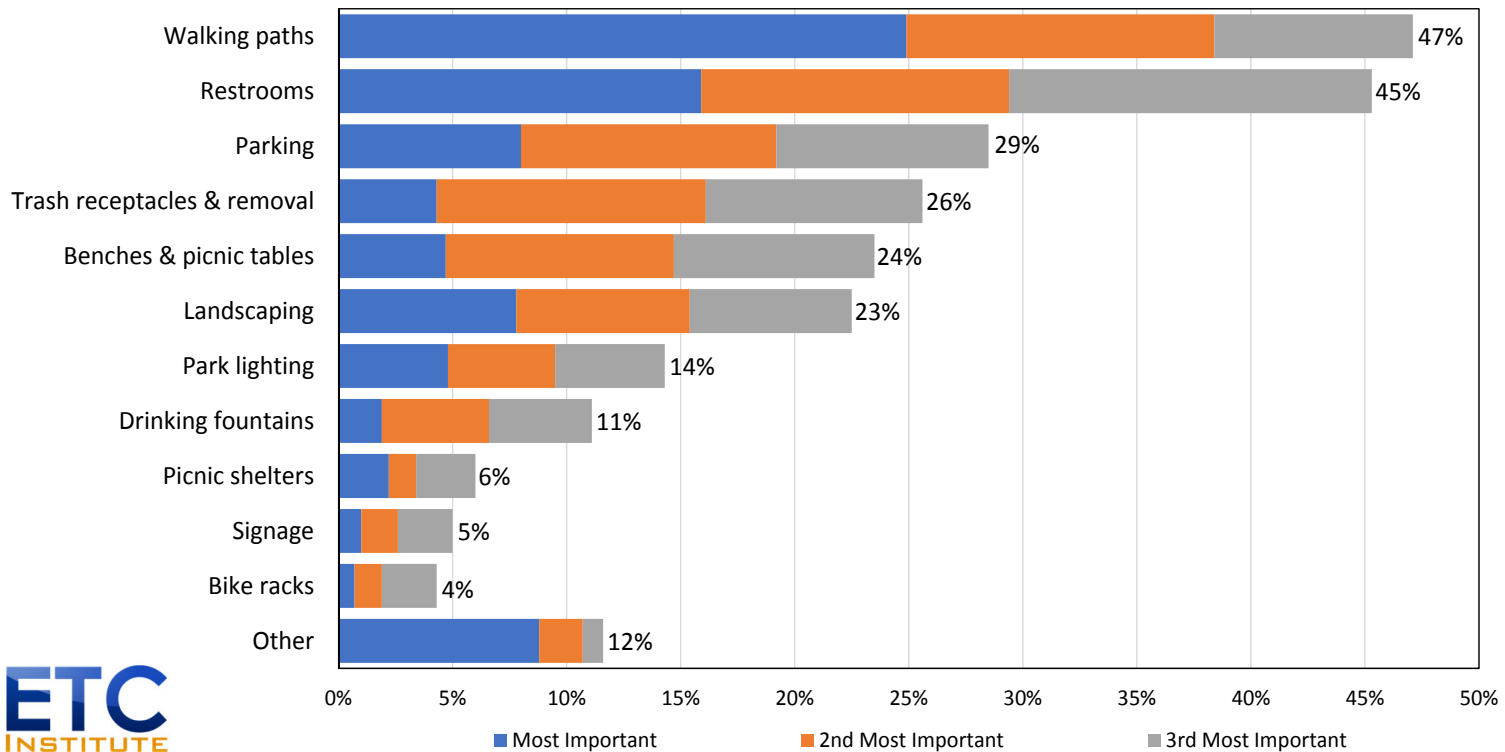
Q7. From the following list, please check the FOUR park features found in public parks that are MOST IMPORTANT to you and your household.

by percentage of respondents who selected the items as one of their top four choices



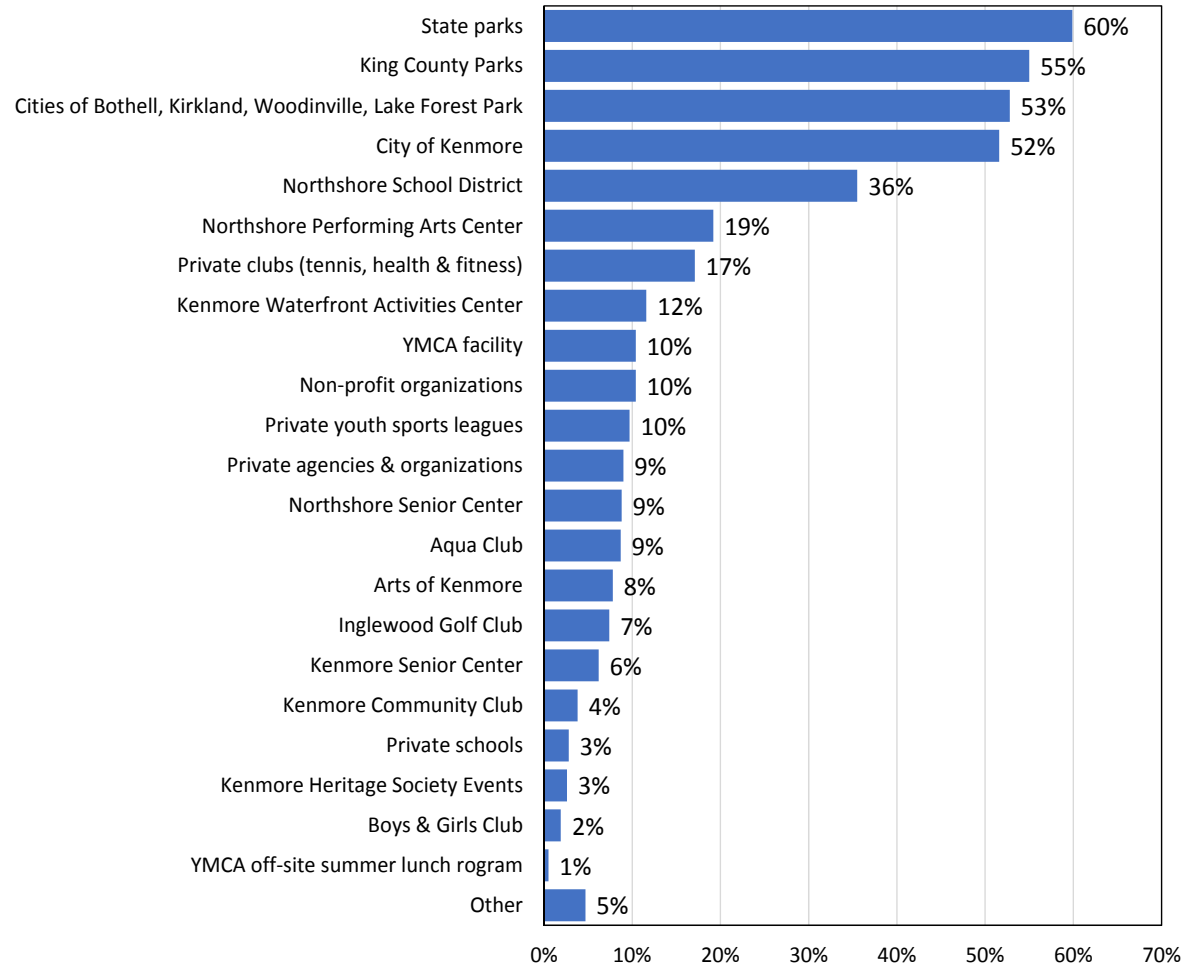
Q8. Of the park features listed in Question 7, please choose the **THREE** park features you feel are **MOST IMPORTANT** to be added or improved in **Kenmore?**

by percentage of respondents who selected the items as one of their top three choices



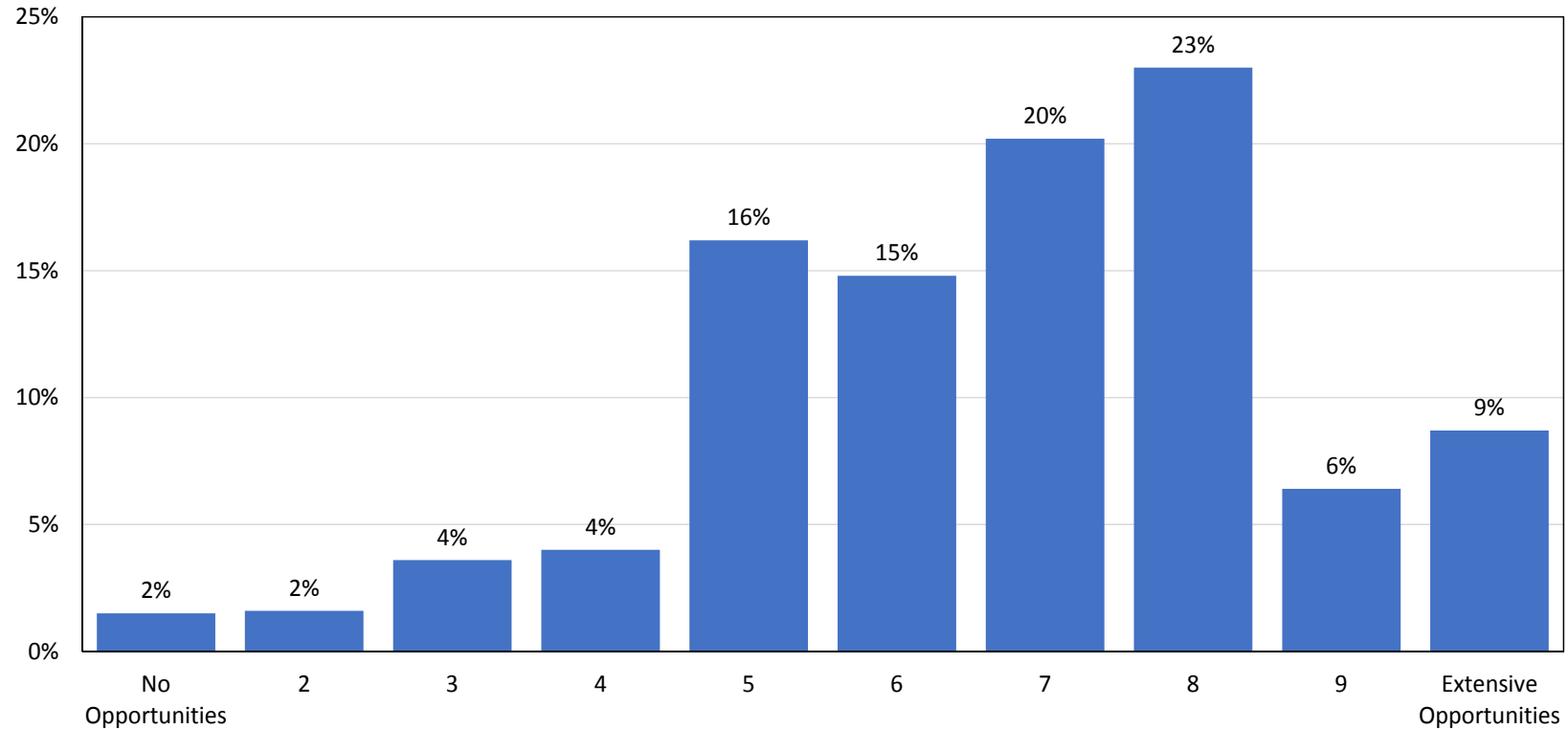
Q9. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the organizations that you and members of your household use for parks, recreation and cultural programs and facilities.

*by percentage of respondents
(multiple choices could be chosen)*



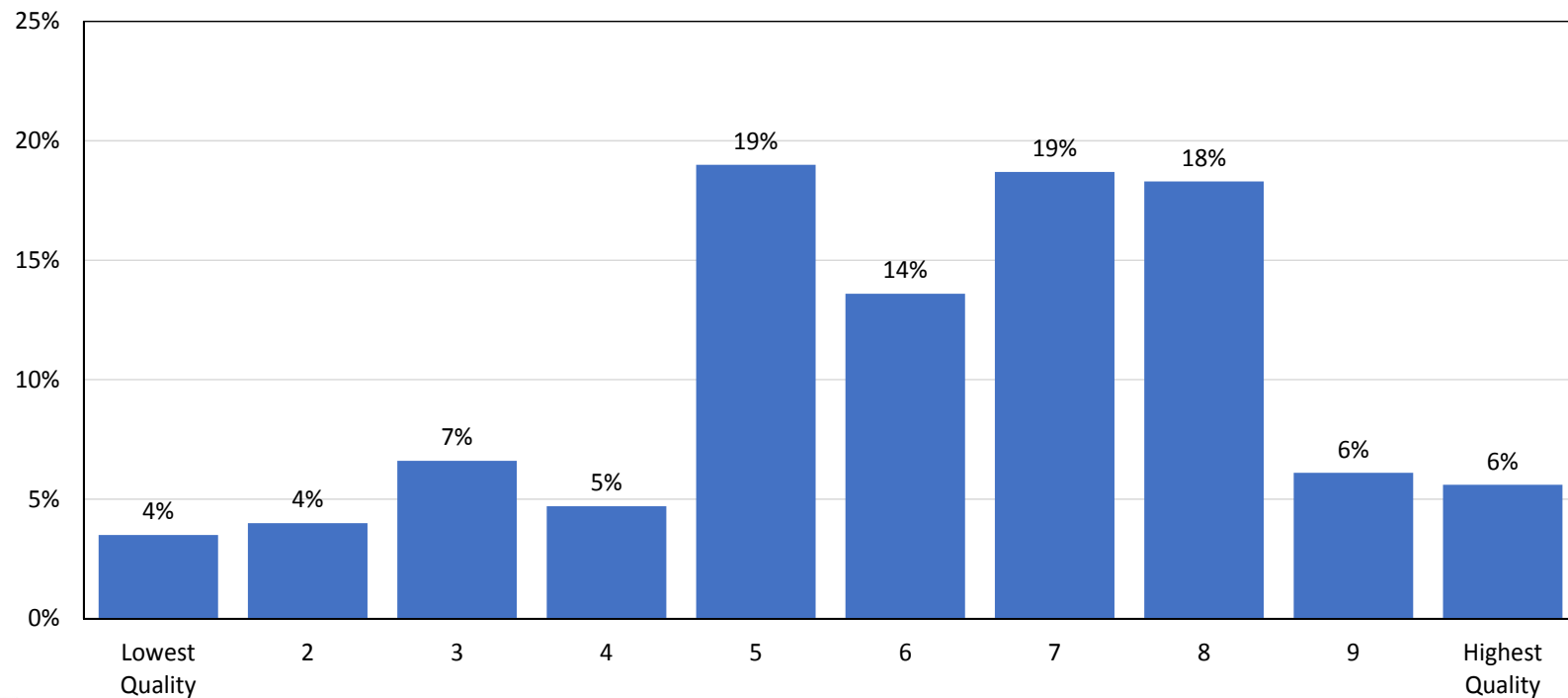
Q10. How would you rate the recreational opportunities in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 10 on a 10-point scale (excluding "not provided")



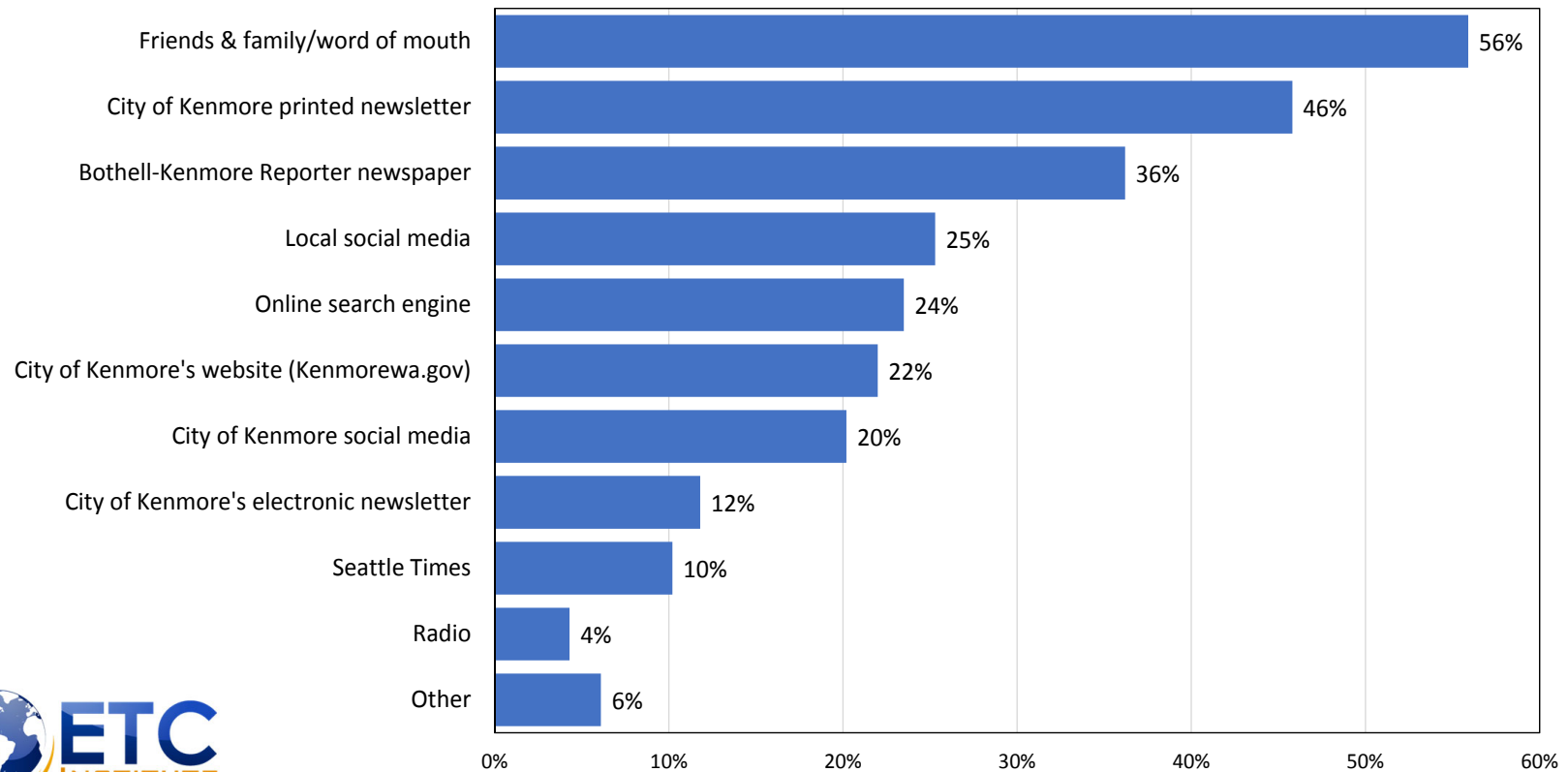
Q11. How would you rate the quality of recreation programs or classes in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 10 on a 10-point scale (excluding "not provided")



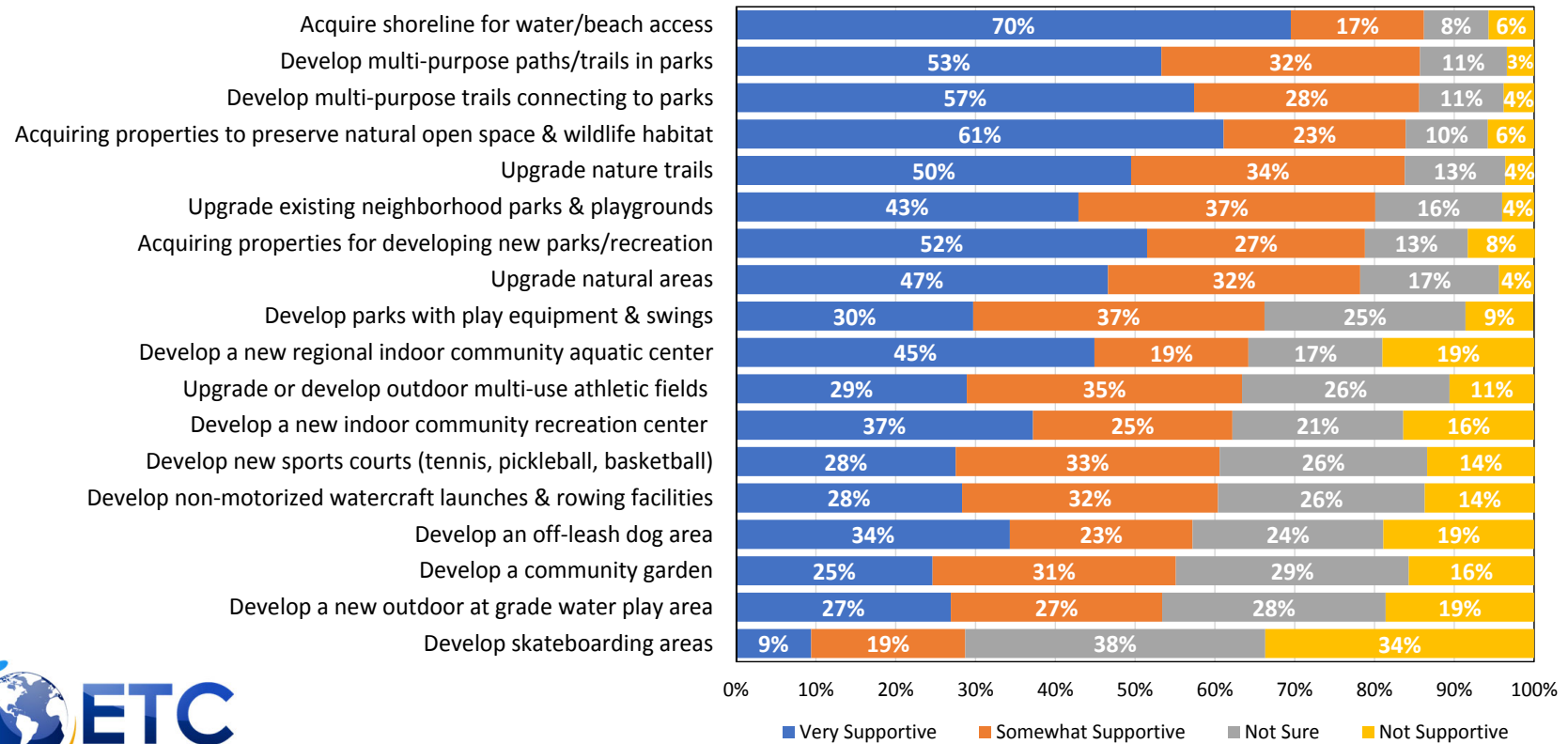
Q12. How do you currently get information about recreational, cultural, and community event programs in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents



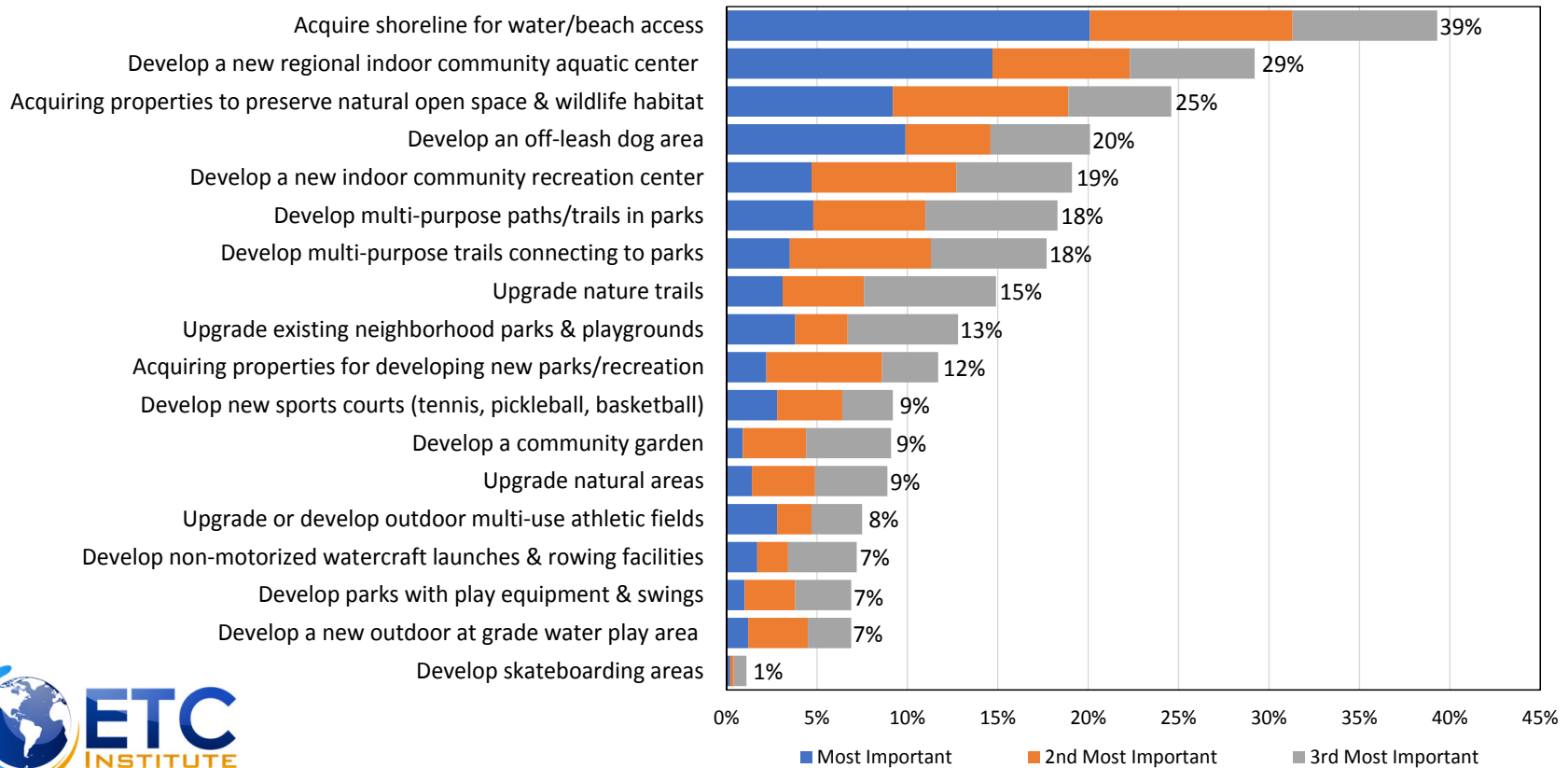
Q13. How supportive are you and your household of the City taking each of the following actions in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities?

by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 4 on a 4-point scale (excluding "not provided")



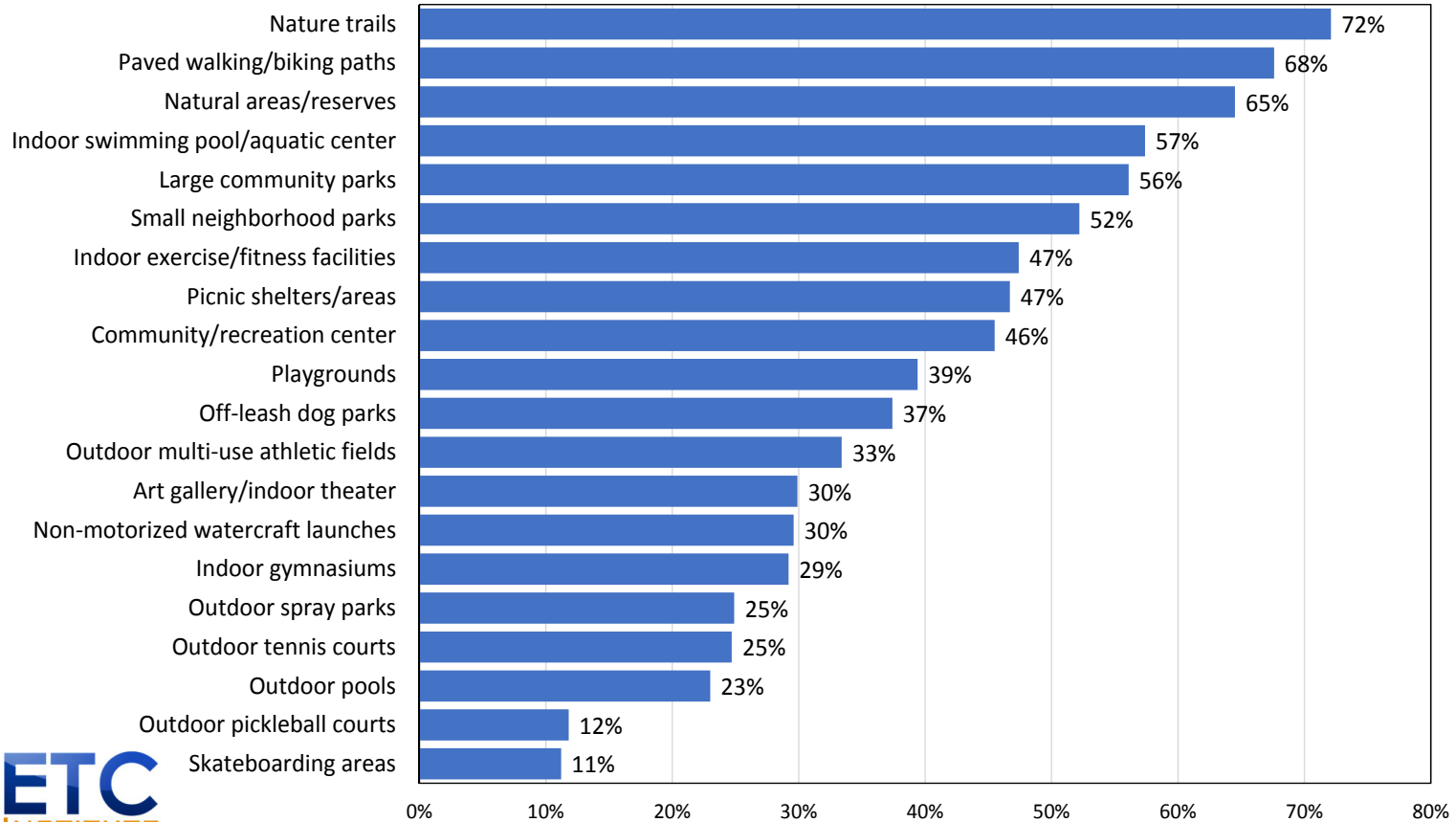
Q14. Which THREE of the actions from the list in Question 13 are MOST IMPORTANT to you and members of your household?

by percentage of respondents who selected the items as one of their top three choices



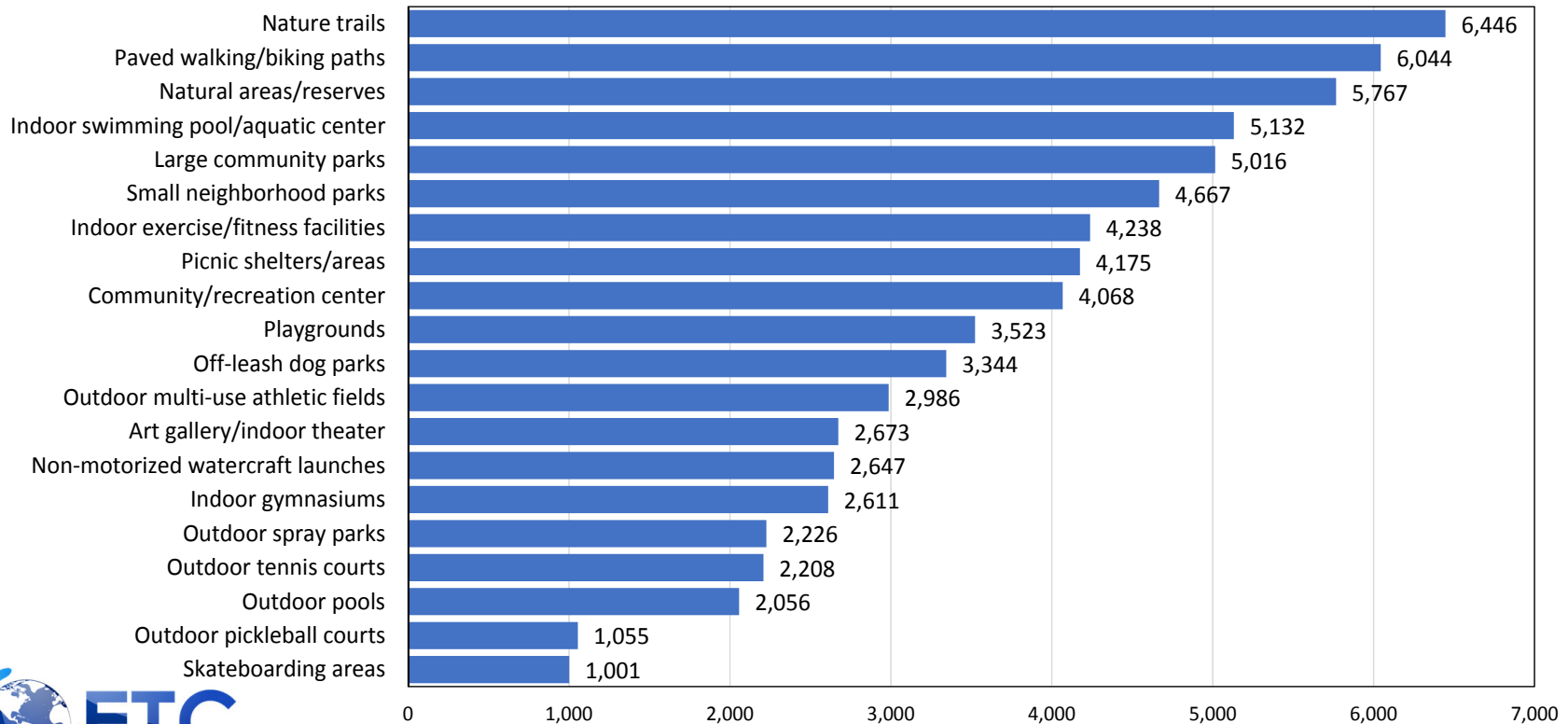
Q15. Facilities Respondent Households Have a Need For

by percentage of respondents (multiple choices could be made)



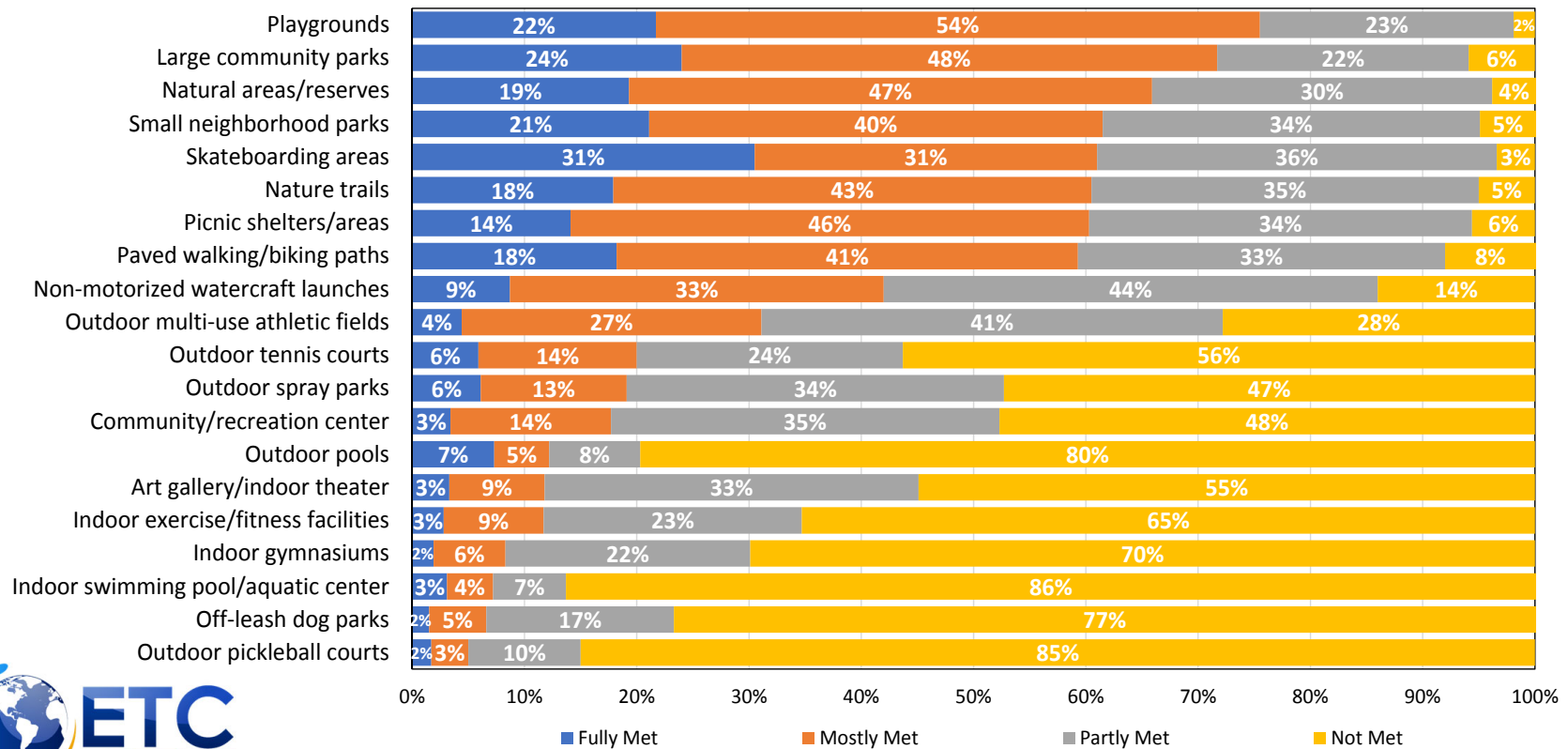
Q15. Estimated Number of Households That Have a Need for Various Facilities

by number of households based on 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore, Washington



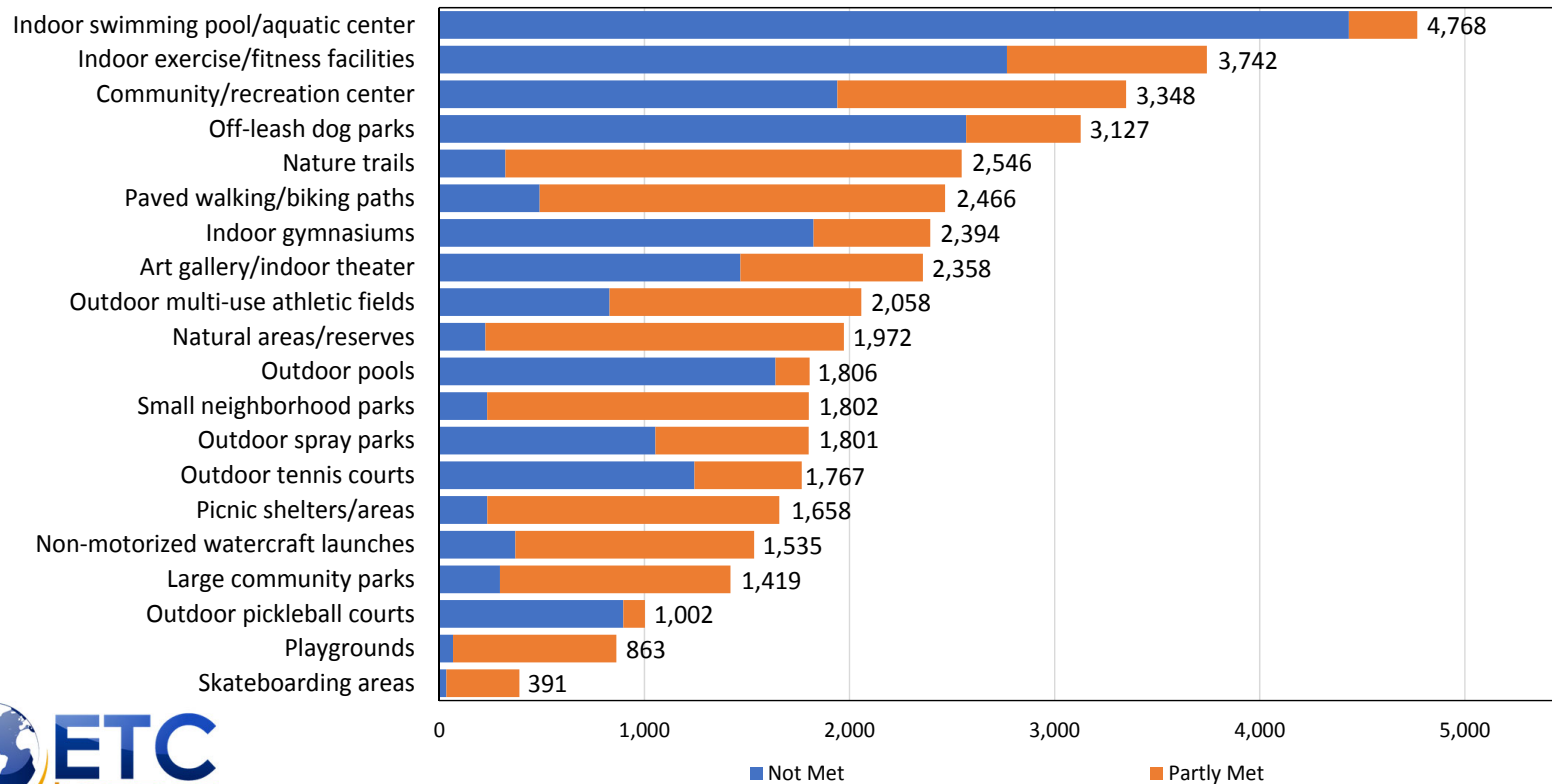
Q15. How Well Parks and Recreation Facilities Meet the Needs for Respondent Households

by percentage of respondents with a need for facilities



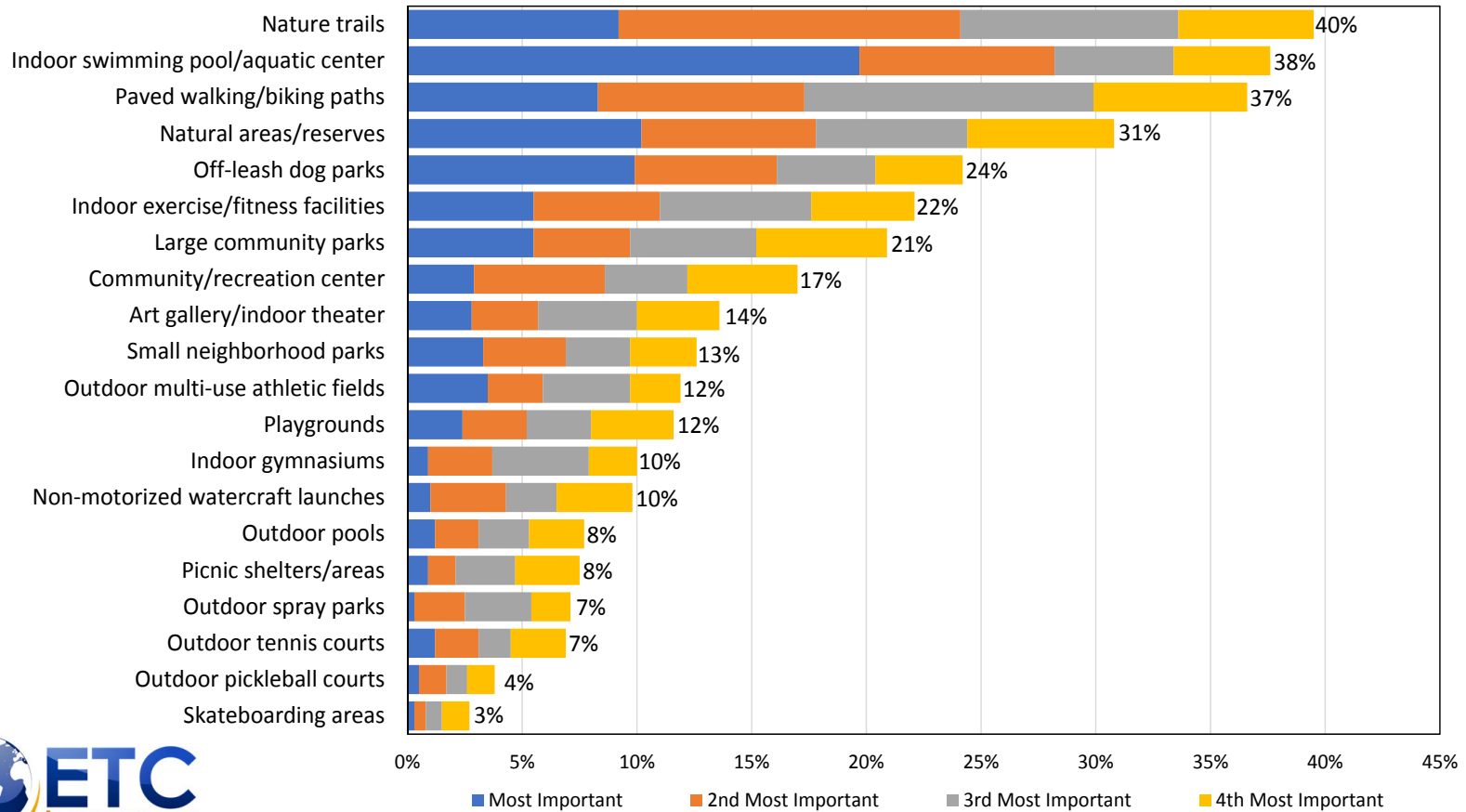
Q15. Estimated Number of Households Whose Needs for Facilities Are Being Not Met or Partly Met

by number of households based on 8,941 households in the City of Kenmore, Washington



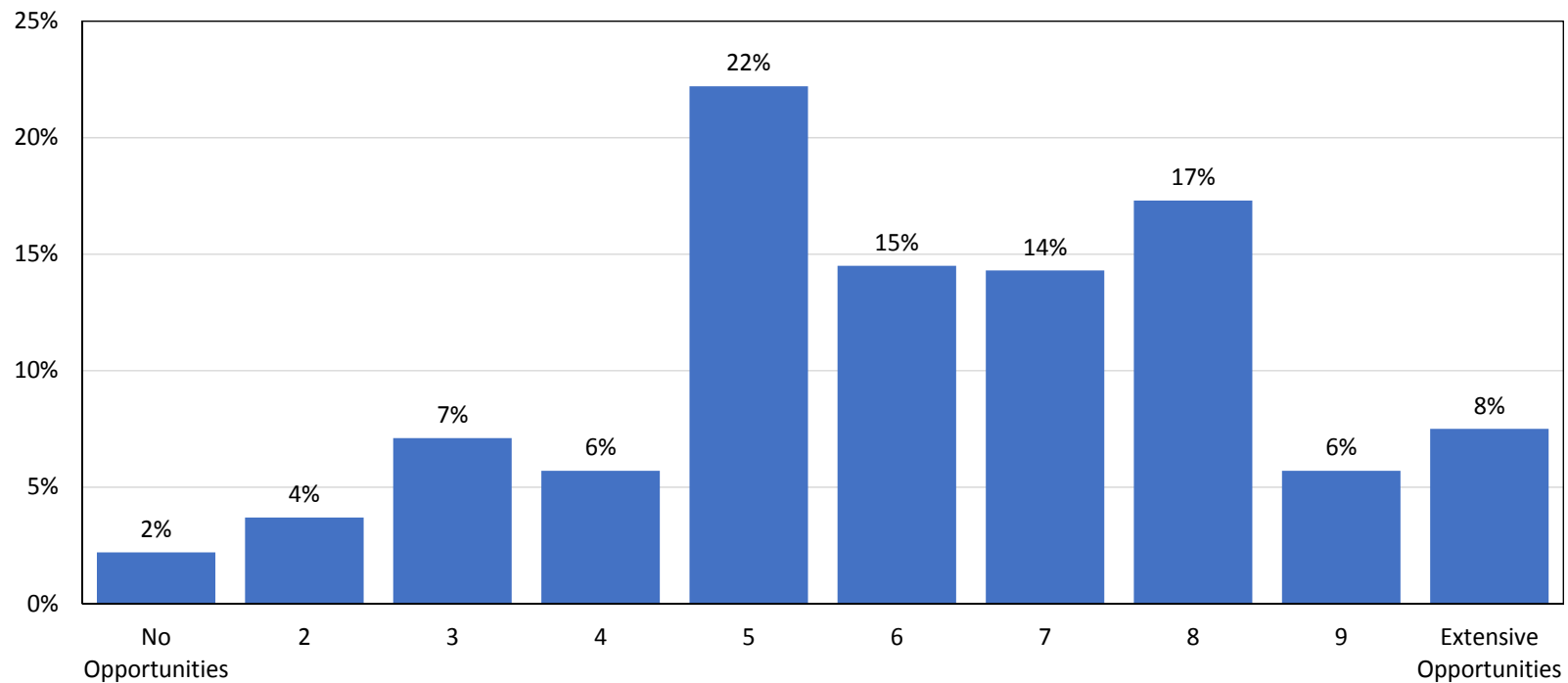
Q16. Facilities That Are Most Important to Households

by percentage of respondents who selected the items as one of their top four choices



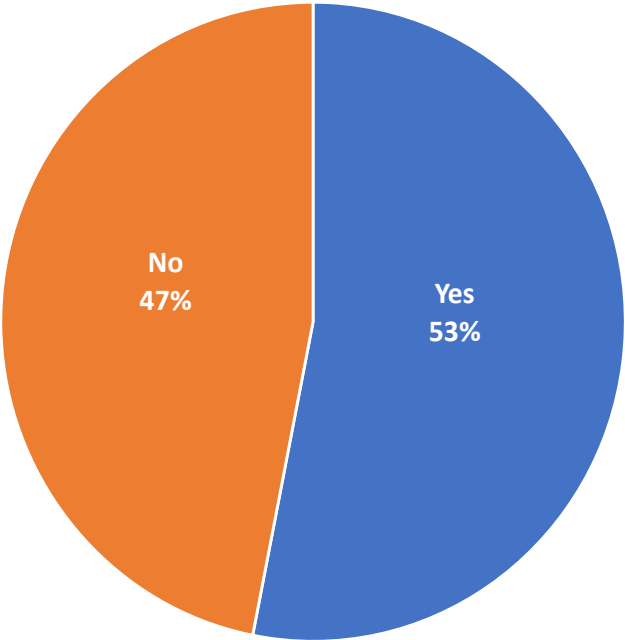
Q17. How would you rate the opportunity to attend community event(s) in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents who rated the item as a 1 to 10 on a 10-point scale



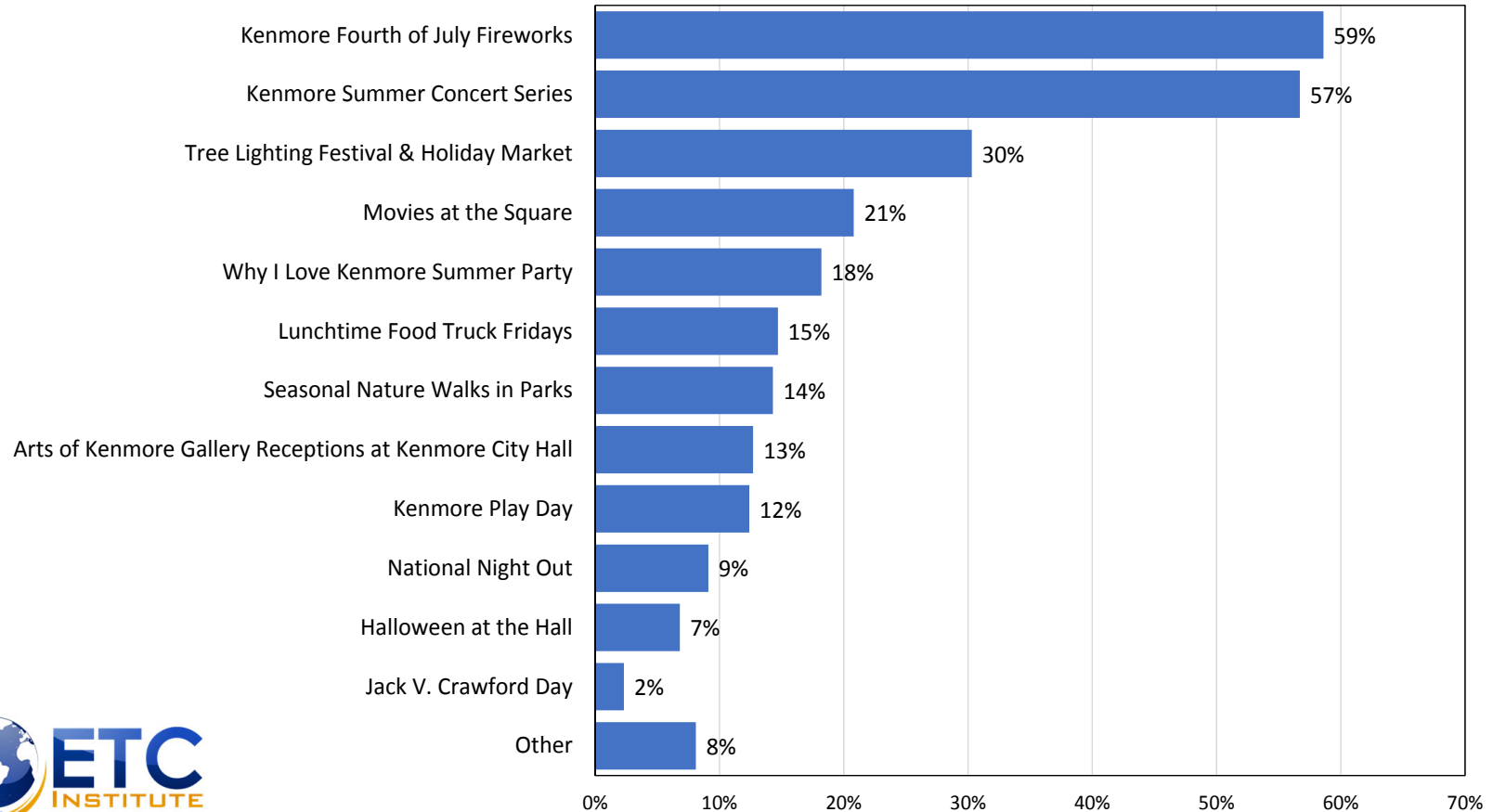
Q18. In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household attended any community event(s) in the City of Kenmore?

by percentage of respondents



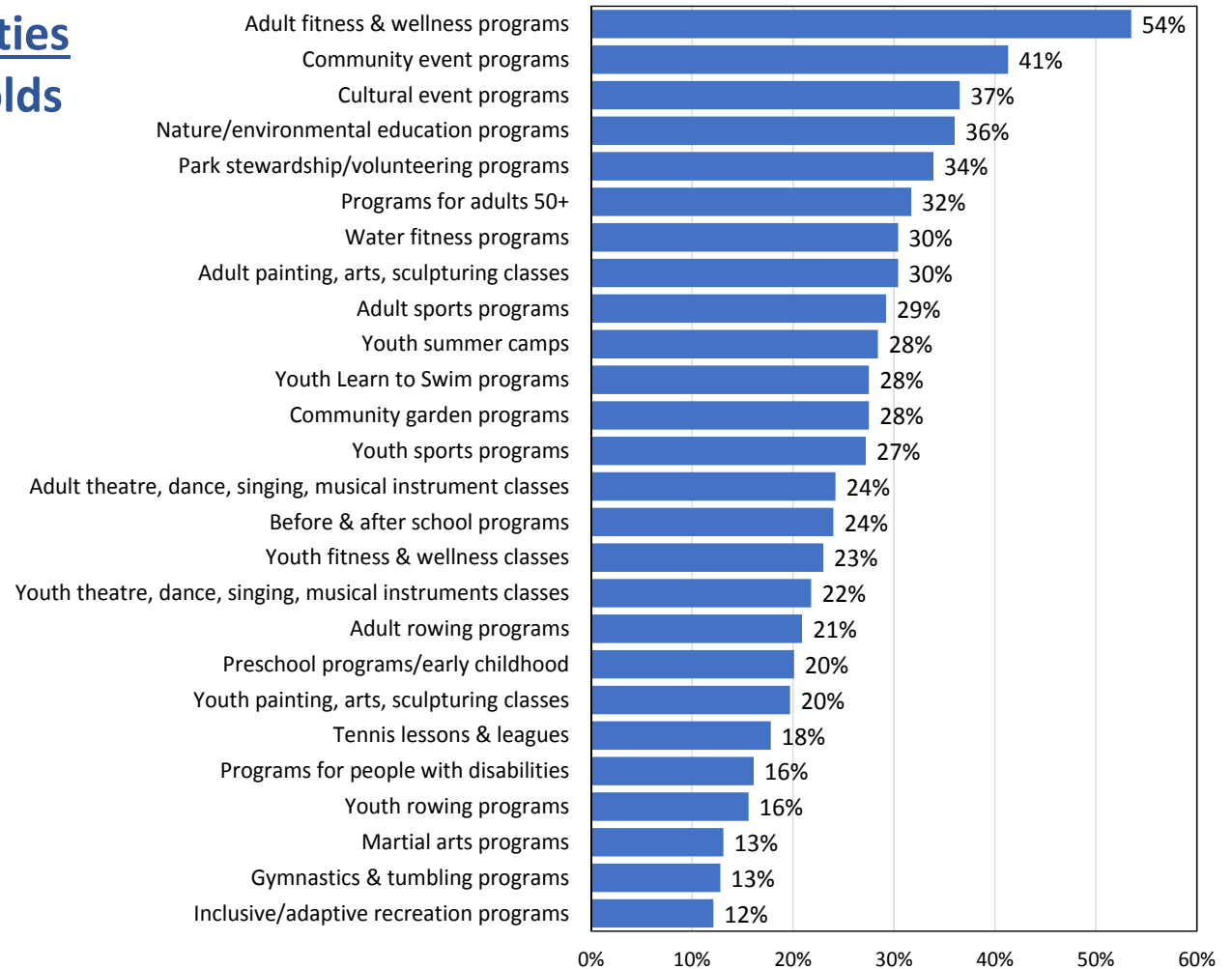
Q18a. Which of the following community event(s) did you attend?

by percentage of respondents who attended community event(s) in the past 12-months



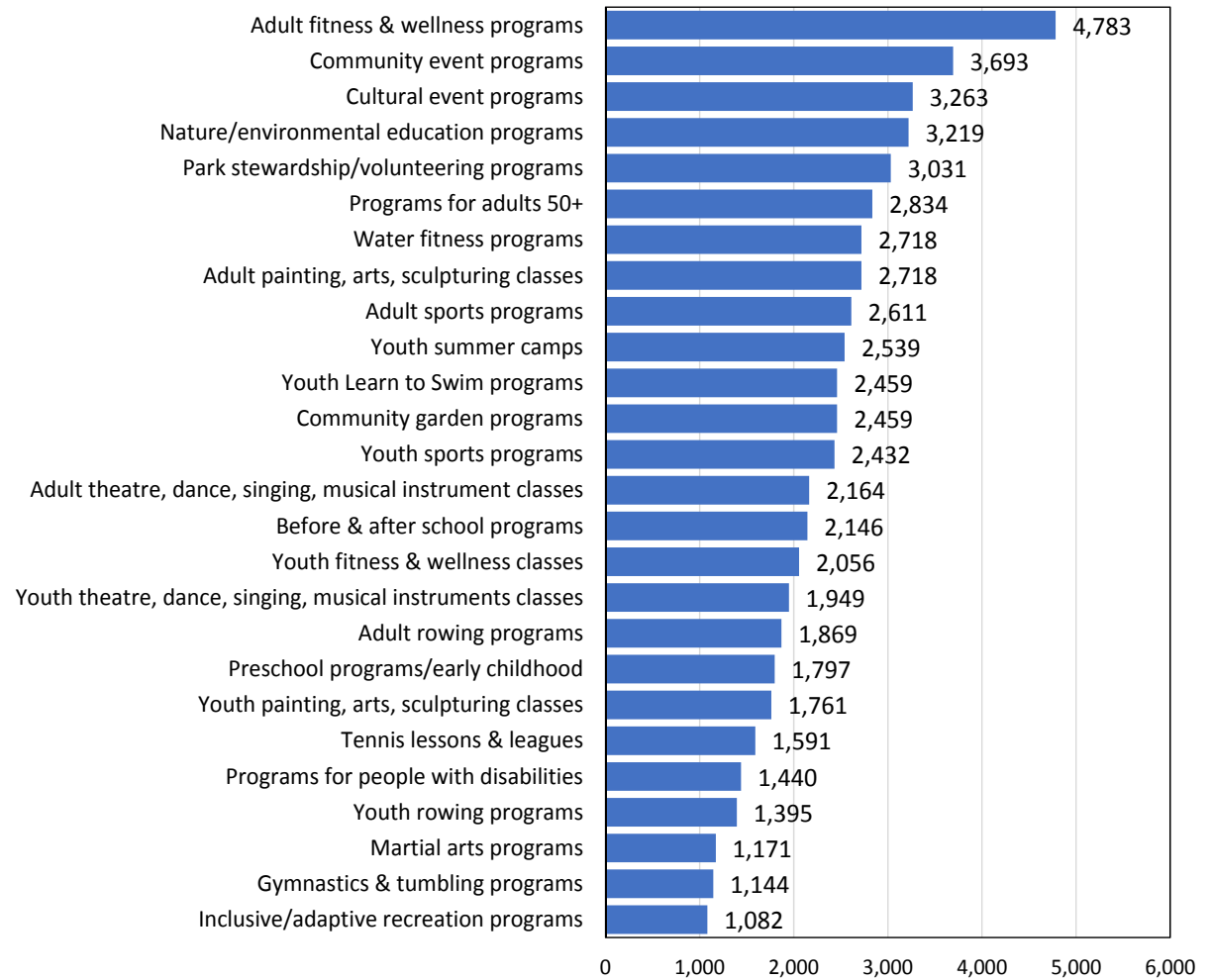
Q19. Programs/Activities Respondent Households Have a Need For

*by percentage of respondents
(multiple choices could be chosen)*



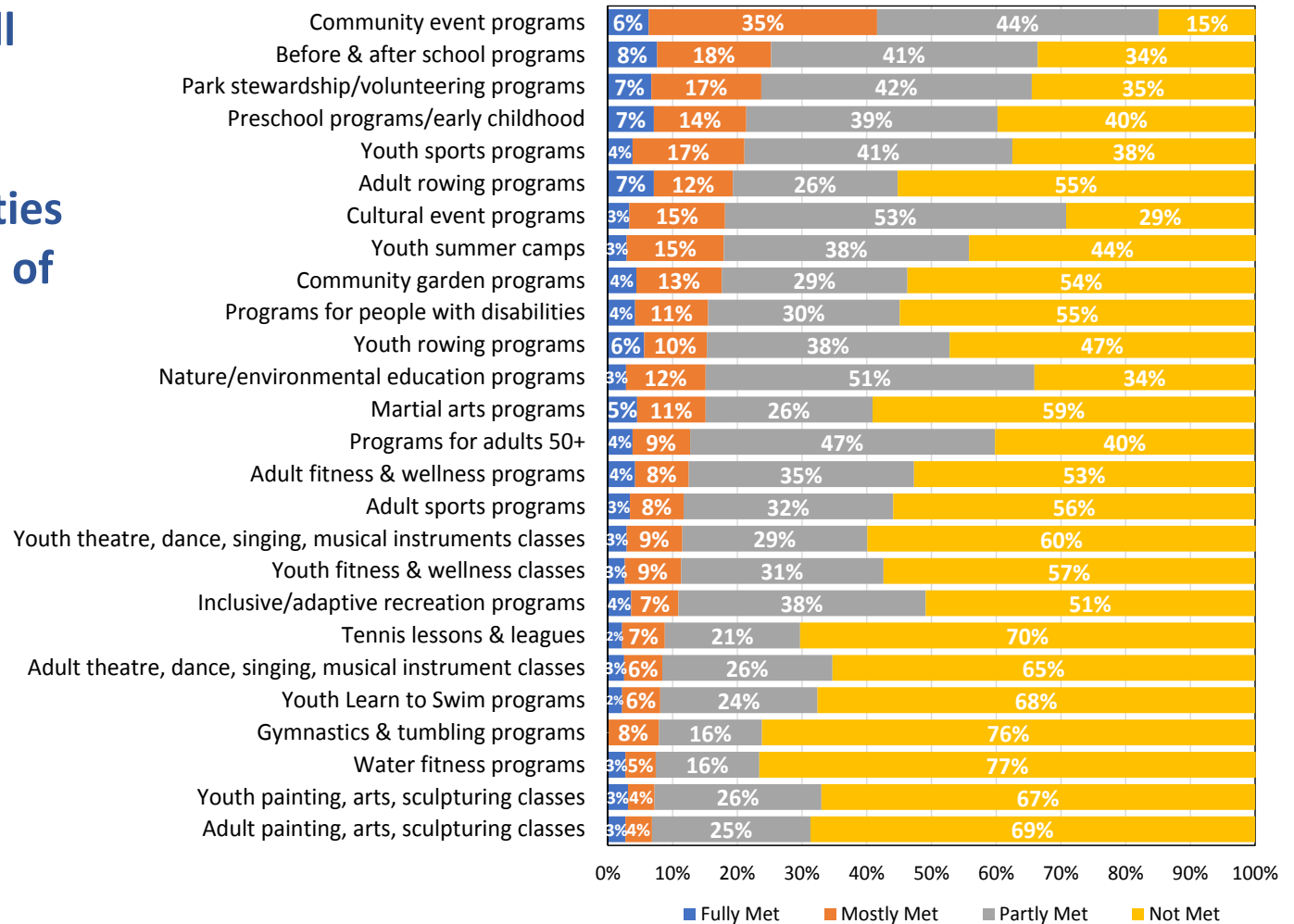
Q19. Estimated Number of Households That Have a Need for Various Programs/Activities

*by number of households based on 8,941 households
in the City of Kenmore, Washington*



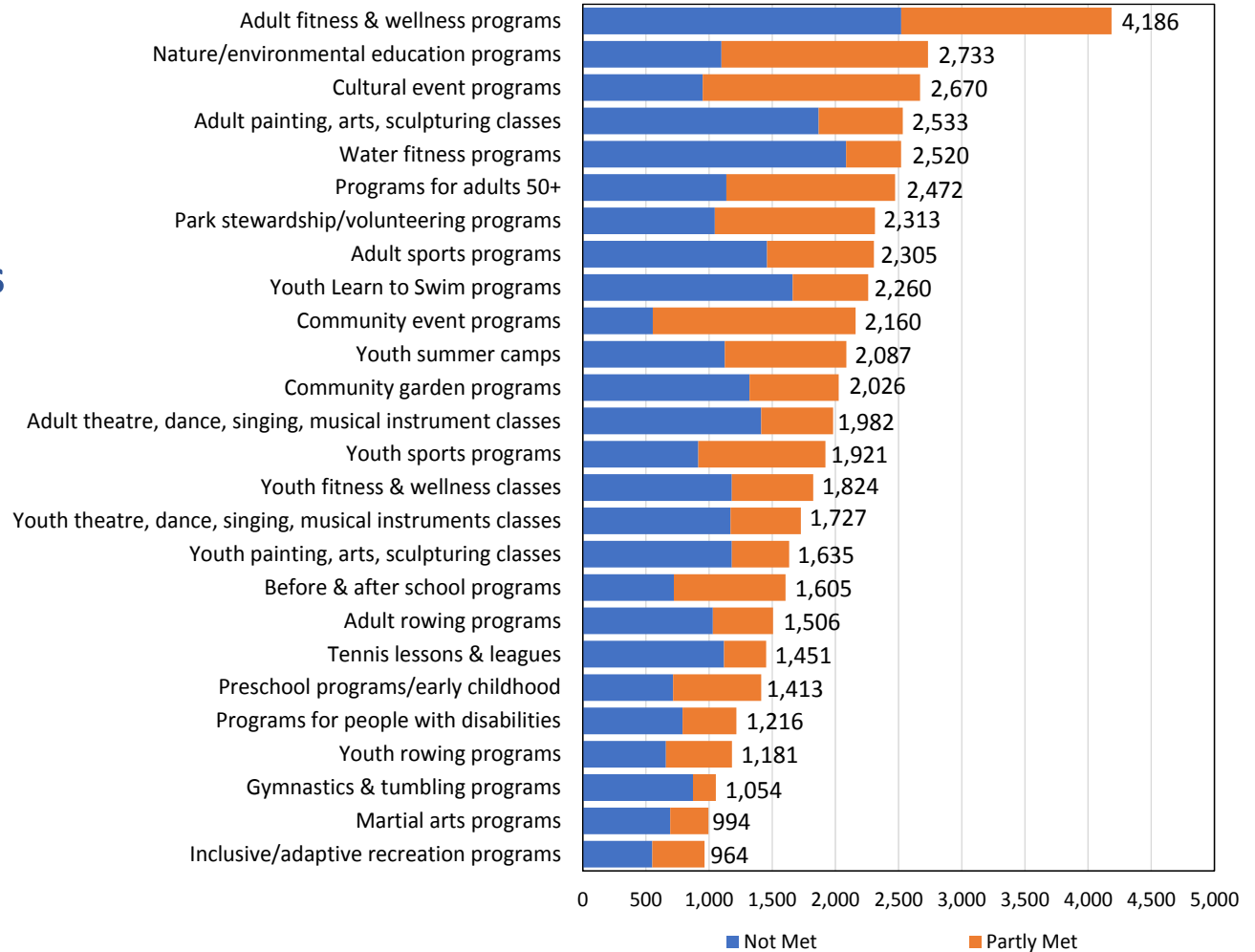
Q19. How Well Parks and Recreation Programs/Activities Meet the Needs of Respondent Households

*by percentage of respondents
with a need for
programs/activities*



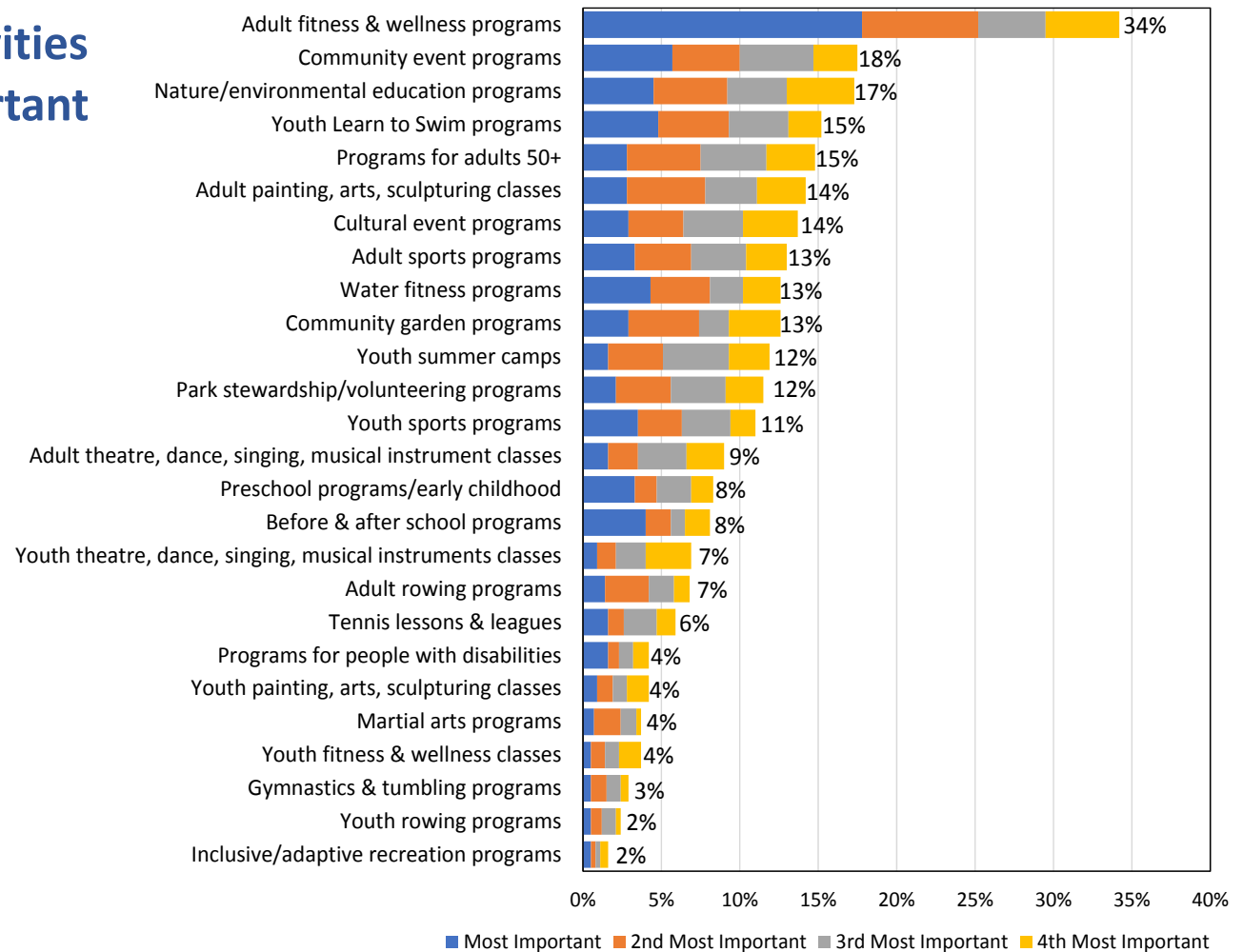
Q19. Estimated Number of Households Whose Needs for Programs/Activities Are Being Not Met or Partly Met

*by number of households based on
8,941 households in the City of
Kenmore, Washington*



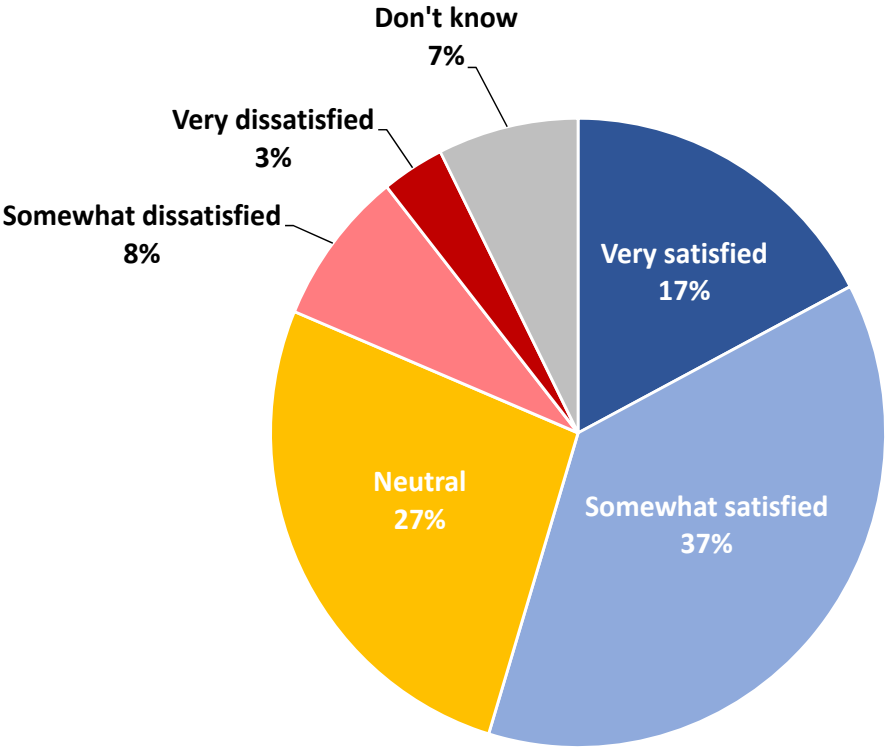
Q20. Programs/Activities That Are Most Important to Respondent Households

by percentage of respondents who selected the items as one of their top four choices



Q21. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the overall value your household receives from the City of Kenmore for parks, recreation and community events.

by percentage of respondents

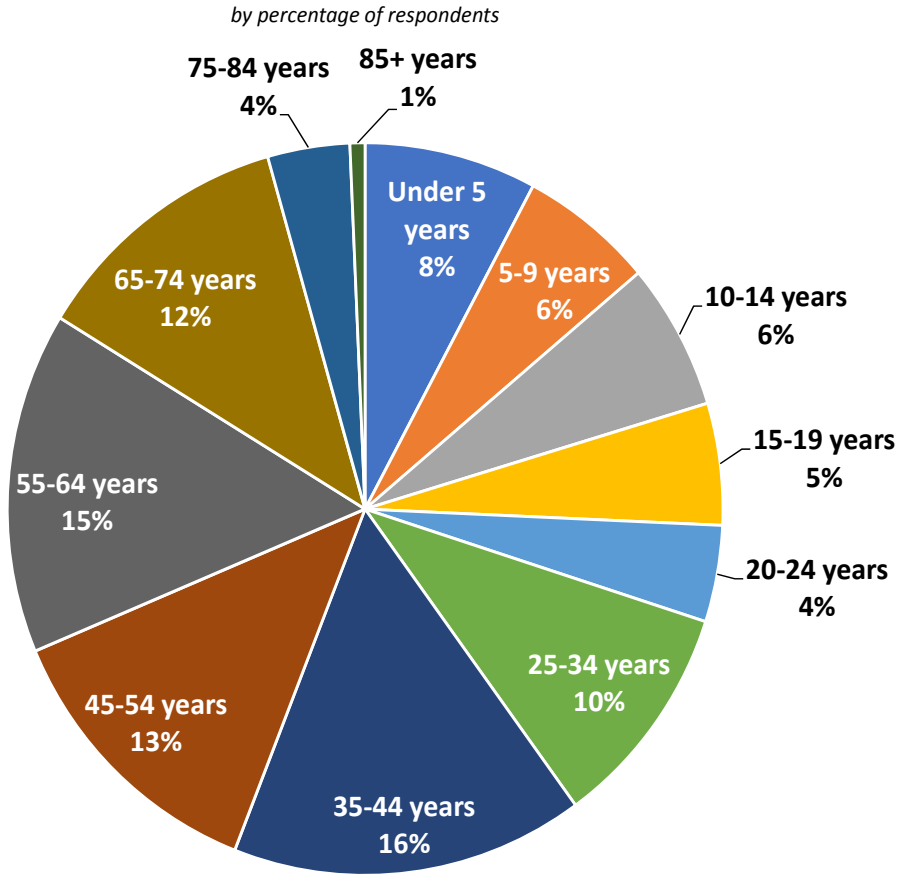


Demographics



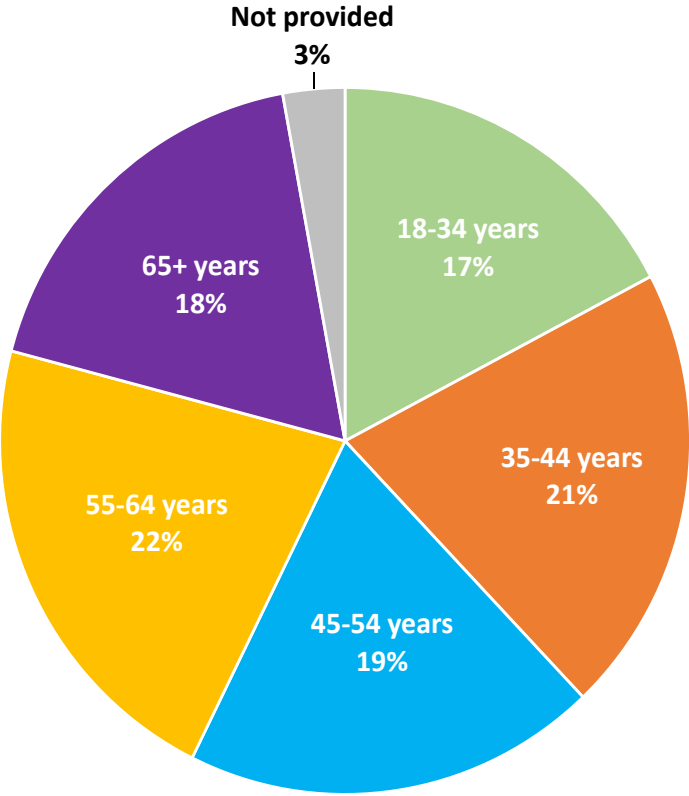
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Q22. Counting yourself, how many people in your household are...



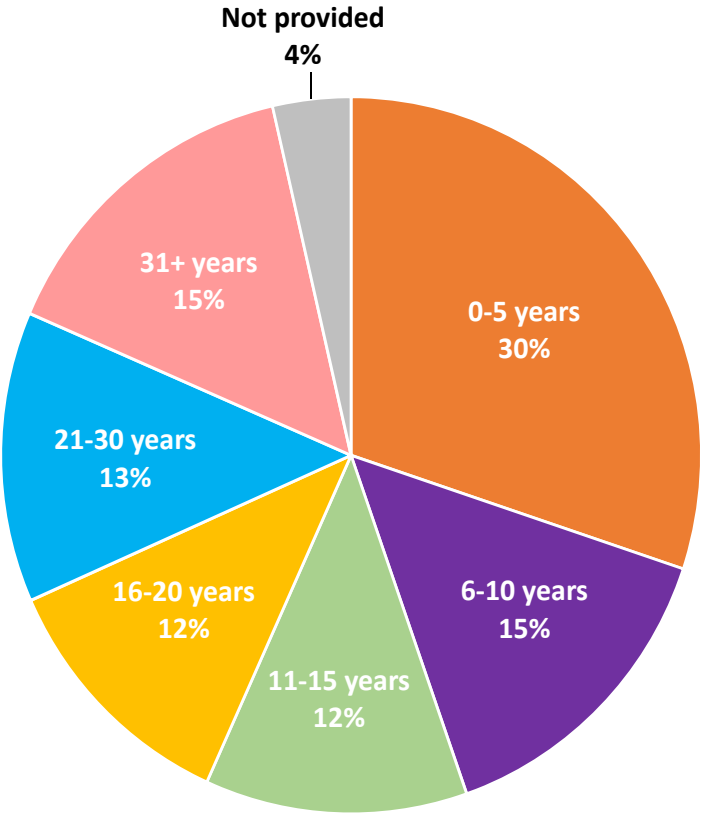
Q23. What is your age?

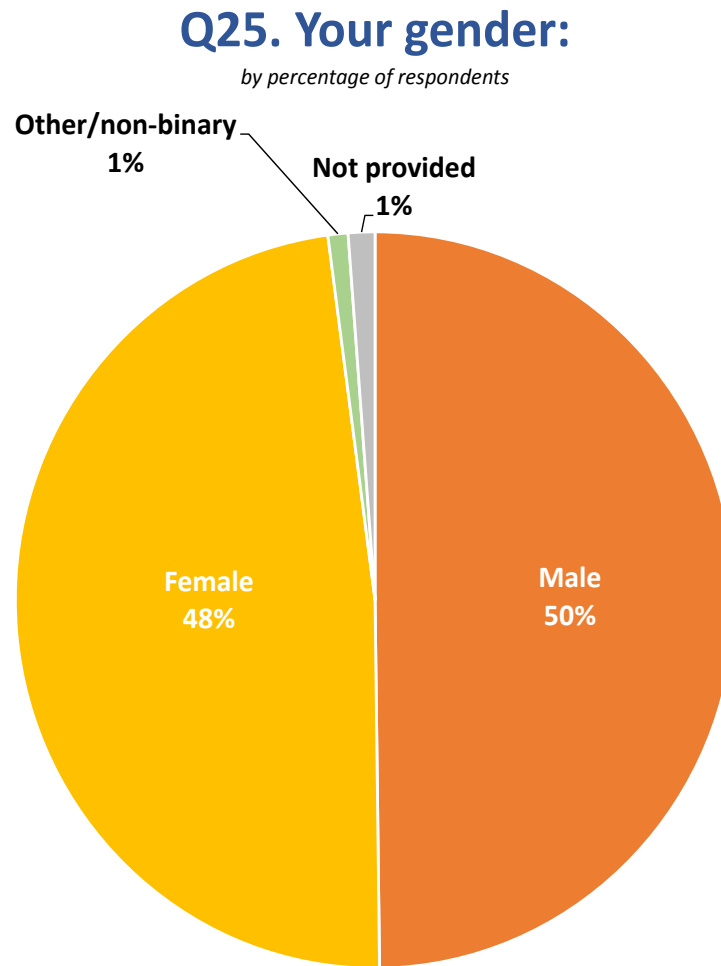
by percentage of respondents



Q24. How many years have you lived in the City of Kenmore?

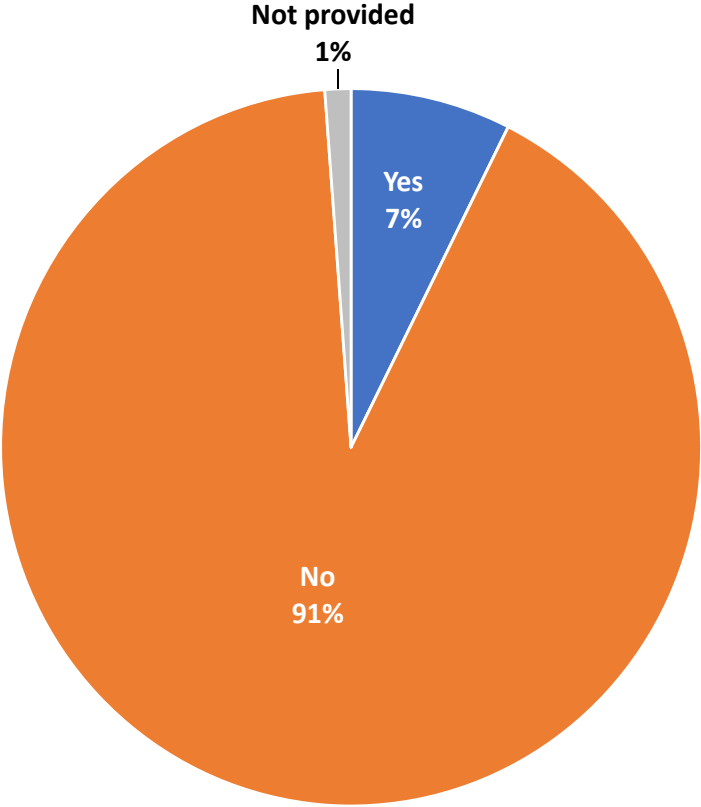
by percentage of respondents



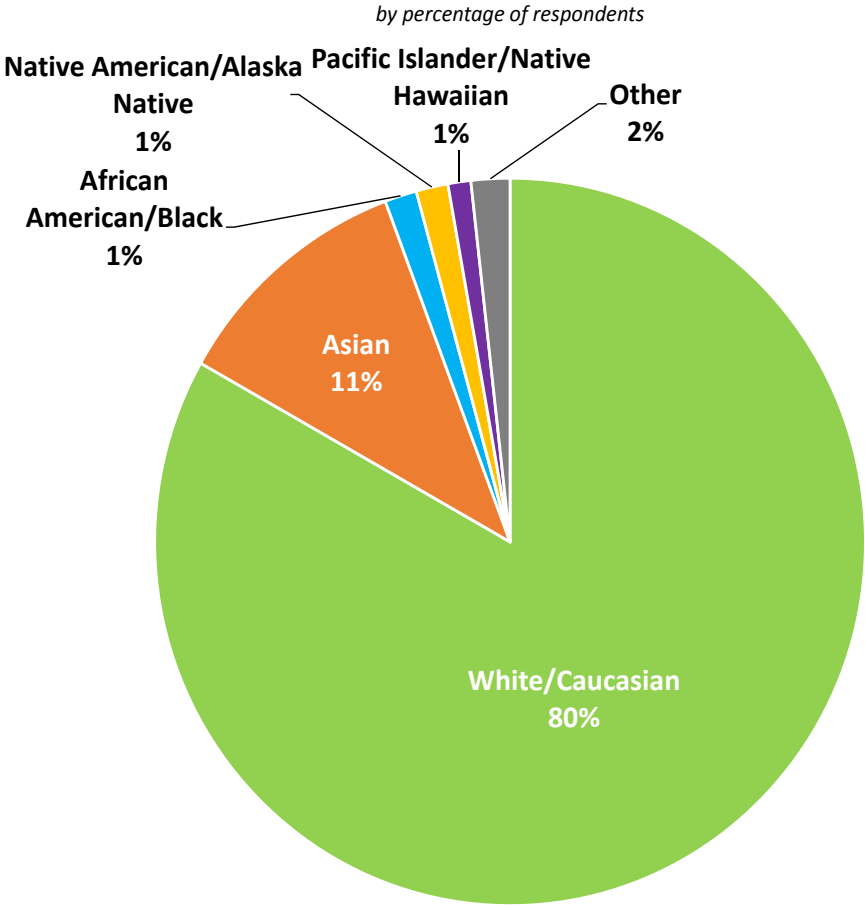


Q26. Are you of Hispanic or Latino ancestry?

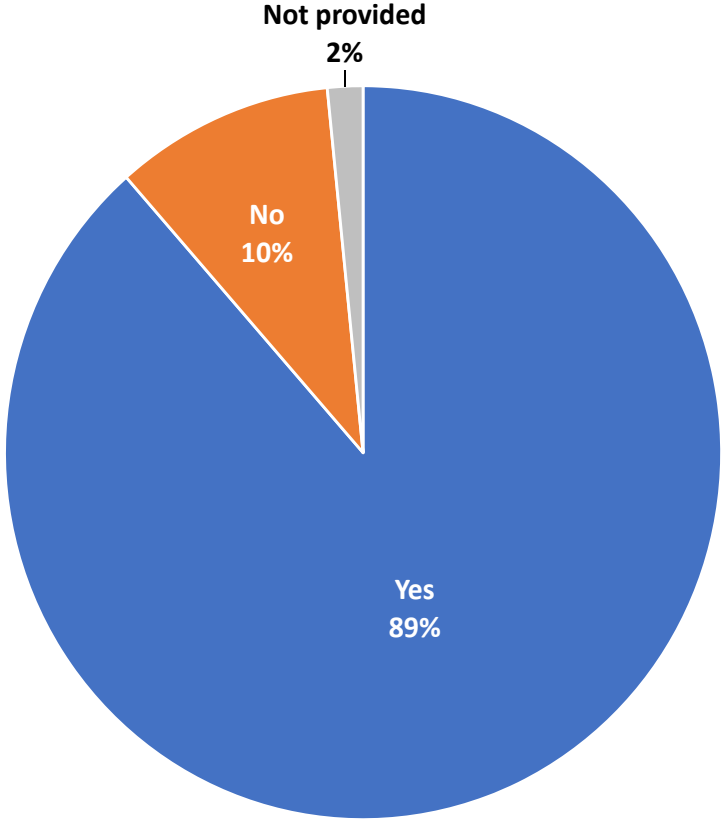
by percentage of respondents



Q27. Which of the following best describes your race/ethnicity?

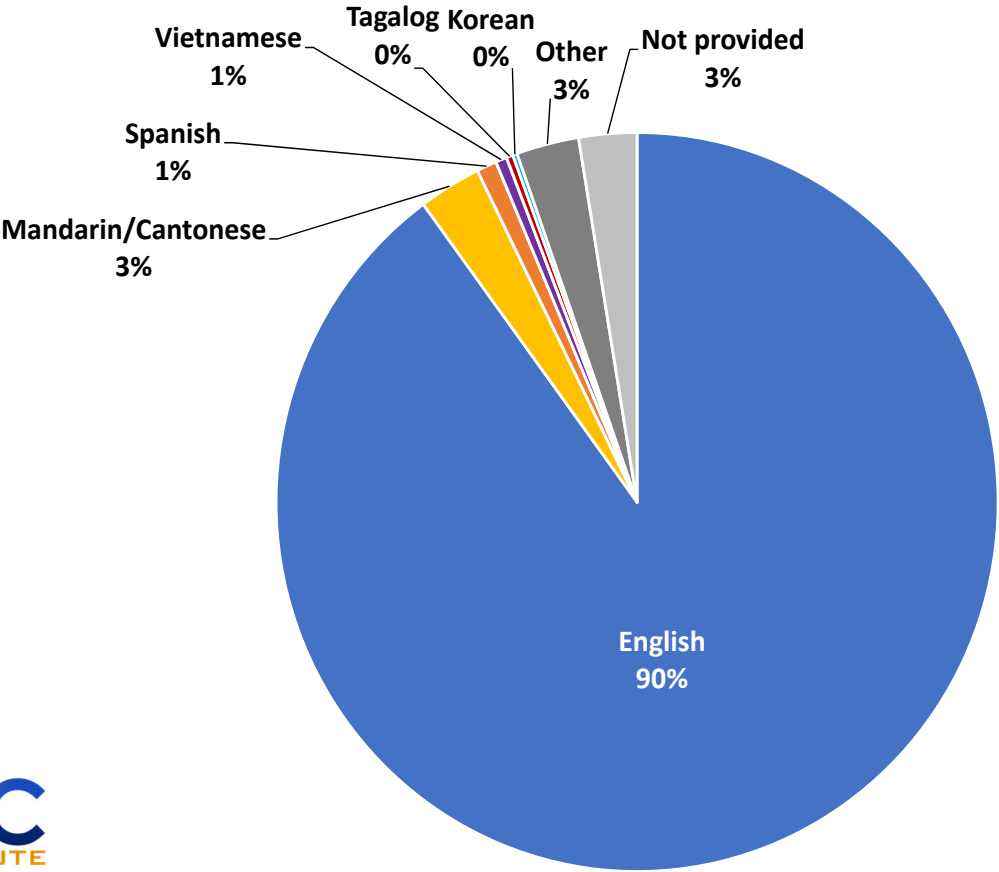


Q28. Is English your first language? *by percentage of respondents*



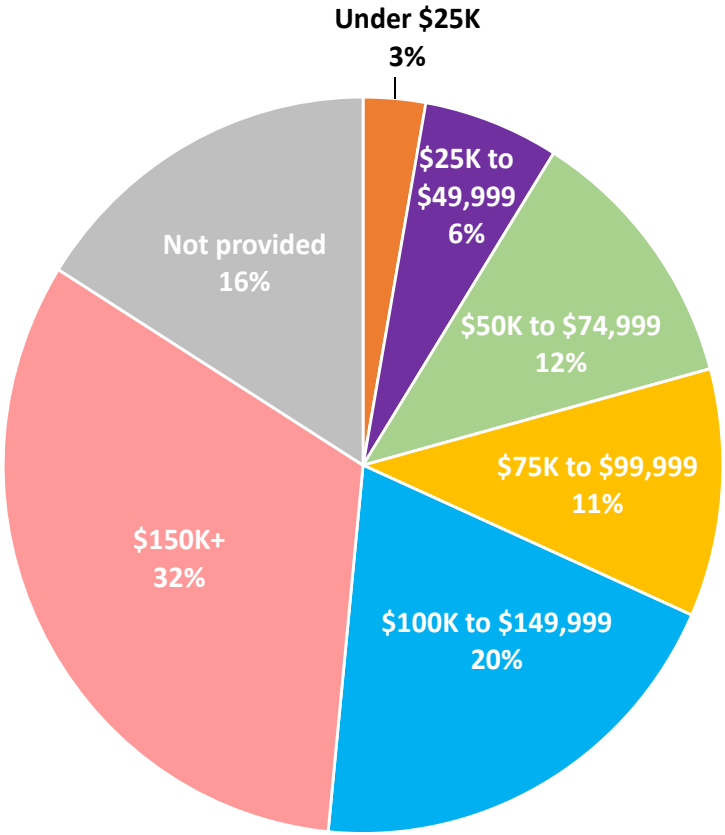
Q29. What is your primary language spoken in your home?

by percentage of respondents



Q30. What is your total annual household income?

by percentage of respondents



Section 2

Priority Investment Rating

Priority Investment Rating

City of Kenmore, Washington

The **Priority Investment Rating (PIR)** was developed by ETC Institute to provide governments with an objective tool for evaluating the priority that should be placed on parks and recreation investments. The Priority Investment Rating was developed by ETC Institute to identify the facilities and programs residents think should receive the highest priority for investment. The priority investment rating reflects the importance residents place on items (sum of top 4 choices) and the unmet needs (needs that are only being partly or not met) for each facility/program relative to the facility/program that rated the highest overall. Since decisions related to future investments should consider both the level of unmet need and the importance of facilities and programs, the PIR weights each of these components equally.

The PIR reflects the sum of the Unmet Needs Rating and the Importance Rating as shown in the equation below:

$$\text{PIR} = \text{UNR} + \text{IR}$$

For example, suppose the Unmet Needs Rating for indoor exercise/fitness facilities is 78.5 (out of 100) and the Importance Rating for indoor exercise/fitness facilities is 55.9 (out of 100), the Priority Investment Rating for indoor exercise/fitness facilities is 134.4 (out of 200).

How to Analyze the Charts:

- **High Priority Areas** are those with a PIR of at least 100. A rating of 100 or above generally indicates there is a relatively high level of unmet need and residents generally think it is important to fund improvements in these areas. Improvements in this area are likely to have a positive impact on the greatest number of households.
- **Medium Priority Areas** are those with a PIR of 50-99. A rating in this range generally indicates there is a medium to high level of unmet need or a significant percentage of residents generally think it is important to fund improvements in these areas.
- **Low Priority Areas** are those with a PIR below 50. A rating in this range generally indicates there is a relatively low level of unmet need and residents do not think it is important to fund improvements in these areas. Improvements may be warranted if the needs of very specialized populations are being targeted.

The following pages show the Unmet Needs Rating, Importance Rating, and Priority Investment Rating for facilities and programs/activities.

2019 City of Kenmore Parks and Recreation Survey Priority Investment Ratings for Parks and Recreation Facilities and Programs/Activities

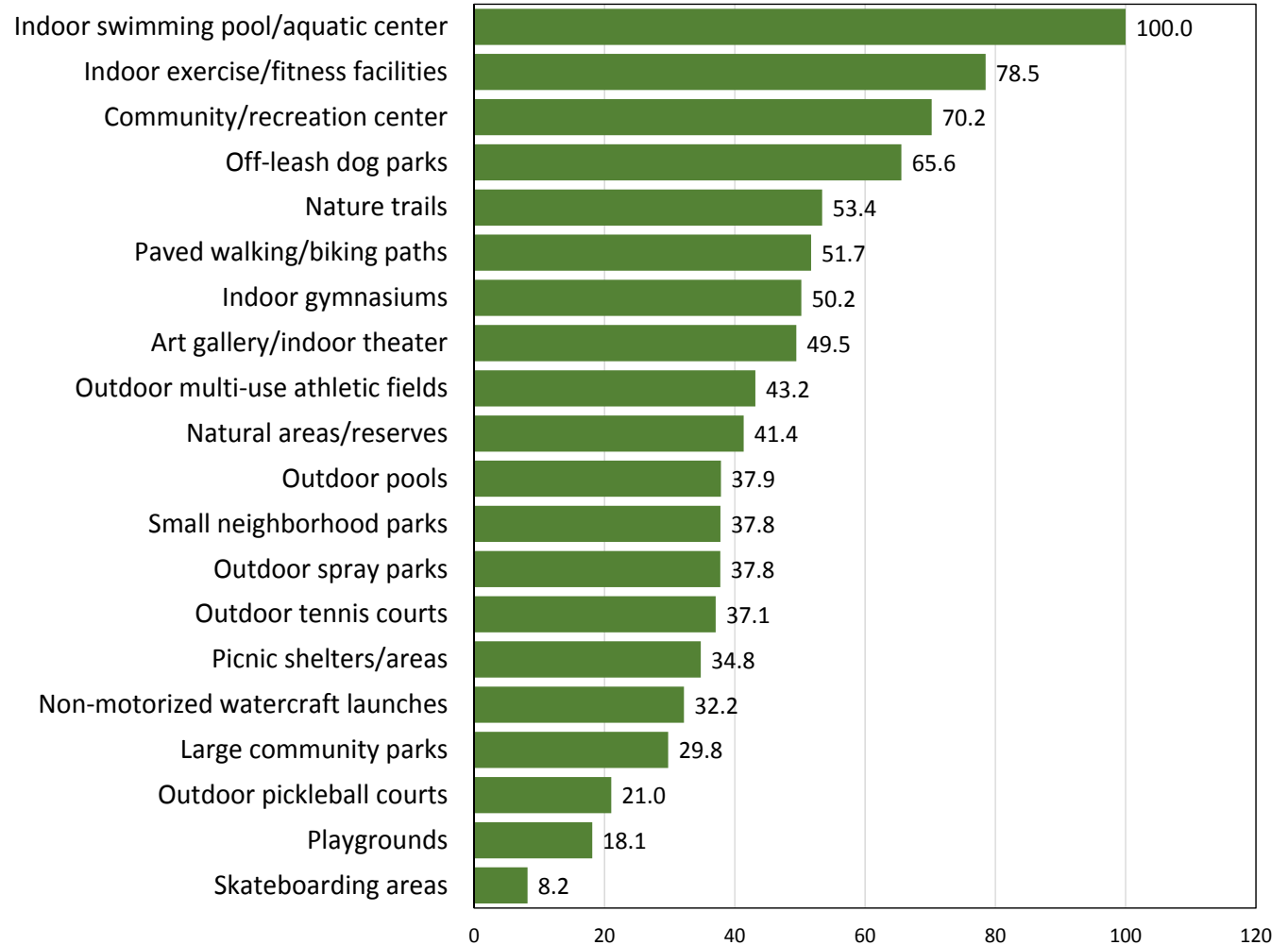


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Unmet Needs Rating for Recreation Facilities

*the rating for the item with the
most unmet need=100*

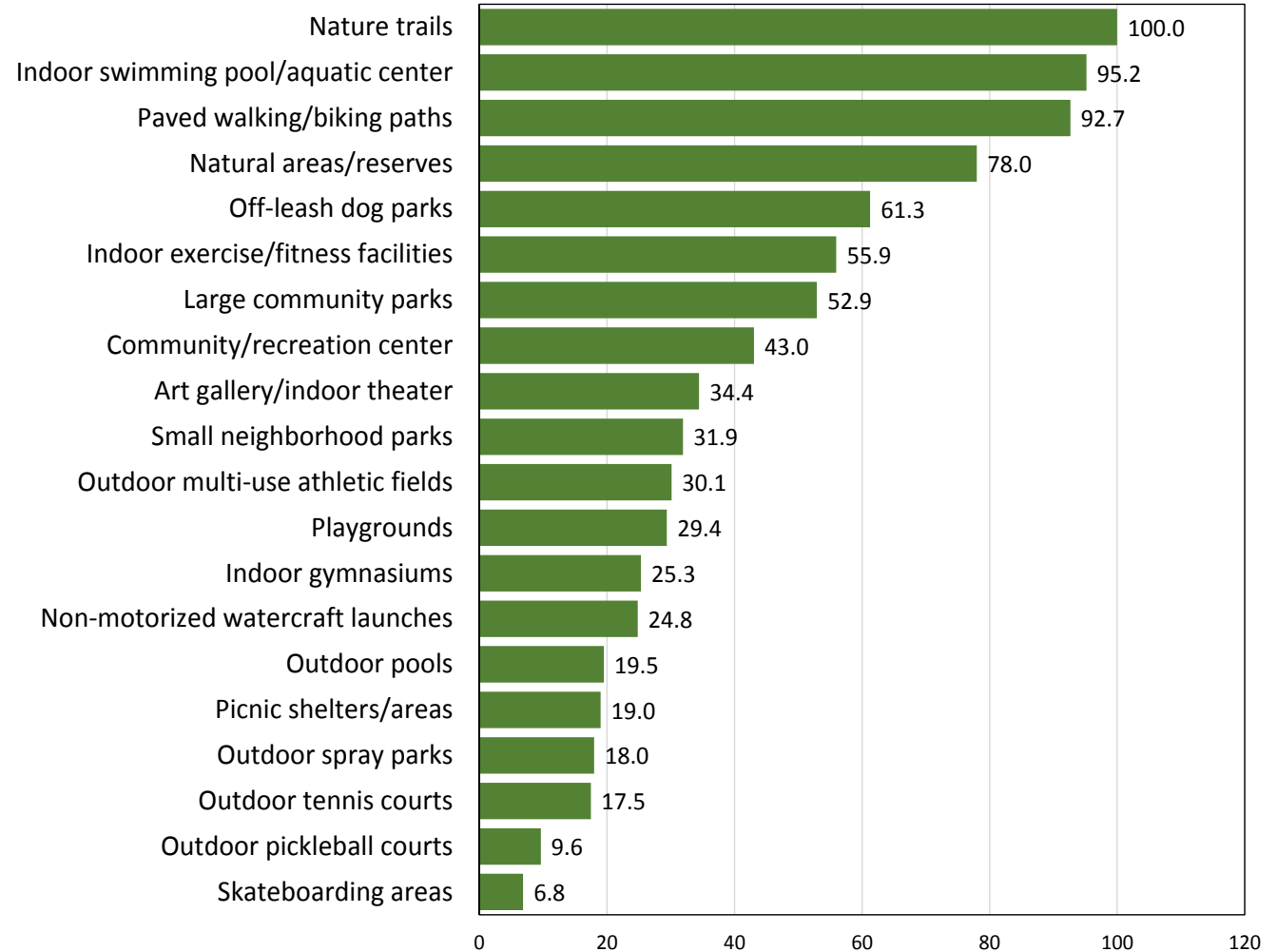
*the rating of all other items
reflects the relative amount of
unmet need for each item
compared to the item with the
most unmet need*



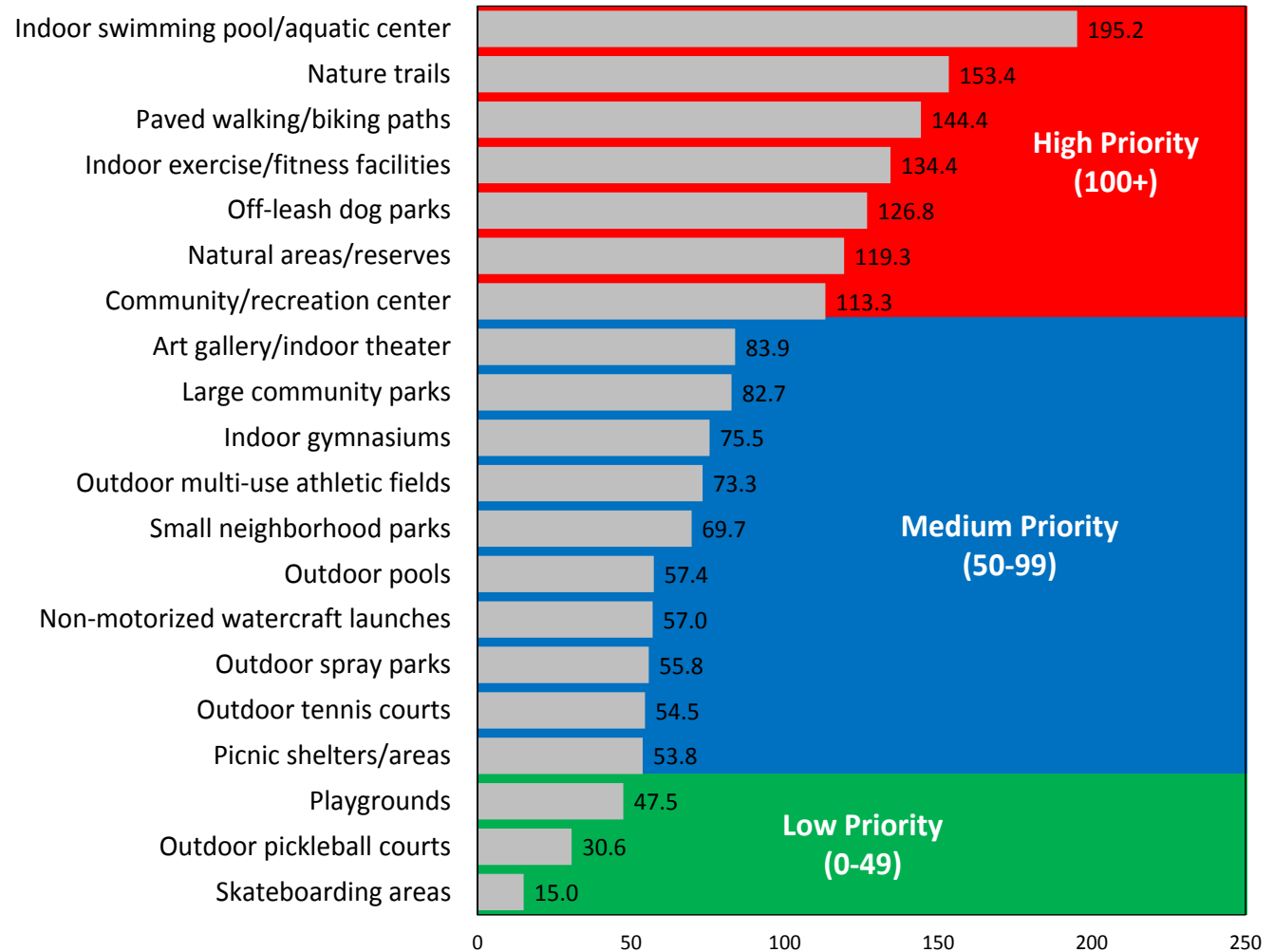
Importance Rating for Recreation Facilities

*the rating for the item with the
most unmet need=100*

*the rating of all other items
reflects the relative amount of
unmet need for each item
compared to the item with the
most unmet need*



Top Priorities for Investment for Recreation Facilities Based on the Priority Investment Rating



Unmet Needs Rating for Recreation Programs/Activities

*the rating for the item with the
most unmet need=100*

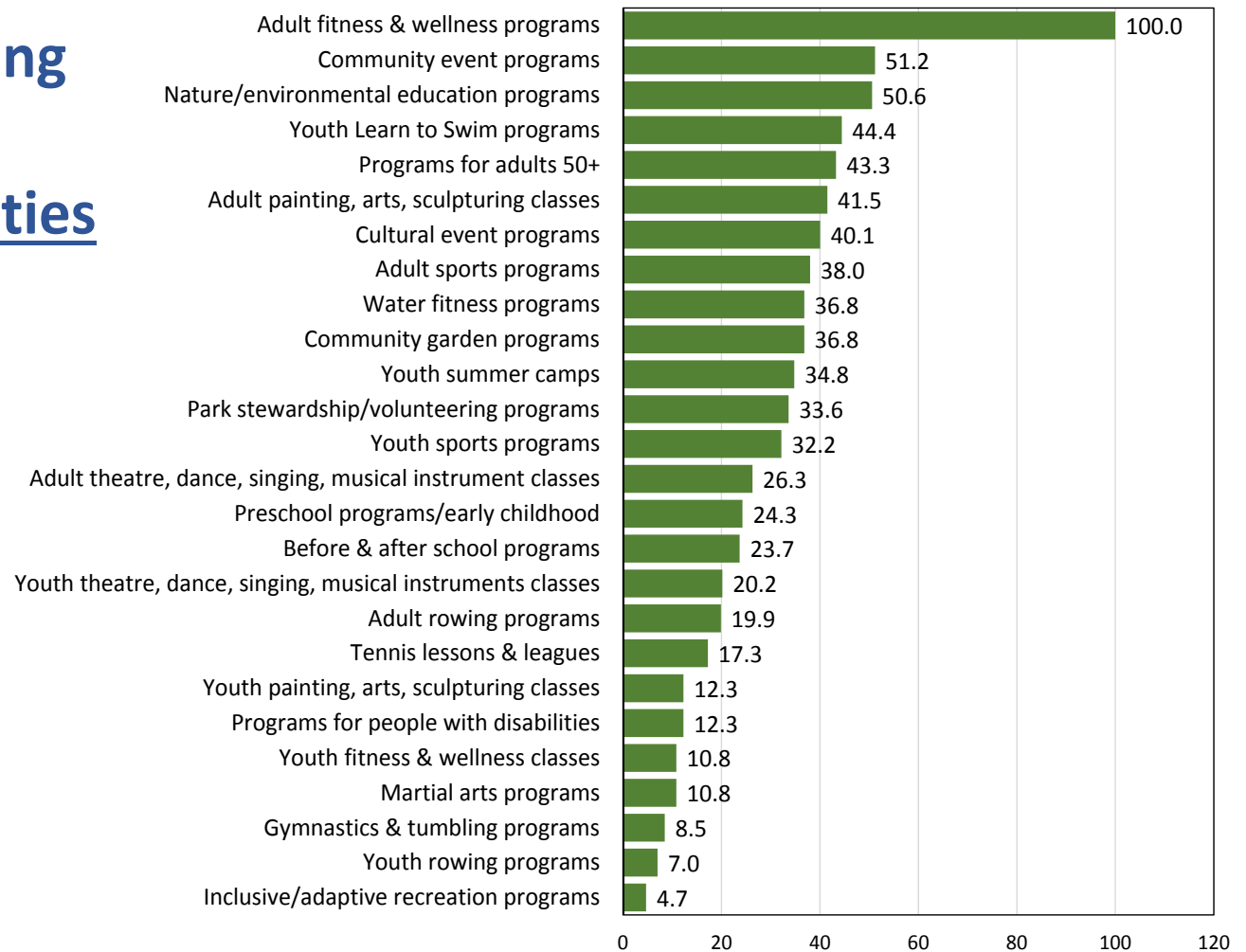
*the rating of all other items
reflects the relative amount of
unmet need for each item
compared to the item with the
most unmet need*



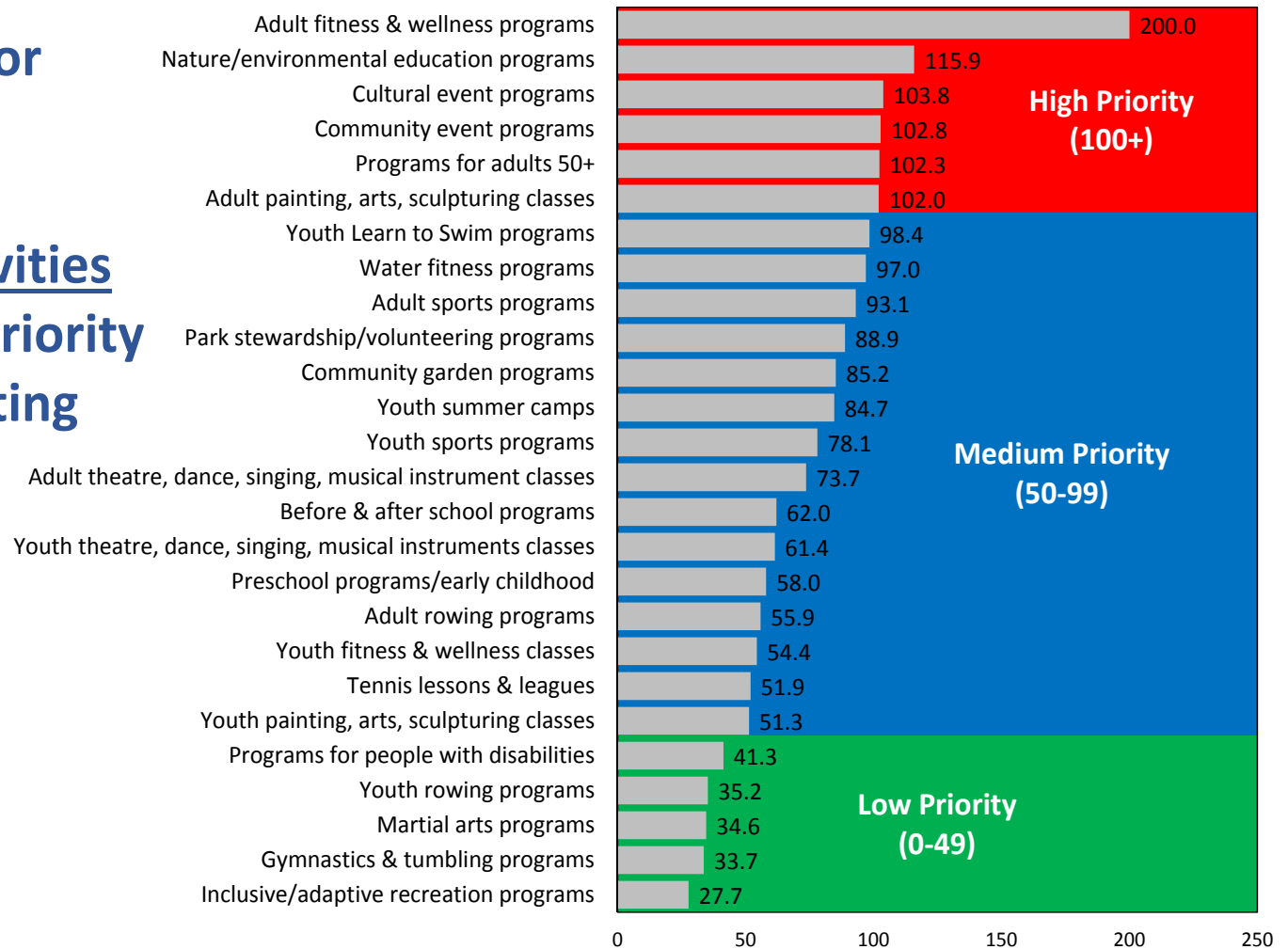
Importance Rating for Recreation Programs/Activities

*the rating for the item with the
most unmet need=100*

*the rating of all other items
reflects the relative amount of
unmet need for each item
compared to the item with the
most unmet need*



Top Priorities for Investment for Recreation Programs/Activities Based on the Priority Investment Rating



Section 3

Benchmarking Analysis

Benchmarking Summary Report

City of Kenmore, Washington

Since 1998, ETC Institute has conducted household surveys for needs assessments, feasibility studies, customer satisfaction, fees and charges comparisons, and other parks and recreation issues in more than 400 communities in 49 states across the country.

The results of these surveys has provided an unparalleled data base of information to compare responses from household residents in client communities to “National Averages” and therefore provide a unique tool to “assist organizations in better decision making.”

Communities within the data base include a full-range of municipal and county governments from 20,000 in population through over 1 million in population. They include communities in warm weather climates and cold weather climates, mature communities and some of the fastest growing cities and counties in the country.

“National Averages” have been developed for numerous strategically important parks and recreation planning and management issues including: customer satisfaction and usage of parks and programs; methods for receiving marketing information; reasons that prevent members of households from using parks and recreation facilities more often; priority recreation programs, parks, facilities and trails to improve or develop; priority programming spaces to have in planned community centers and aquatic facilities; potential attendance for planned indoor community centers and outdoor aquatic centers; etc.

Results from household responses for Kenmore, Washington were compared to National Benchmarks to gain further strategic information. A summary of all tabular comparisons are shown on the following page.

Note: The benchmarking data contained in this report is protected intellectual property. Any reproduction of the benchmarking information in this report by persons or organizations not directly affiliated with the City of Kenmore is not authorized without written consent from ETC Institute.

Benchmarking for Kenmore, Washington		
	National Average	Kenmore 2019
Have you or members of your household visited any City/County/Park District facilities over the past year?		
Yes	78%	93%
No	22%	7%
How would you rate the quality of all the parks you've visited?		
Excellent	30%	30%
Good	53%	62%
Fair	14%	8%
Poor	3%	0%

Benchmarking for Kenmore, Washington		
	National Average	Kenmore 2019
Ways respondents learn about recreation programs and activities		
Friends & family/word of mouth	49%	56%
City of Kenmore printed newsletter	24%	46%
Bothell-Kenmore Reporter newspaper	34%	36%
Local social media	25%	25%
City of Kenmore's website	37%	22%
City of Kenmore social media	25%	20%
City of Kenmore's electronic newsletter	24%	12%
Seattle Times	34%	10%
Radio	14%	4%
Organizations used for parks and recreation programs and facilities		
State Parks	38%	60%
County Parks	38%	55%
Other Cities/Park Districts	29%	53%
City Parks & Recreation Department	52%	52%
School District (Northshore School District)	24%	36%
Private Clubs	22%	17%
YMCA facilities	17%	10%
Private Youth Sports Leagues	14%	10%
Private sports clubs/leagues	13%	9%
Private schools	11%	3%
Boys/Girls Clubs	3%	2%

Benchmarking for Kenmore, Washington		
	National Average	Kenmore 2019
Recreation programs that respondent households have a need for		
Adult fitness and wellness programs	49%	54%
Nature programs/environmental education	30%	36%
Seniors/Adult programs for 50 years and older	25%	32%
Water fitness programs	27%	30%
Adult sports programs	23%	29%
Youth summer camp programs	19%	28%
Youth Learn to Swim programs	22%	28%
Youth sports programs	22%	27%
Adult arts, dance, performing arts	21%	24%
Before and after school programs	16%	24%
Youth fitness and wellness programs	17%	23%
Youth art, dance, performing arts	15%	22%
Preschool programs	13%	20%
Tennis lessons and leagues	15%	18%
Programs for people with disabilities	10%	16%
Martial arts programs	13%	13%
Gymnastics/tumbling programs	13%	13%

Benchmarking for Kenmore, Washington		
	National Average	Kenmore 2019
Most important recreation programs (sum of top choices)		
Adult fitness and wellness programs	30%	34%
Nature programs/environmental education	14%	17%
Youth Learn to Swim programs	11%	15%
Seniors/Adult programs for 50 years and older	16%	15%
Adult sports programs	10%	13%
Water fitness programs	11%	13%
Youth summer camp programs	8%	12%
Youth sports programs	12%	11%
Adult arts, dance, performing arts	9%	9%
Preschool programs	6%	8%
Before and after school programs	8%	8%
Youth art, dance, performing arts	5%	7%
Tennis lessons and leagues	5%	6%
Programs for people with special needs/disabled	4%	4%
Martial arts programs	4%	4%
Youth fitness and wellness programs	6%	4%
Gymnastics/tumbling programs	4%	3%

Benchmarking for Kenmore, Washington		
	National Average	Kenmore 2019
Parks and recreation facilities that respondent households have a need for		
Nature Center/Nature Trails	51%	72%
Walking & Biking Trails	70%	68%
Natural areas/wildlife habitats (Greenspace and natural areas)	54%	65%
Indoor Swimming Pools/Aquatic Center	39%	57%
Large Multi Use Community Parks	51%	56%
Small neighborhood parks	55%	52%
Indoor Fitness and Exercise Facilities	47%	47%
Picnic Areas and Shelters	49%	47%
Community/Recreation Centers	32%	46%
Playground Equipment	41%	39%
Off-Leash Dog Park	30%	37%
Outdoor field space	21%	33%
Community Arts Installations	25%	30%
Indoor Gyms/Multi-Purpose Rec Center	29%	29%
Splash park/pad	25%	25%
Tennis Courts	21%	25%
Outdoor Swimming Pools/Aquatic Center	41%	23%
Skateboarding Park/Area	11%	11%

Benchmarking for Kenmore, Washington		
	National Average	Kenmore 2019
Most important parks and recreation facilities (sum of top choices)		
Nature Center/Nature Trails (Nature trails/nature parks)	20%	40%
Indoor Swimming Pools/Aquatic Facilities	17%	38%
Walking & Biking Trails	45%	37%
Natural areas/wildlife habitats (Greenspace and natural areas)	21%	31%
Off-Leash Dog Park	15%	24%
Indoor Fitness and Exercise Facilities	20%	22%
Large Community Parks	20%	21%
Community/Recreation Centers	11%	17%
Community Arts Installations	8%	14%
Small Neighborhood Parks	24%	13%
Outdoor field space	7%	12%
Playground Equipment	18%	12%
Indoor Gyms/Multi-Purpose Rec Centers	10%	10%
Outdoor Swimming Pools/Aquatic Facilities	17%	8%
Picnic Areas and Shelters	14%	8%
Splash park/pad	8%	7%
Tennis Courts	6%	7%
Skateboarding Area	2%	3%
Satisfaction with the overall value received from the parks and recreation department		
Very Satisfied	24%	17%
Somewhat Satisfied	35%	37%
Neutral	22%	27%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	6%	8%
Very Dissatisfied	3%	3%
Don't Know	12%	7%

Section 4

Tabular Data

Q1. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the City of Kenmore parks or recreation facilities that you are aware of.

Q1. What are all City parks or recreation facilities you are aware of	Number	Percent
City Hall Park/Jack Crawford Skate Park	414	71.6 %
Linwood Park	97	16.8 %
Log Boom Park	549	95.0 %
Moorlands Park	258	44.6 %
Northshore Summit Park	159	27.5 %
Rhododendron Park	542	93.8 %
Squire's Landing Park	268	46.4 %
Tolt Pipeline Trail	175	30.3 %
Town Square/Hangar Building	468	81.0 %
Twin Springs Park	33	5.7 %
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	412	71.3 %
<u>Other</u>	23	4.0 %
Total	3398	

Q1-12. Other

Q1-12. Other	Number	Percent
St. Edward State Park	12	52.2 %
Park by Bastyr	1	4.3 %
Burke Gilman Trail, access to Log Boom	1	4.3 %
Blyth Park	1	4.3 %
Inglemoor HS, Kenmore MS, Arrowhead Elem, and Kenmore Elem play fields	1	4.3 %
Burke Gilman Trail and other state facilities	1	4.3 %
Bothel Landing	1	4.3 %
WAYNES GOLF COURSE	1	4.3 %
Brier Park/St Edward	1	4.3 %
SHELTON VIEW FOREST	1	4.3 %
68th Ave Bridge over river walkways	1	4.3 %
<u>Boat launch/dock</u>	1	4.3 %
Total	23	100.0 %

Q2. In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household visited any of the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities listed in Question 1?

Q2. Have you visited any City parks & recreation facilities in past 12 months	Number	Percent
Yes	535	92.6 %
No	43	7.4 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q2a. Overall, how would you rate the physical condition of ALL the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities you have visited?

Q2a. How would you rate overall physical condition of all City parks & recreation facilities you have visited	Number	Percent
Excellent	157	29.3 %
Good	324	60.6 %
Fair	43	8.0 %
Poor	2	0.4 %
Not provided	9	1.7 %
Total	535	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q2a. Overall, how would you rate the physical condition of ALL the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities you have visited? (without "not provided")

Q2a. How would you rate overall physical condition of all City parks & recreation facilities you have visited	Number	Percent
Excellent	157	29.8 %
Good	324	61.6 %
Fair	43	8.2 %
Poor	2	0.4 %
Total	526	100.0 %

Q3. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the City of Kenmore parks or recreation facilities you visit regularly.

Q3. What are City parks or recreation facilities you visit regularly	Number	Percent
City Hall Park/Jack Crawford Skate Park	48	8.3 %
Linwood Park	21	3.6 %
Log Boom Park	354	61.2 %
Moorlands Park	80	13.8 %
Northshore Summit Park	81	14.0 %
Rhododendron Park	283	49.0 %
Squire's Landing Park	49	8.5 %
Tolt Pipeline Trail	42	7.3 %
Town Square/Hangar Building	222	38.4 %
Twin Springs Park	5	0.9 %
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	153	26.5 %
<u>Other</u>	16	2.8 %
Total	1354	

Q3-12. Other

Q3-12. Other	Number	Percent
St. Edward State Park	11	68.8 %
Burke Gilman, not City owned, but accesses many areas like Log Boom	1	6.3 %
Blyth Park	1	6.3 %
Bastyr	1	6.3 %
School playground	1	6.3 %
WAYNE GOLF COURSE 2-3 TIMES A WEEK	1	6.3 %
Total	16	100.0 %

Q3a. How often do you visit the City of Kenmore park and recreation facilities you checked in Question 3?

Q3a. How often do you visit City parks & recreation facilities	Number	Percent
Daily	31	5.4 %
Weekly	169	29.2 %
Monthly	199	34.4 %
Quarterly	122	21.1 %
Not provided	57	9.9 %
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q3a. How often do you visit the City of Kenmore park and recreation facilities you checked in Question 3? (without "not provided")**

Q3a. How often do you visit City parks & recreation facilities	Number	Percent
Daily	31	6.0 %
Weekly	169	32.4 %
Monthly	199	38.2 %
Quarterly	122	23.4 %
Total	521	100.0 %

Q3b. How do you access the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities you checked in Question 3?

Q3b. How do you access City parks & recreation facilities	Number	Percent
Walk	327	56.6 %
Bike	100	17.3 %
Bus	6	1.0 %
Drive	396	68.5 %
Total	829	

Q4. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "not at all satisfied" and 10 is "extremely satisfied," how satisfied are you with the number of City-owned parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore?

(N=578)

	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extreme- ly satisfied	Not provided
Q4. How satisfied are you with number of City-owned parks & recreation facilities in City of Kenmore	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	2.2%	8.3%	7.1%	15.9%	27.9%	12.6%	17.5%	6.1%

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q4. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "not at all satisfied" and 10 is "extremely satisfied," how satisfied are you with the number of City-owned parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore? (without "not provided")

(N=578)

	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extreme- ly satisfied
Q4. How satisfied are you with number of City-owned parks & recreation facilities in City of Kenmore	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	2.4%	8.8%	7.6%	16.9%	29.7%	13.4%	18.6%

Q5. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "not at all satisfied" and 10 is "extremely satisfied," how satisfied are you with the progress that the City is making in improving and investing in parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore?

(N=578)

	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extreme- ly satisfied	Not provided
Q5. How satisfied are you with progress that City is making in improving & investing in parks & recreation facilities in City of Kenmore	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	2.4%	9.9%	9.2%	12.6%	24.2%	11.6%	17.0%	9.5%

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q5. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "not at all satisfied" and 10 is "extremely satisfied," how satisfied are you with the progress that the City is making in improving and investing in parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore? (without "not provided")

(N=578)

	Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extreme- ly satisfied
Q5. How satisfied are you with progress that City is making in improving & investing in parks & recreation facilities in City of Kenmore	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.7%	10.9%	10.1%	14.0%	26.8%	12.8%	18.7%

Q6. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the parks and recreation facilities operated by OTHER providers that you visit regularly in the City of Kenmore.

Q6. What are all parks & recreation facilities operated by other providers you visit regularly	Number	Percent
Aqua Club Swimming Pool	53	9.2 %
Bastyr University Outdoor Recreation Facilities	162	28.0 %
Burke Gilman Trail	431	74.6 %
Inglewood Golf Course	51	8.8 %
Kenmore Community Club	24	4.2 %
Kenmore Senior Center	38	6.6 %
School Athletic Fields	98	17.0 %
School Playgrounds	124	21.5 %
St. Edward State Park	430	74.4 %
<u>Other</u>	8	1.4 %
Total	1419	

Q6-10. Other

Q6-10. Other	Number	Percent
WAYNE GOLF COURSE	2	25.0 %
Bastyr baseball & soccer fields, King & Snohomish County Athletic Fields	1	12.5 %
MLT Pool	1	12.5 %
Bothell	1	12.5 %
PRIVATE CLUBS	1	12.5 %
Kenmore boat launch area	1	12.5 %
<u>Lynwood Recreation Center Pool</u>	1	12.5 %
Total	8	100.0 %

Q7. From the following list, please check the FOUR park features found in public parks that are MOST IMPORTANT to you and your household.

Q7. What are park features found in public parks that are most important to you & your household	Number	Percent
Benches & picnic tables	242	41.9 %
Bike racks	35	6.1 %
Drinking fountains	91	15.7 %
Landscaping	189	32.7 %
Park lighting	103	17.8 %
Parking	315	54.5 %
Picnic shelters	41	7.1 %
Restrooms	421	72.8 %
Signage	30	5.2 %
Trash receptacles & removal	276	47.8 %
Walking paths	387	67.0 %
Other	74	12.8 %
Total	2204	

Q7-12. Other

Q7-12. Other	Number	Percent
Playground	16	21.6 %
Play equipment	8	10.8 %
Playground equipment	2	2.7 %
Dog friendly area	2	2.7 %
Lake access	2	2.7 %
POOL	2	2.7 %
Off leash area	2	2.7 %
We need a dog park	1	1.4 %
Condition of athletic fields or fields that can be used for sports	1	1.4 %
Children's play equipment	1	1.4 %
Paddle board kayak launches	1	1.4 %
Accessibility by direct footpaths through easements and protected sidewalks	1	1.4 %
Playground equipment and space for children to play	1	1.4 %
Basketball court	1	1.4 %
Need a dog run area	1	1.4 %
Bike & running trails	1	1.4 %
Views, open spaces, access to river or lake	1	1.4 %
LARGER/BETTER BOAT LAUNCH	1	1.4 %
Baseball fields	1	1.4 %
Kids play structures	1	1.4 %
Pickleball courts	1	1.4 %
PLAY AREAS	1	1.4 %
BALL FIELDS	1	1.4 %
Natural habitat & wildlife along Sammamish and Swamp Creek shorelines/areas	1	1.4 %
Sidewalks	1	1.4 %
Natural woods or shoreline	1	1.4 %
VOTER ACCESS/WATER VIEWS	1	1.4 %
PRESERVE NATURAL AREAS	1	1.4 %
Public art	1	1.4 %
Kids playground	1	1.4 %
REGULAR SERVICE AND MAINTAINED	1	1.4 %
DOGS ALLOWED	1	1.4 %
Shade	1	1.4 %
BIKE PATHS	1	1.4 %
Play structures	1	1.4 %
SIDEWALKS TO PARK	1	1.4 %
Waterfront access/view from car for birding	1	1.4 %
WATERFRONT AMENITIES	1	1.4 %
BEACH	1	1.4 %
Fence enclosure for children safety	1	1.4 %
SAFETY	1	1.4 %
Children's play area	1	1.4 %
Playgrounds/places to play	1	1.4 %
Swings for babies and play areas for little ones	1	1.4 %

Q7-12. Other

<u>Q7-12. Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Dogs allowed off leash	1	1.4 %
Basketball hoops, baseball fields	1	1.4 %
<u>MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.4 %</u>
Total	74	100.0 %

Q8. Of the park features listed in Question 7, please choose the THREE park features you feel are MOST IMPORTANT to be added or improved in Kenmore?

Q8. Top choice	Number	Percent
Benches & picnic tables	27	4.7 %
Bike racks	4	0.7 %
Drinking fountains	11	1.9 %
Landscaping	45	7.8 %
Park lighting	28	4.8 %
Parking	46	8.0 %
Picnic shelters	13	2.2 %
Restrooms	92	15.9 %
Signage	6	1.0 %
Trash receptacles & removal	25	4.3 %
Walking paths	144	24.9 %
Other	51	8.8 %
None chosen	86	14.9 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q8. Of the park features listed in Question 7, please choose the THREE park features you feel are MOST IMPORTANT to be added or improved in Kenmore?

Q8. 2nd choice	Number	Percent
Benches & picnic tables	58	10.0 %
Bike racks	7	1.2 %
Drinking fountains	27	4.7 %
Landscaping	44	7.6 %
Park lighting	27	4.7 %
Parking	65	11.2 %
Picnic shelters	7	1.2 %
Restrooms	78	13.5 %
Signage	9	1.6 %
Trash receptacles & removal	68	11.8 %
Walking paths	78	13.5 %
Other	11	1.9 %
None chosen	99	17.1 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q8. Of the park features listed in Question 7, please choose the THREE park features you feel are MOST IMPORTANT to be added or improved in Kenmore?

Q8. 3rd choice	Number	Percent
Benches & picnic tables	51	8.8 %
Bike racks	14	2.4 %
Drinking fountains	26	4.5 %
Landscaping	41	7.1 %
Park lighting	28	4.8 %
Parking	54	9.3 %
Picnic shelters	15	2.6 %
Restrooms	92	15.9 %
Signage	14	2.4 %
Trash receptacles & removal	55	9.5 %
Walking paths	50	8.7 %
Other	5	0.9 %
None chosen	133	23.0 %
Total	578	100.0 %

SUM OF THE TOP THREE CHOICES

Q8. Of the park features listed in Question 7, please choose the THREE park features you feel are MOST IMPORTANT to be added or improved in Kenmore? (top 3)

Q8. Top choice	Number	Percent
Benches & picnic tables	136	23.5 %
Bike racks	25	4.3 %
Drinking fountains	64	11.1 %
Landscaping	130	22.5 %
Park lighting	83	14.4 %
Parking	165	28.5 %
Picnic shelters	35	6.1 %
Restrooms	262	45.3 %
Signage	29	5.0 %
Trash receptacles & removal	148	25.6 %
Walking paths	272	47.1 %
Other	67	11.6 %
None chosen	86	14.9 %
Total	1502	

Q9. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the organizations that you and members of your household use for parks, recreation and cultural programs and facilities.

Q9. What are organizations you use for parks, recreation & cultural programs & facilities	Number	Percent
Aqua Club	50	8.7 %
Arts of Kenmore	45	7.8 %
Boys & Girls Club	11	1.9 %
Cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Woodinville, Lake Forest Park	305	52.8 %
City of Kenmore	298	51.6 %
Inglewood Golf Club	43	7.4 %
Kenmore Community Club	22	3.8 %
Kenmore Heritage Society Events	15	2.6 %
Kenmore Senior Center	36	6.2 %
Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center (KWAC)	67	11.6 %
King County Parks	318	55.0 %
Non-profit organizations	60	10.4 %
Northshore Performing Arts Center	111	19.2 %
Northshore School District	205	35.5 %
Northshore Senior Center	51	8.8 %
Private agencies & organizations	52	9.0 %
Private clubs (tennis, health & fitness)	99	17.1 %
Private schools	16	2.8 %
Private youth sports leagues	56	9.7 %
State parks	346	59.9 %
YMCA facility	60	10.4 %
YMCA off-site summer lunch program	3	0.5 %
Other	27	4.7 %
Total	2296	

Q9-23. Other

<u>Q9-23. Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
King County Library System	2	7.4 %
I use City of Seattle for public pool fitness activities	1	3.7 %
Public recreation center	1	3.7 %
Dog parks	1	3.7 %
We used Carole Anne Wald Pool at St Eds	1	3.7 %
City/County trails like Samammish Lake Trail, Interurban Trail	1	3.7 %
Arrowhead School	1	3.7 %
CAMP ROOTS	1	3.7 %
Seattle Community Centers	1	3.7 %
Kenmore Library	1	3.7 %
Kenmore Gun Club	1	3.7 %
Shoreline Pool	1	3.7 %
National parks, DNR, etc.	1	3.7 %
Lynnwood Community Center	1	3.7 %
Kenmores new As If Theatre	1	3.7 %
Kenmore shooting range	1	3.7 %
CITIES OF SEATTLE & LAKE FOREST PARKS, EDMONDS WATERFRONT	1	3.7 %
Mount Lake Terrace Pool, Shoreline Summer Camps, YMCA Summer Camps	1	3.7 %
VOLUNTEER ENDEAVORS	1	3.7 %
Bothell United Methodist Church	1	3.7 %
Third Place Books	1	3.7 %
Lynnwood Recreation Center Pool, Indoor Playgrounds at Rec Centers	1	3.7 %
Preschool	1	3.7 %
Adult intramural sports teams	1	3.7 %
Lynwood Recreation Center Pool	1	3.7 %
<u>COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.7 %</u>
Total	27	100.0 %

Q10. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "no opportunities" and 10 is "extensive opportunities," how would you rate the recreational opportunities in the City of Kenmore?

(N=578)

	No opportu- nities	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extensi- ve opportu- nities	Not provided
Q10. How would you rate recreational opportunities in City of Kenmore	1.4%	1.6%	3.5%	3.8%	15.4%	14.0%	19.2%	21.8%	6.1%	8.3%	5.0%

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q10. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "no opportunities" and 10 is "extensive opportunities," how would you rate the recreational opportunities in the City of Kenmore? (without "not provided")

(N=578)

	No opportu- nities	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extensi- ve opportu- nities
Q10. How would you rate recreational opportunities in City of Kenmore	1.5%	1.6%	3.6%	4.0%	16.2%	14.8%	20.2%	23.0%	6.4%	8.7%

Q11. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "lowest quality" and 10 is "highest quality," how would you rate the quality of recreation programs or classes in the City of Kenmore?

(N=578)

	Lowest quality	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Highest quality	Not provided
Q11. How would you rate quality of recreation programs or classes in City of Kenmore	2.6%	2.9%	4.8%	3.5%	14.0%	10.0%	13.8%	13.5%	4.5%	4.2%	26.1%

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q11. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "lowest quality" and 10 is "highest quality," how would you rate the quality of recreation programs or classes in the City of Kenmore? (without "not provided")

(N=578)

	Lowest quality	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Highest quality
Q11. How would you rate quality of recreation programs or classes in City of Kenmore	3.5%	4.0%	6.6%	4.7%	19.0%	13.6%	18.7%	18.3%	6.1%	5.6%

Q12. How do you currently get information about recreational, cultural, and community event programs in the City of Kenmore?

Q12. How do you currently get information about recreational, cultural, & community event programs	Number	Percent
Bothell-Kenmore Reporter newspaper	209	36.2 %
City of Kenmore printed newsletter	265	45.8 %
City of Kenmore social media	117	20.2 %
City of Kenmore's electronic newsletter	68	11.8 %
City of Kenmore's website (Kenmorewa.gov)	127	22.0 %
Friends & family/word of mouth	323	55.9 %
Local social media	146	25.3 %
Online search engine	136	23.5 %
Radio	25	4.3 %
Seattle Times	59	10.2 %
Other	35	6.1 %
Total	1510	

Q12-11. Other

Q12-11. Other	Number	Percent
Mail	2	5.7 %
Nextdoor	2	5.7 %
Emails	2	5.7 %
I'm administrator of Facebook Kenmore Neighbors & Our Neighbor St Edward State Park	1	2.9 %
Exploring on my own	1	2.9 %
Uplake newsletters	1	2.9 %
Emails sent out by various non-profit organizations	1	2.9 %
Family members	1	2.9 %
ROAD SIGNS	1	2.9 %
DRIVING BY AND SEEING AN EVENT TAKING PLACE	1	2.9 %
Kenmore Library	1	2.9 %
Signs	1	2.9 %
NORTHSORE SENIOR CENTER NEWSLETTER	1	2.9 %
Non profit network	1	2.9 %
BANNER 68TH & BOTHER HWY	1	2.9 %
SIGNS/BANNERS	1	2.9 %
ADVERTISEMENT BANNER	1	2.9 %
Signage	1	2.9 %
KENMORE NEIGHBORS FACEBOOK PAGE	1	2.9 %
BANNERS/POSTERS/AD BOARDS	1	2.9 %
Signs, reader boards, outdoor advertising, business easels	1	2.9 %
SANDWICH BOARDS AT CITY HALL	1	2.9 %
GOOGLE	1	2.9 %
Postings at Swamp Creek Park	1	2.9 %
Don't know where to look	1	2.9 %
Kenmore neighbors	1	2.9 %
Facebook/internet, signs for outdoor music/events	1	2.9 %
School	1	2.9 %
Postings in library	1	2.9 %
KENMORE SENIOR CENTER BULLETIN BOARD AND HANGER	1	2.9 %
I don't but wish I did and knew how to	1	2.9 %
GETTING OUTSIDE AND EXPLORING	1	2.9 %
Total	35	100.0 %

Q13. Listed below are a number of potential actions the City of Kenmore could take in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities in Kenmore. Using a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 means "very supportive" and 1 means "not supportive," please indicate how supportive you and your household are of the City taking each of the following actions.

(N=578)

	Very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Not sure	Not supportive	Not provided
Q13-1. Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	67.0%	16.1%	7.8%	5.5%	3.6%
Q13-2. Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation	49.0%	26.0%	12.3%	8.0%	4.8%
Q13-3. Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space & wildlife habitat	58.5%	21.8%	9.9%	5.5%	4.3%
Q13-4. Develop a community garden	23.4%	28.9%	27.7%	14.9%	5.2%
Q13-5. Develop new sports courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball)	26.1%	31.5%	24.7%	12.8%	4.8%
Q13-6. Develop a new indoor community recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	35.3%	23.7%	20.2%	15.6%	5.2%
Q13-7. Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (splash pad/spray park)	25.3%	24.9%	26.3%	17.5%	6.1%
Q13-8. Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	42.6%	18.3%	15.9%	18.0%	5.2%

Q13. Listed below are a number of potential actions the City of Kenmore could take in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities in Kenmore. Using a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 means "very supportive" and 1 means "not supportive," please indicate how supportive you and your household are of the City taking each of the following actions.

	Very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Not sure	Not supportive	Not provided
Q13-9. Develop an off-leash dog area	32.4%	21.6%	22.5%	17.8%	5.7%
Q13-10. Develop multi-purpose paths/trails in parks	50.9%	31.0%	10.4%	3.3%	4.5%
Q13-11. Develop multi-purpose trails connecting to parks	54.5%	26.8%	10.0%	3.6%	5.0%
Q13-12. Develop non-motorized watercraft launches & rowing facilities	26.6%	30.3%	24.4%	13.0%	5.7%
Q13-13. Develop parks with play equipment & swings	27.7%	34.1%	23.5%	8.0%	6.7%
Q13-14. Develop skateboarding areas	8.8%	18.0%	35.1%	31.5%	6.6%
Q13-15. Upgrade existing neighborhood parks & playgrounds	40.7%	35.3%	15.1%	3.8%	5.2%
Q13-16. Upgrade natural areas	44.1%	29.9%	16.4%	4.2%	5.4%
Q13-17. Upgrade nature trails	46.9%	32.5%	11.9%	3.5%	5.2%
Q13-18. Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/ lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/ baseball/softball, etc.)	27.0%	32.2%	24.2%	9.9%	6.7%
Q13-19. Other	97.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q13. Listed below are a number of potential actions the City of Kenmore could take in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities in Kenmore. Using a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 means "very supportive" and 1 means "not supportive," please indicate how supportive you and your household are of the City taking each of the following actions. (without "not provided")

(N=578)

	Very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Not sure	Not supportive
Q13-1. Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	69.5%	16.7%	8.1%	5.7%
Q13-2. Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation	51.5%	27.3%	12.9%	8.4%
Q13-3. Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space & wildlife habitat	61.1%	22.8%	10.3%	5.8%
Q13-4. Develop a community garden	24.6%	30.5%	29.2%	15.7%
Q13-5. Develop new sports courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball)	27.5%	33.1%	26.0%	13.5%
Q13-6. Develop a new indoor community recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	37.2%	25.0%	21.4%	16.4%
Q13-7. Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (splash pad/spray park)	26.9%	26.5%	28.0%	18.6%
Q13-8. Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	44.9%	19.3%	16.8%	19.0%
Q13-9. Develop an off-leash dog area	34.3%	22.9%	23.9%	18.9%
Q13-10. Develop multi-purpose paths/trails in parks	53.3%	32.4%	10.9%	3.4%
Q13-11. Develop multi-purpose trails connecting to parks	57.4%	28.2%	10.6%	3.8%
Q13-12. Develop non-motorized watercraft launches & rowing facilities	28.3%	32.1%	25.9%	13.8%

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"

Q13. Listed below are a number of potential actions the City of Kenmore could take in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities in Kenmore. Using a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 means "very supportive" and 1 means "not supportive," please indicate how supportive you and your household are of the City taking each of the following actions. (without "not provided")

	Very supportive	Somewhat supportive	Not sure	Not supportive
Q13-13. Develop parks with play equipment & swings	29.7%	36.5%	25.2%	8.5%
Q13-14. Develop skateboarding areas	9.4%	19.3%	37.6%	33.7%
Q13-15. Upgrade existing neighborhood parks & playgrounds	42.9%	37.2%	15.9%	4.0%
Q13-16. Upgrade natural areas	46.6%	31.6%	17.4%	4.4%
Q13-17. Upgrade nature trails	49.5%	34.3%	12.6%	3.6%
Q13-18. Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	28.9%	34.5%	26.0%	10.6%
Q13-19. Other	97.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%

Q13-19. Other

<u>Q13-19. Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Please put sidewalks into your plans, they make walking safer	1	2.2 %
Preserving natural habitats of Sammamish/Swamp Creek shorelines	1	2.2 %
Provide off leash trails for dogs	1	2.2 %
Cycling, running, paddling access to Burke-Gilman & Sammamish River/Lake	1	2.2 %
Rowing facility	1	2.2 %
Off leash dog park	1	2.2 %
Develop new baseball and soccer fields	1	2.2 %
Build a multi-sport turf & lighted field complex with parking & concessions	1	2.2 %
Develop boardwalk and bridges at mouth of Sammamish River	1	2.2 %
Community space with cafe	1	2.2 %
Remove seagrass/seaweed Log Boom	1	2.2 %
Safe walking to parks	1	2.2 %
Sidewalks	1	2.2 %
LARGER BOAT LAUNCH LIKE COULON PARK	1	2.2 %
PUBLIC GOLF COURSE	1	2.2 %
Stop spending on random art at intersection corners	1	2.2 %
GOLF COURSE (CONVERT 9 HOLES OF WAYNES)	1	2.2 %
SIDEWALKS IN ALL KENMORE NEIGHBORHOODS	1	2.2 %
BIKE FREE WALKING PATHS ON THE WATER FRONT	1	2.2 %
UNDERGROUND POWERLINES	1	2.2 %
MAKE KENMORE FERRY TO ACCESS WAKE WAYS	1	2.2 %
Swimming pool	1	2.2 %
Community level composting able to bring stuff from multi-family apts	1	2.2 %
Spend wisely	1	2.2 %
DEVELOP WATERFRONT/SHORELINE	1	2.2 %
Public art in the Parks	1	2.2 %
WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT LIKE DT KIRKLAND	1	2.2 %
We need a pool	1	2.2 %
Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space and wildlife habitat	1	2.2 %
ENHANCE WALKABILITY IN CITY	1	2.2 %
Youth sailing classes	1	2.2 %
CONVERT EXISTING CITY OWNED SHORELINES FOR PUBLIC RECREATION	1	2.2 %
SWIMMING POOLS/ICE ARENAS	1	2.2 %
DEVELOP DOWNTOWN	1	2.2 %

Q13-19. Other

Q13-19. Other	Number	Percent
Develop a park for inclement weather	1	2.2 %
INVEST IN BUSINESSES	1	2.2 %
NATURAL AREAS RESTORATION PROGRAM	1	2.2 %
Build a park/garden/wildlife reserve on the vacant lot at 7032 NE 182nd St	1	2.2 %
Handicap access	1	2.2 %
PROVIDE BETTER VIEW OF LAKE FROM LOG BOOM PARK	1	2.2 %
COMMUNITY CENTER, WATER ACCESS, DOG PARKS AND SPORTS FIELDS	1	2.2 %
UPGRADE AND OFFER FREE ACCESS AT ST EDWARDS POOL	1	2.2 %
MORE SIDEWALKS	1	2.2 %
MINDFUL DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFRONT	1	2.2 %
PUBLIC FLOATING DOCK AT LOG BOOM PARK/ PIER FOR BOATS	1	2.2 %
Total	45	100.0 %

Q14. Which THREE of the actions from the list in Question 13 are MOST IMPORTANT to you and members of your household?

Q14. Top choice	Number	Percent
Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	116	20.1 %
Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation	13	2.2 %
Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space & wildlife habitat	53	9.2 %
Develop a community garden	5	0.9 %
Develop new sports courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball)	16	2.8 %
Develop a new indoor community recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	27	4.7 %
Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (splash pad/spray park)	7	1.2 %
Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	85	14.7 %
Develop an off-leash dog area	57	9.9 %
Develop multi-purpose paths/trails in parks	28	4.8 %
Develop multi-purpose trails connecting to parks	20	3.5 %
Develop non-motorized watercraft launches & rowing facilities	10	1.7 %
Develop parks with play equipment & swings	6	1.0 %
Develop skateboarding areas	1	0.2 %
Upgrade existing neighborhood parks & playgrounds	22	3.8 %
Upgrade natural areas	8	1.4 %
Upgrade nature trails	18	3.1 %
Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	16	2.8 %
Other	21	3.6 %
None chosen	49	8.5 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q14. Which THREE of the actions from the list in Question 13 are MOST IMPORTANT to you and members of your household?

Q14. 2nd choice	Number	Percent
Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	65	11.2 %
Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation	37	6.4 %
Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space & wildlife habitat	56	9.7 %
Develop a community garden	20	3.5 %
Develop new sports courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball)	21	3.6 %
Develop a new indoor community recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	46	8.0 %
Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (splash pad/spray park)	19	3.3 %
Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	44	7.6 %
Develop an off-leash dog area	27	4.7 %
Develop multi-purpose paths/trails in parks	36	6.2 %
Develop multi-purpose trails connecting to parks	45	7.8 %
Develop non-motorized watercraft launches & rowing facilities	10	1.7 %
Develop parks with play equipment & swings	16	2.8 %
Develop skateboarding areas	1	0.2 %
Upgrade existing neighborhood parks & playgrounds	17	2.9 %
Upgrade natural areas	20	3.5 %
Upgrade nature trails	26	4.5 %
Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	11	1.9 %
Other	3	0.5 %
None chosen	58	10.0 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q14. Which THREE of the actions from the list in Question 13 are MOST IMPORTANT to you and members of your household?

Q14. 3rd choice	Number	Percent
Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	46	8.0 %
Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation	18	3.1 %
Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space & wildlife habitat	33	5.7 %
Develop a community garden	27	4.7 %
Develop new sports courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball)	16	2.8 %
Develop a new indoor community recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	37	6.4 %
Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (splash pad/spray park)	14	2.4 %
Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	40	6.9 %
Develop an off-leash dog area	32	5.5 %
Develop multi-purpose paths/trails in parks	42	7.3 %
Develop multi-purpose trails connecting to parks	37	6.4 %
Develop non-motorized watercraft launches & rowing facilities	22	3.8 %
Develop parks with play equipment & swings	18	3.1 %
Develop skateboarding areas	4	0.7 %
Upgrade existing neighborhood parks & playgrounds	35	6.1 %
Upgrade natural areas	23	4.0 %
Upgrade nature trails	42	7.3 %
Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	16	2.8 %
Other	4	0.7 %
None chosen	72	12.5 %
Total	578	100.0 %

SUM OF THE TOP THREE CHOICES

Q14. Which THREE of the actions from the list in Question 13 are MOST IMPORTANT to you and members of your household? (top 3)

Q14. Top choice	Number	Percent
Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	227	39.3 %
Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation	68	11.8 %
Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space & wildlife habitat	142	24.6 %
Develop a community garden	52	9.0 %
Develop new sports courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball)	53	9.2 %
Develop a new indoor community recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	110	19.0 %
Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (splash pad/spray park)	40	6.9 %
Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	169	29.2 %
Develop an off-leash dog area	116	20.1 %
Develop multi-purpose paths/trails in parks	106	18.3 %
Develop multi-purpose trails connecting to parks	102	17.6 %
Develop non-motorized watercraft launches & rowing facilities	42	7.3 %
Develop parks with play equipment & swings	40	6.9 %
Develop skateboarding areas	6	1.0 %
Upgrade existing neighborhood parks & playgrounds	74	12.8 %
Upgrade natural areas	51	8.8 %
Upgrade nature trails	86	14.9 %
Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	43	7.4 %
Other	28	4.8 %
None chosen	49	8.5 %
Total	1604	

Q15. Facility Needs. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your household has a need for each type of facility listed below.

(N=578)

	Yes	No
Q15-1. Art gallery/indoor theater	29.9%	70.1%
Q15-2. Community/recreation center	45.5%	54.5%
Q15-3. Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	47.4%	52.6%
Q15-4. Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	29.2%	70.8%
Q15-5. Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	57.4%	42.6%
Q15-6. Large community parks	56.1%	43.9%
Q15-7. Natural areas/reserves	64.5%	35.5%
Q15-8. Nature trails	72.1%	27.9%
Q15-9. Non-motorized watercraft launches	29.6%	70.4%
Q15-10. Off-leash dog parks	37.4%	62.6%
Q15-11. Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	33.4%	66.6%
Q15-12. Outdoor pickleball courts	11.8%	88.2%
Q15-13. Outdoor pools	23.0%	77.0%
Q15-14. Outdoor spray parks	24.9%	75.1%
Q15-15. Outdoor tennis courts	24.7%	75.3%
Q15-16. Paved walking/biking paths	67.6%	32.4%
Q15-17. Picnic shelters/areas	46.7%	53.3%
Q15-18. Playgrounds	39.4%	60.6%
Q15-19. Skateboarding areas	11.2%	88.8%

Q15. Facility Needs. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your household has a need for each type of facility listed below.

	Yes	No
Q15-20. Small neighborhood parks	52.2%	47.8%
Q15-21. Other	3.1%	96.9%

Q15. If "YES," please rate how well your needs are being met in the City of Kenmore.

(N=548)

	Fully met	Mostly met	Partly met	Not met
Q15-1. Art gallery/indoor theater	3.3%	8.5%	33.3%	54.9%
Q15-2. Community/recreation center	3.4%	14.3%	34.6%	47.7%
Q15-3. Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	2.8%	8.9%	23.0%	65.3%
Q15-4. Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	1.9%	6.4%	21.8%	69.9%
Q15-5. Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	3.1%	4.1%	6.5%	86.4%
Q15-6. Large community parks	24.0%	47.7%	22.4%	5.9%
Q15-7. Natural areas/reserves	19.3%	46.6%	30.3%	3.9%
Q15-8. Nature trails	17.9%	42.6%	34.5%	5.0%
Q15-9. Non-motorized watercraft launches	8.7%	33.3%	44.0%	14.0%
Q15-10. Off-leash dog parks	1.5%	5.1%	16.7%	76.8%
Q15-11. Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	4.4%	26.7%	41.1%	27.8%
Q15-12. Outdoor pickleball courts	1.7%	3.3%	10.0%	85.0%
Q15-13. Outdoor pools	7.3%	4.9%	8.1%	79.7%
Q15-14. Outdoor spray parks	6.1%	13.0%	33.6%	47.3%
Q15-15. Outdoor tennis courts	5.9%	14.1%	23.7%	56.3%
Q15-16. Paved walking/biking paths	18.2%	41.1%	32.7%	8.1%
Q15-17. Picnic shelters/areas	14.1%	46.2%	34.1%	5.6%
Q15-18. Playgrounds	21.7%	53.8%	22.6%	1.9%
Q15-19. Skateboarding areas	30.5%	30.5%	35.6%	3.4%
Q15-20. Small neighborhood parks	21.1%	40.4%	33.6%	5.0%
Q15-21. Other	11.1%	0.0%	16.7%	72.2%

Q15-21. Other

<u>Q15-21. Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Walkable neighborhoods with raised-sidewalk pedestrian access	1	5.6 %
Waterfront	1	5.6 %
Auto repair area	1	5.6 %
Lake swimming area clear of weeds	1	5.6 %
PROPER BOAT LAUNCH	1	5.6 %
DRIVING RANGE GOLF	1	5.6 %
GOLF COURSE	1	5.6 %
Shoreline access just to enjoy, not for boating	1	5.6 %
Youth hangout	1	5.6 %
DEVELOP WATERFRONT LIKE KIRKLAND	1	5.6 %
LIBRARY	1	5.6 %
BEACH TO PLAY ON, THINK SEATTLE LAKE		
WA PARKS SEWARD	1	5.6 %
BEACH AREA	1	5.6 %
Waterfront Civic Club similar to Lake Forest Park	1	5.6 %
Boathouse/launch for Inglemoor Crew team that community could also use	1	5.6 %
Litter deterrent signage and more trash cans along popular pedestrian routes	1	5.6 %
Indoor play space	1	5.6 %
<u>RESTROOMS AT AREAS</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5.6 %</u>
Total	18	100.0 %

Q16. Which FOUR of the facilities from the list in Question 15 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q16. Top choice	Number	Percent
Art gallery/indoor theater	16	2.8 %
Community/recreation center	17	2.9 %
Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	32	5.5 %
Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	5	0.9 %
Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	114	19.7 %
Large community parks	32	5.5 %
Natural areas/reserves	59	10.2 %
Nature trails	53	9.2 %
Non-motorized watercraft launches	6	1.0 %
Off-leash dog parks	57	9.9 %
Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	20	3.5 %
Outdoor pickleball courts	3	0.5 %
Outdoor pools	7	1.2 %
Outdoor spray parks	2	0.3 %
Outdoor tennis courts	7	1.2 %
Paved walking/biking paths	48	8.3 %
Picnic shelters/areas	5	0.9 %
Playgrounds	14	2.4 %
Skateboarding areas	2	0.3 %
Small neighborhood parks	19	3.3 %
Other	7	1.2 %
None chosen	53	9.2 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q16. Which FOUR of the facilities from the list in Question 15 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q16. 2nd choice	Number	Percent
Art gallery/indoor theater	17	2.9 %
Community/recreation center	33	5.7 %
Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	32	5.5 %
Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	16	2.8 %
Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	49	8.5 %
Large community parks	24	4.2 %
Natural areas/reserves	44	7.6 %
Nature trails	86	14.9 %
Non-motorized watercraft launches	19	3.3 %
Off-leash dog parks	36	6.2 %
Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	14	2.4 %
Outdoor pickleball courts	7	1.2 %
Outdoor pools	11	1.9 %
Outdoor spray parks	13	2.2 %
Outdoor tennis courts	11	1.9 %
Paved walking/biking paths	52	9.0 %
Picnic shelters/areas	7	1.2 %
Playgrounds	16	2.8 %
Skateboarding areas	3	0.5 %
Small neighborhood parks	21	3.6 %
Other	5	0.9 %
None chosen	62	10.7 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q16. Which FOUR of the facilities from the list in Question 15 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q16. 3rd choice	Number	Percent
Art gallery/indoor theater	25	4.3 %
Community/recreation center	21	3.6 %
Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	38	6.6 %
Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	24	4.2 %
Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	30	5.2 %
Large community parks	32	5.5 %
Natural areas/reserves	38	6.6 %
Nature trails	55	9.5 %
Non-motorized watercraft launches	13	2.2 %
Off-leash dog parks	25	4.3 %
Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	22	3.8 %
Outdoor pickleball courts	5	0.9 %
Outdoor pools	13	2.2 %
Outdoor spray parks	17	2.9 %
Outdoor tennis courts	8	1.4 %
Paved walking/biking paths	73	12.6 %
Picnic shelters/areas	15	2.6 %
Playgrounds	16	2.8 %
Skateboarding areas	4	0.7 %
Small neighborhood parks	16	2.8 %
Other	4	0.7 %
None chosen	84	14.5 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q16. Which FOUR of the facilities from the list in Question 15 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q16. 4th choice	Number	Percent
Art gallery/indoor theater	21	3.6 %
Community/recreation center	28	4.8 %
Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	26	4.5 %
Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	12	2.1 %
Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	24	4.2 %
Large community parks	33	5.7 %
Natural areas/reserves	37	6.4 %
Nature trails	34	5.9 %
Non-motorized watercraft launches	19	3.3 %
Off-leash dog parks	22	3.8 %
Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	13	2.2 %
Outdoor pickleball courts	7	1.2 %
Outdoor pools	14	2.4 %
Outdoor spray parks	10	1.7 %
Outdoor tennis courts	14	2.4 %
Paved walking/biking paths	39	6.7 %
Picnic shelters/areas	16	2.8 %
Playgrounds	21	3.6 %
Skateboarding areas	7	1.2 %
Small neighborhood parks	17	2.9 %
Other	4	0.7 %
None chosen	160	27.7 %
Total	578	100.0 %

SUM OF THE TOP FOUR CHOICES

Q16. Which FOUR of the facilities from the list in Question 15 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household? (top 4)

Q16. Top choice	Number	Percent
Art gallery/indoor theater	79	13.7 %
Community/recreation center	99	17.1 %
Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	128	22.1 %
Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	57	9.9 %
Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	217	37.5 %
Large community parks	121	20.9 %
Natural areas/reserves	178	30.8 %
Nature trails	228	39.4 %
Non-motorized watercraft launches	57	9.9 %
Off-leash dog parks	140	24.2 %
Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball, etc.)	69	11.9 %
Outdoor pickleball courts	22	3.8 %
Outdoor pools	45	7.8 %
Outdoor spray parks	42	7.3 %
Outdoor tennis courts	40	6.9 %
Paved walking/biking paths	212	36.7 %
Picnic shelters/areas	43	7.4 %
Playgrounds	67	11.6 %
Skateboarding areas	16	2.8 %
Small neighborhood parks	73	12.6 %
Other	20	3.5 %
None chosen	53	9.2 %
Total	2006	

Q17. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "no opportunities" and 10 is "extensive opportunities," how would you rate the opportunity to attend community event(s) in the City of Kenmore?

(N=578)

	No opportu- nities	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Extensi- ve opportu- nities
Q17. How would you rate opportunit- y to attend communit- y event(s) in City of Kenmore	2.2%	3.7%	7.1%	5.7%	22.2%	14.5%	14.3%	17.3%	5.7%	7.5%

Q18. In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household attended any community event(s) in the City of Kenmore?

Q18. Have you attended any community event(s)? in City of Kenmore in past 12 months	Number	Percent
Yes	307	53.1 %
No	271	46.9 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q18a. Which of the following community event(s) did you attend?

Q18a. What community event(s) did you attend	Number	Percent
Arts of Kenmore Gallery Receptions at Kenmore City Hall	39	12.7 %
Halloween at the Hall	21	6.8 %
Jack V. Crawford Day	7	2.3 %
Kenmore Fourth of July Fireworks	180	58.6 %
Kenmore Play Day	38	12.4 %
Kenmore Summer Concert Series	174	56.7 %
Lunchtime Food Truck Fridays	45	14.7 %
Movies at the Square	64	20.8 %
National Night Out	28	9.1 %
Seasonal Nature Walks in Parks	44	14.3 %
Tree Lighting Festival & Holiday Market	93	30.3 %
Why I Love Kenmore Summer Party	56	18.2 %
<u>Other</u>	25	8.1 %
Total	814	

Q18a-13. Other

Q18a-13. Other	Number	Percent
City council meeting	2	8.0 %
20-year Kenmore birthday	1	4.0 %
Concerts at St Edwards	1	4.0 %
Art show	1	4.0 %
Slough races	1	4.0 %
Meetings	1	4.0 %
HYDROPLANE IN SLEW	1	4.0 %
KAYAK RACING	1	4.0 %
CHURCH CRAFTS FAIR-KENMORE	1	4.0 %
Hangar Events	1	4.0 %
Summer reading at the Hangar	1	4.0 %
HOLIDAY WINE TASTING AT AQUA CLUB	1	4.0 %
Station 51 open house	1	4.0 %
Arts of Kenmore Art Show	1	4.0 %
Arts of Kenmore Art Show at Bastyr	1	4.0 %
Memorial service at the hanger	1	4.0 %
Christmas ships	1	4.0 %
BRT meeting with Metro	1	4.0 %
Breakfast Fire Hall	1	4.0 %
ART SHOW AT BOASTY AREA	1	4.0 %
Fishing at Log Boom Park	1	4.0 %
Special Olympics	1	4.0 %
Kids to Parks Day at St Edwards	1	4.0 %
COMMUNITY INFORMATION AND MEETINGS	1	4.0 %
Total	25	100.0 %

Q19. Program/Activity Needs. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your HOUSEHOLD has a need for each type of program or activity listed below.

(N=578)

	Yes	No
Q19-1. Adult fitness & wellness programs	53.5%	46.5%
Q19-2. Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	30.4%	69.6%
Q19-3. Adult rowing programs	20.9%	79.1%
Q19-4. Adult sports programs	29.2%	70.8%
Q19-5. Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	24.2%	75.8%
Q19-6. Before & after school programs	24.0%	76.0%
Q19-7. Community event programs	41.3%	58.7%
Q19-8. Community garden programs	27.5%	72.5%
Q19-9. Cultural event programs	36.5%	63.5%
Q19-10. Gymnastics & tumbling programs	12.8%	87.2%
Q19-11. Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	12.1%	87.9%
Q19-12. Martial arts programs	13.1%	86.9%
Q19-13. Nature/environmental education programs	36.0%	64.0%
Q19-14. Park stewardship/volunteering programs	33.9%	66.1%
Q19-15. Preschool programs/early childhood	20.1%	79.9%
Q19-16. Programs for adults 50+	31.7%	68.3%
Q19-17. Programs for people with disabilities	16.1%	83.9%
Q19-18. Tennis lessons & leagues	17.8%	82.2%

Q19. Program/Activity Needs. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your HOUSEHOLD has a need for each type of program or activity listed below.

	Yes	No
Q19-19. Water fitness programs	30.4%	69.6%
Q19-20. Youth fitness & wellness classes	23.0%	77.0%
Q19-21. Youth Learn to Swim programs	27.5%	72.5%
Q19-22. Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	19.7%	80.3%
Q19-23. Youth rowing programs	15.6%	84.4%
Q19-24. Youth sports programs	27.2%	72.8%
Q19-25. Youth summer camps	28.4%	71.6%
Q19-26. Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	21.8%	78.2%
Q19-27. Other	1.7%	98.3%

Q19. If "YES," please rate how well your needs are being met in the City of Kenmore.

(N=506)

	Fully met	Mostly met	Partly met	Not met
Q19-1. Adult fitness & wellness programs	4.2%	8.3%	34.8%	52.7%
Q19-2. Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	2.7%	4.1%	24.5%	68.7%
Q19-3. Adult rowing programs	7.1%	12.2%	25.5%	55.1%
Q19-4. Adult sports programs	3.4%	8.3%	32.4%	55.9%
Q19-5. Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	2.5%	5.9%	26.3%	65.3%
Q19-6. Before & after school programs	7.6%	17.6%	41.2%	33.6%
Q19-7. Community event programs	6.3%	35.3%	43.5%	15.0%
Q19-8. Community garden programs	4.4%	13.2%	28.7%	53.7%
Q19-9. Cultural event programs	3.3%	14.8%	52.7%	29.1%
Q19-10. Gymnastics & tumbling programs	0.0%	7.9%	15.9%	76.2%
Q19-11. Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	3.6%	7.3%	38.2%	50.9%
Q19-12. Martial arts programs	4.5%	10.6%	25.8%	59.1%
Q19-13. Nature/environmental education programs	2.8%	12.3%	50.8%	34.1%
Q19-14. Park stewardship/volunteering programs	6.7%	17.0%	41.8%	34.5%
Q19-15. Preschool programs/early childhood	7.1%	14.3%	38.8%	39.8%
Q19-16. Programs for adults 50+	3.8%	8.9%	47.1%	40.1%
Q19-17. Programs for people with disabilities	4.2%	11.3%	29.6%	54.9%
Q19-18. Tennis lessons & leagues	2.2%	6.6%	20.9%	70.3%
Q19-19. Water fitness programs	2.7%	4.7%	16.0%	76.7%

Q19. If "YES," please rate how well your needs are being met in the City of Kenmore.

	Fully met	Mostly met	Partly met	Not met
Q19-20. Youth fitness & wellness classes	2.6%	8.7%	31.3%	57.4%
Q19-21. Youth Learn to Swim programs	2.2%	5.9%	24.3%	67.6%
Q19-22. Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	3.1%	4.1%	25.8%	67.0%
Q19-23. Youth rowing programs	5.6%	9.7%	37.5%	47.2%
Q19-24. Youth sports programs	3.8%	17.3%	41.4%	37.6%
Q19-25. Youth summer camps	2.9%	15.0%	37.9%	44.3%
Q19-26. Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	2.9%	8.6%	28.6%	60.0%
Q19-27. Other	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	75.0%

Q19-27. Other

<u>Q19-27. Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Adult Yoga	1	10.0 %
Game nights, cards	1	10.0 %
Language classes	1	10.0 %
Pickleball lessons and leagues	1	10.0 %
Foreign languages classes	1	10.0 %
Tai Chi at Moorland Park	1	10.0 %
WALKING PATHS/TRAILS	1	10.0 %
Adult learn to swim programs	1	10.0 %
None of the above, needs already met elsewhere	1	10.0 %
<u>COMMUNITY SAILING PROGRAM</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10.0 %</u>
Total	10	100.0 %

Q20. Which FOUR of the programs or activities from the list in Question 19 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q20. Top choice	Number	Percent
Adult fitness & wellness programs	103	17.8 %
Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	16	2.8 %
Adult rowing programs	8	1.4 %
Adult sports programs	19	3.3 %
Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	9	1.6 %
Before & after school programs	23	4.0 %
Community event programs	33	5.7 %
Community garden programs	17	2.9 %
Cultural event programs	17	2.9 %
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	3	0.5 %
Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	3	0.5 %
Martial arts programs	4	0.7 %
Nature/environmental education programs	26	4.5 %
Park stewardship/volunteering programs	12	2.1 %
Preschool programs/early childhood	19	3.3 %
Programs for adults 50+	16	2.8 %
Programs for people with disabilities	9	1.6 %
Tennis lessons & leagues	9	1.6 %
Water fitness programs	25	4.3 %
Youth fitness & wellness classes	3	0.5 %
Youth Learn to Swim programs	28	4.8 %
Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	5	0.9 %
Youth rowing programs	3	0.5 %
Youth sports programs	20	3.5 %
Youth summer camps	9	1.6 %
Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	5	0.9 %
Other	2	0.3 %
None chosen	132	22.8 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q20. Which FOUR of the programs or activities from the list in Question 19 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q20. 2nd choice	Number	Percent
Adult fitness & wellness programs	43	7.4 %
Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	29	5.0 %
Adult rowing programs	16	2.8 %
Adult sports programs	21	3.6 %
Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	11	1.9 %
Before & after school programs	9	1.6 %
Community event programs	25	4.3 %
Community garden programs	26	4.5 %
Cultural event programs	20	3.5 %
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	6	1.0 %
Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	2	0.3 %
Martial arts programs	10	1.7 %
Nature/environmental education programs	27	4.7 %
Park stewardship/volunteering programs	20	3.5 %
Preschool programs/early childhood	8	1.4 %
Programs for adults 50+	27	4.7 %
Programs for people with disabilities	4	0.7 %
Tennis lessons & leagues	6	1.0 %
Water fitness programs	22	3.8 %
Youth fitness & wellness classes	5	0.9 %
Youth Learn to Swim programs	26	4.5 %
Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	6	1.0 %
Youth rowing programs	4	0.7 %
Youth sports programs	16	2.8 %
Youth summer camps	20	3.5 %
Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	7	1.2 %
Other	2	0.3 %
None chosen	160	27.7 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q20. Which FOUR of the programs or activities from the list in Question 19 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q20. 3rd choice	Number	Percent
Adult fitness & wellness programs	25	4.3 %
Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	19	3.3 %
Adult rowing programs	9	1.6 %
Adult sports programs	20	3.5 %
Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	18	3.1 %
Before & after school programs	5	0.9 %
Community event programs	27	4.7 %
Community garden programs	11	1.9 %
Cultural event programs	22	3.8 %
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	5	0.9 %
Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	2	0.3 %
Martial arts programs	6	1.0 %
Nature/environmental education programs	22	3.8 %
Park stewardship/volunteering programs	20	3.5 %
Preschool programs/early childhood	13	2.2 %
Programs for adults 50+	24	4.2 %
Programs for people with disabilities	5	0.9 %
Tennis lessons & leagues	12	2.1 %
Water fitness programs	12	2.1 %
Youth fitness & wellness classes	5	0.9 %
Youth Learn to Swim programs	22	3.8 %
Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	5	0.9 %
Youth rowing programs	5	0.9 %
Youth sports programs	18	3.1 %
Youth summer camps	24	4.2 %
Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	11	1.9 %
None chosen	211	36.5 %
Total	578	100.0 %

Q20. Which FOUR of the programs or activities from the list in Question 19 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household?

Q20. 4th choice	Number	Percent
Adult fitness & wellness programs	27	4.7 %
Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	18	3.1 %
Adult rowing programs	6	1.0 %
Adult sports programs	15	2.6 %
Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	14	2.4 %
Before & after school programs	9	1.6 %
Community event programs	16	2.8 %
Community garden programs	19	3.3 %
Cultural event programs	20	3.5 %
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	3	0.5 %
Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	3	0.5 %
Martial arts programs	2	0.3 %
Nature/environmental education programs	25	4.3 %
Park stewardship/volunteering programs	14	2.4 %
Preschool programs/early childhood	8	1.4 %
Programs for adults 50+	18	3.1 %
Programs for people with disabilities	6	1.0 %
Tennis lessons & leagues	7	1.2 %
Water fitness programs	14	2.4 %
Youth fitness & wellness classes	8	1.4 %
Youth Learn to Swim programs	12	2.1 %
Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	8	1.4 %
Youth rowing programs	2	0.3 %
Youth sports programs	9	1.6 %
Youth summer camps	15	2.6 %
Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	17	2.9 %
Other	2	0.3 %
None chosen	261	45.2 %
Total	578	100.0 %

SUM OF THE TOP FOUR CHOICES

Q20. Which FOUR of the programs or activities from the list in Question 19 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household? (top 4)

Q20. Top choice	Number	Percent
Adult fitness & wellness programs	198	34.3 %
Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	82	14.2 %
Adult rowing programs	39	6.7 %
Adult sports programs	75	13.0 %
Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	52	9.0 %
Before & after school programs	46	8.0 %
Community event programs	101	17.5 %
Community garden programs	73	12.6 %
Cultural event programs	79	13.7 %
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	17	2.9 %
Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	10	1.7 %
Martial arts programs	22	3.8 %
Nature/environmental education programs	100	17.3 %
Park stewardship/volunteering programs	66	11.4 %
Preschool programs/early childhood	48	8.3 %
Programs for adults 50+	85	14.7 %
Programs for people with disabilities	24	4.2 %
Tennis lessons & leagues	34	5.9 %
Water fitness programs	73	12.6 %
Youth fitness & wellness classes	21	3.6 %
Youth Learn to Swim programs	88	15.2 %
Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	24	4.2 %
Youth rowing programs	14	2.4 %
Youth sports programs	63	10.9 %
Youth summer camps	68	11.8 %
Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	40	6.9 %
Other	6	1.0 %
<u>None chosen</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>22.8 %</u>
Total	1680	

Q21. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the overall value your household receives from the City of Kenmore for parks, recreation and community events.

Q21. Your level of satisfaction with overall value your household receives from City of Kenmore for parks, recreation & community events	Number	Percent
Very satisfied	100	17.3 %
Somewhat satisfied	216	37.4 %
Neutral	154	26.6 %
Somewhat dissatisfied	46	8.0 %
Very dissatisfied	19	3.3 %
Don't know	43	7.4 %
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "DON'T KNOW"

Q21. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the overall value your household receives from the City of Kenmore for parks, recreation and community events. (without "don't know")

Q21. Your level of satisfaction with overall value your household receives from City of Kenmore for parks, recreation & community events	Number	Percent
Very satisfied	100	18.7 %
Somewhat satisfied	216	40.4 %
Neutral	154	28.8 %
Somewhat dissatisfied	46	8.6 %
Very dissatisfied	19	3.6 %
Total	535	100.0 %

Q22. Counting yourself, how many people in your household are...

	Mean	Sum
number	2.8	1618
Under 5 years	0.2	126
5-9 years	0.2	98
10-14 years	0.2	105
15-19 years	0.2	87
20-24 years	0.1	69
25-34 years	0.3	162
35-44 years	0.4	258
45-54 years	0.4	206
55-64 years	0.4	244
65-74 years	0.3	192
75-84 years	0.1	60
85+ years	0.0	11

Q23. What is your age?

<u>Q23. Your age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
18-34	100	17.3 %
35-44	119	20.6 %
45-54	112	19.4 %
55-64	126	21.8 %
65+	104	18.0 %
Not provided	17	2.9 %
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q23. What is your age? (without "not provided")**

<u>Q23. Your age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
18-34	100	17.8 %
35-44	119	21.2 %
45-54	112	20.0 %
55-64	126	22.5 %
65+	104	18.5 %
Total	561	100.0 %

Q24. How many years have you lived in the City of Kenmore?

Q24. How many years have you lived in City of?

<u>Kenmore</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-5	174	30.1 %
6-10	84	14.5 %
11-15	70	12.1 %
16-20	67	11.6 %
21-30	76	13.1 %
31+	86	14.9 %
<u>Not provided</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>3.6 %</u>
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q24. How many years have you lived in the City of Kenmore? (without "not provided")**

Q24. How many years have you lived in City of

<u>Kenmore</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-5	174	31.2 %
6-10	84	15.1 %
11-15	70	12.6 %
16-20	67	12.0 %
21-30	76	13.6 %
31+	86	15.4 %
Total	557	100.0 %

Q25. Your gender:

<u>Q25. Your gender</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	288	49.8 %
Female	278	48.1 %
Other/non-binary	5	0.9 %
<u>Not provided</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.2 %</u>
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q25. Your gender: (without "not provided")**

<u>Q25. Your gender</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	288	50.4 %
Female	278	48.7 %
Other/non-binary	5	0.9 %
Total	571	100.0 %

Q26. Are you of Hispanic or Latino ancestry?

<u>Q26. Are you of Hispanic or Latino ancestry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	43	7.4 %
No	528	91.3 %
<u>Not provided</u>	7	1.2 %
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q26. Are you of Hispanic or Latino ancestry? (without "not provided")**

<u>Q26. Are you of Hispanic or Latino ancestry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	43	7.5 %
No	528	92.5 %
Total	571	100.0 %

Q27. Which of the following best describes your race/ethnicity?

<u>Q27. Your race/ethnicity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
African American/Black	8	1.4 %
Asian	62	10.7 %
Native American/Alaska Native	8	1.4 %
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	6	1.0 %
White/Caucasian	463	80.1 %
<u>Other</u>	10	1.7 %
Total	557	

Q27-6. Other

<u>Q27-6. Other</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mixed	3	30.0 %
Middle Eastern	2	20.0 %
Hispanic	1	10.0 %
European, Italian, Irish	1	10.0 %
Latino	1	10.0 %
Brazilian	1	10.0 %
<u>Puerto Rican</u>	1	10.0 %
Total	10	100.0 %

Q28. Is English your first language?

<u>Q28. Is English your first language</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	512	88.6 %
No	57	9.9 %
<u>Not provided</u>	9	1.6 %
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q28. Is English your first language? (without "not provided")**

<u>Q28. Is English your first language</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	512	90.0 %
No	57	10.0 %
Total	569	100.0 %

Q29. What is your primary language spoken in your home?

Q29. What is primary language spoken in your home	Number	Percent
English	520	90.0 %
Spanish	5	0.9 %
Mandarin/Cantonese	16	2.8 %
Vietnamese	3	0.5 %
Korean	1	0.2 %
Tagalog	2	0.3 %
Other	16	2.8 %
<u>Not provided</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2.6 %</u>
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q29. What is your primary language spoken in your home? (without "not provided")**

Q29. What is primary language spoken in your home	Number	Percent
English	520	92.4 %
Spanish	5	0.9 %
Mandarin/Cantonese	16	2.8 %
Vietnamese	3	0.5 %
Korean	1	0.2 %
Tagalog	2	0.4 %
<u>Other</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2.8 %</u>
Total	563	100.0 %

Q29-8. Other

Q29. Other	Number	Percent
Portuguese	2	12.5 %
Russian	2	12.5 %
German	2	12.5 %
Japanese	1	6.3 %
Assamese	1	6.3 %
Serbian	1	6.3 %
Romanian	1	6.3 %
FARSI	1	6.3 %
Tamil	1	6.3 %
TBLUGU	1	6.3 %
BULGARIAN	1	6.3 %
INDONESIAN	1	6.3 %
<u>Malayalam</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6.3 %</u>
Total	16	100.0 %

Q30. What is your total annual household income?

Q30. What is your total annual household income	Number	Percent
Under \$25K	16	2.8 %
\$25K to \$49,999	35	6.1 %
\$50K to \$74,999	69	11.9 %
\$75K to \$99,999	63	10.9 %
\$100K to \$149,999	115	19.9 %
\$150K+	187	32.4 %
Not provided	93	16.1 %
Total	578	100.0 %

WITHOUT "NOT PROVIDED"**Q30. What is your total annual household income? (without "not provided")**

Q30. What is your total annual household income	Number	Percent
Under \$25K	16	3.3 %
\$25K to \$49,999	35	7.2 %
\$50K to \$74,999	69	14.2 %
\$75K to \$99,999	63	13.0 %
\$100K to \$149,999	115	23.7 %
\$150K+	187	38.6 %
Total	485	100.0 %

Section 5

Survey Instrument

January 2019

Dear Kenmore Resident,

The City of Kenmore is beginning to update its Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan, a long-range planning document updated every five to seven years. We are conducting a survey to objectively assess leisure and recreation needs in our community as part of our PROS Plan update. We need your input on this survey to help us plan for the future parks and recreation needs of the community.

We realize this survey will take about 10-15 minutes to complete, but every question is important. The time you invest now will influence dozens of decisions that will be made about the future of the City's parks and recreation programs and facilities.

If possible, please have the youngest adult (age 18 or older) in your household complete the survey.

Please return your survey during the next week. You may return your completed survey in the postage-paid envelope that has been provided or by e-mailing a scanned copy to Ryan.Murray@etcinstitute.com. If you prefer, you may also complete the survey on-line by going to www.KenmoreParkSurvey.org. Your individual responses will remain confidential.

If you have any questions, please contact Parks Project Manager, Maureen Colaizzi at mcolaizzi@kenmorewa.gov or (425) 398-8900.

Thank you for your support of this important initiative.

Sincerely,

Rob Karlinsey
City Manager
City of Kenmore

La Ciudad de Kenmore esta pidiendo su opinion sobre servicios recreos. Si usted prefiere hacer la encuesta en espanol, por favor llame gratis al (844) 811-0411. Sus respuestas individuales seran mantenidas de forma confidencial. Necesitamos recibir sus respuestas en los proximos dias. Muchas gracias.



The City of Kenmore would like your input to help determine parks and recreation priorities for our community. This survey will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. When you are finished, please return your survey in the enclosed postage paid return-reply envelope. If you prefer, this survey may be completed online instead at this unique link www.KenmoreParkSurvey.org that only can be used once by you. Your responses will remain completely confidential. We greatly appreciate your time.

La Ciudad de Kenmore esta pidiendo su opinion sobre servicios recreos. Si usted prefiere hacer la encuesta en espanol, por favor llame gratis al (844) 811-0411. Sus respuestas individuales seran mantenidas de forma confidencial. Muchas gracias.

1. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the City of Kenmore parks or recreation facilities that you are aware of.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ (01) City Hall Park/Jack Crawford Skate Park | ☐ (07) Squire's Landing Park |
| ☐ (02) Linwood Park | ☐ (08) Tolt Pipeline Trail |
| ☐ (03) Log Boom Park | ☐ (09) Town Square/Hangar Building |
| ☐ (04) Moorlands Park | ☐ (10) Twin Springs Park |
| ☐ (05) Northshore Summit Park | ☐ (11) Wallace Swamp Creek Park |
| ☐ (06) Rhododendron Park | ☐ (12) Other: _____ |

2. In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household visited any of the City of Kenmore park and recreation facilities listed in Question 1?

- ☐ (1) Yes [Answer Q2a.] ☐ (2) No [Skip to Q3.]

2a. Overall, how would you rate the physical condition of ALL the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities you have visited?

- ☐ (1) Excellent ☐ (2) Good ☐ (3) Fair ☐ (4) Poor

3. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the City of Kenmore parks or recreation facilities you visit regularly.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ (01) City Hall Park/Jack Crawford Skate Park | ☐ (07) Squire's Landing Park |
| ☐ (02) Linwood Park | ☐ (08) Tolt Pipeline Trail |
| ☐ (03) Log Boom Park | ☐ (09) Town Square/Hangar Building |
| ☐ (04) Moorlands Park | ☐ (10) Twin Springs Park |
| ☐ (05) Northshore Summit Park | ☐ (11) Wallace Swamp Creek Park |
| ☐ (06) Rhododendron Park | ☐ (12) Other: _____ |

3a. How often do you visit the City of Kenmore park and recreation facilities you checked in Question 3?

- ☐ (1) Daily ☐ (2) Weekly ☐ (3) Monthly ☐ (4) Quarterly

3b. How do you access the City of Kenmore parks and recreation facilities you checked in Question 3?

- ☐ (1) Walk ☐ (2) Bike ☐ (3) Bus ☐ (4) Drive

4. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "Not at all satisfied" and 10 is "Extremely satisfied," how satisfied are you with the number of city-owned parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore?

Your rating: _____

5. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "Not at all satisfied" and 10 is "Extremely satisfied," how satisfied are you with the progress that the city is making in improving and investing in parks and recreation facilities in the City of Kenmore?

Your rating: _____

6. From the following list, please **CHECK ALL** the parks and recreation facilities operated by **OTHER** providers that you visit regularly in the City of Kenmore.

____(01) Aqua Club Swimming Pool	____(06) Kenmore Senior Center
____(02) Bastyr University Outdoor Recreation Facilities	____(07) School Athletic Fields
____(03) Burke Gilman Trail	____(08) School Playgrounds
____(04) Inglewood Golf Course	____(09) St. Edward State Park
____(05) Kenmore Community Club	____(10) Other: _____

7. From the following list, please check the **FOUR** park features found in public parks that are **MOST IMPORTANT** to you and your household.

____(01) Benches and Picnic Tables	____(05) Park Lighting	____(09) Signage
____(02) Bike Racks	____(06) Parking	____(10) Trash Receptacles and Removal
____(03) Drinking Fountains	____(07) Picnic Shelters	____(11) Walking Paths
____(04) Landscaping	____(08) Restrooms	____(12) Other: _____

8. Of the park features listed in Question 7, please choose the **THREE** park features you feel are **MOST IMPORTANT** to be added or improved in Kenmore? [Using the numbers in Question 7, please write in the numbers of the park features that are your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, choices, or circle "NONE."]

1st: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____ NONE

9. From the following list, please **CHECK ALL** the organizations that you and members of your household use for parks, recreation and cultural programs and facilities.

____(01) Aqua Club	____(14) Northshore School District
____(02) Arts of Kenmore	____(15) Northshore Senior Center
____(03) Boys and Girls Club	____(16) Private agencies and organizations
____(04) Cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Woodinville, Lake Forest Park	____(17) Private clubs (tennis, health and fitness)
____(05) City of Kenmore	____(18) Private schools
____(06) Inglewood Golf Club	____(19) Private youth sports leagues
____(07) Kenmore Community Club	____(20) State Parks
____(08) Kenmore Heritage Society Events	____(21) YMCA Facility
____(09) Kenmore Senior Center	____(22) YMCA Off-Site Summer Lunch Program
____(10) Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center (KWAC)	____(23) Other: _____
____(11) King County Parks	
____(12) Non-profit organizations	
____(13) Northshore Performing Arts Center	

10. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "No opportunities" and 10 is "Extensive opportunities," how would you rate the recreational opportunities in the City of Kenmore?

Your rating: _____

11. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "Lowest quality" and 10 is "Highest quality," how would you rate the quality of recreation programs or classes in the City of Kenmore?

Your rating: _____

12. How do you currently get information about recreational, cultural, and community event programs in the City of Kenmore?

- ☐ (01) Bothell-Kenmore Reporter newspaper ☐ (07) Local social media
☐ (02) City of Kenmore printed newsletter ☐ (08) Online search engine
☐ (03) City of Kenmore social media ☐ (09) Radio
☐ (04) City of Kenmore's electronic newsletter ☐ (10) Seattle Times
☐ (05) City of Kenmore's website(Kenmorewa.gov) ☐ (11) Other: _____
☐ (06) Friends and family/word of mouth

13. Listed below are a number of potential actions the City of Kenmore could take in the future to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities in Kenmore. Using a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 means "Very Supportive" and 1 means "Not Supportive," please indicate how supportive you and your household are of the City taking each of the following actions.

How supportive are you of having the City of Kenmore...		Very Supportive	Somewhat Supportive	Not Sure	Not Supportive
01.	Acquire shoreline for water/beach access	4	3	2	1
02.	Acquiring properties for developing new parks/recreation facilities	4	3	2	1
03.	Acquiring properties to preserve natural open space and wildlife habitat	4	3	2	1
04.	Develop a community garden	4	3	2	1
05.	Develop new sports courts (Tennis, Pickleball, Basketball)	4	3	2	1
06.	Develop a new indoor community recreation center with gymnasium, weight room, rental/meeting space, fitness/dance room	4	3	2	1
07.	Develop a new outdoor at grade water play area (Splash Pad/Spray Park)	4	3	2	1
08.	Develop a new regional indoor community aquatic center with features such as water slides, zero depth/walk in entry, lap lanes for exercise, spray fountains, etc.	4	3	2	1
09.	Develop an off-leash dog area	4	3	2	1
10.	Develop multipurpose paths/trails in parks	4	3	2	1
11.	Develop multipurpose trails connecting to parks	4	3	2	1
12.	Develop non-motorized water craft launches and rowing facilities	4	3	2	1
13.	Develop parks with play equipment and swings	4	3	2	1
14.	Develop skateboarding areas	4	3	2	1
15.	Upgrade existing neighborhood parks and playgrounds	4	3	2	1
16.	Upgrade natural areas	4	3	2	1
17.	Upgrade nature trails	4	3	2	1
18.	Upgrade or develop outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate Frisbee/ baseball/softball, etc.)	4	3	2	1
19.	Other: _____	4	3	2	1

14. Which THREE of the actions from the list in Question 13 are MOST IMPORTANT to you and members of your household? [Using the numbers in Question 13, please write in the numbers of the park features that are your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, choices, or circle "NONE."]

1st: ____ 2nd: ____ 3rd: ____ NONE

- 15. Facility Needs. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your household has a need for each type of facility listed below by circling YES or NO to the right of each type of facility. If YES, please answer the questions to the right of the facility regarding "How well are your needs being met in the City of Kenmore?."**

Type of Facility	Have a Need for this Facility in Kenmore?		How well are your needs met in Kenmore?			
	Yes	No	Fully Met	Mostly Met	Partly Met	Not Met
01. Art gallery/indoor theater	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
02. Community/Recreation Center	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
03. Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
04. Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
05. Indoor swimming pool/aquatic center	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
06. Large community parks	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
07. Natural areas/reserves	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
08. Nature trails	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
09. Non-motorized watercraft launches	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
10. Off-leash dog parks	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
11. Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate Frisbee/ baseball/softball, etc.)	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
12. Outdoor pickleball courts	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
13. Outdoor pools	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
14. Outdoor spray parks	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
15. Outdoor tennis courts	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
16. Paved walking/biking paths	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
17. Picnic shelters/areas	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
18. Playgrounds	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
19. Skateboarding areas	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
20. Small neighborhood parks	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
21. Other: _____	Yes	No	4	3	2	1

- 16. Which FOUR of the facilities from the list in Question 15 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household? [Using the numbers in Question 15, please write in the numbers of the facilities that are your 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th choices, or circle "NONE."]**

1st: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____ 4th: _____ NONE

- 17. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "No opportunities" and 10 is "Extensive opportunities," how would you rate the opportunity to attend community event(s) in the City of Kenmore?**

Your rating: _____

- 18. In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household attended any community event(s) in the City of Kenmore?**

____(1) Yes [Answer Question 18a.] ____ (2) No [Go to Question 19.]

18a. Which of the following community event(s) did you attend?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ____(01) Arts of Kenmore Gallery | ____(07) Lunchtime Food Truck Fridays |
| ____(02) Halloween at the Hall | ____(08) Movies at the Square |
| ____(03) Jack V. Crawford Day | ____(09) National Night Out |
| ____(04) Kenmore Fourth of July Fireworks | ____(10) Seasonal Nature Walks in Parks |
| ____(05) Kenmore Play Day | ____(11) Tree Lighting Festival and Holiday Market |
| ____(06) Kenmore Summer Concert Series | ____(12) Why I Love Kenmore Summer Party |
| | ____(13) Other: _____ |

- 19. Program/Activity Needs. Please indicate if YOU or any member of your HOUSEHOLD has a need for each type of program or activity listed below by circling YES or NO to the right of each type of program or activity. If YES, please answer the questions to the right of the program or activity regarding "How well are your needs being met in the City of Kenmore?."**

Type of Program/Activity	Have a Need for this Program in Kenmore?		How well are your needs met in Kenmore?			
	Yes	No	Fully Met	Mostly Met	Partly Met	Not Met
01. Adult fitness and wellness programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
02. Adult painting, arts, sculpturing classes	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
03. Adult rowing programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
04. Adult sports programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
05. Adult theatre, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
06. Before and after school programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
07. Community event programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
08. Community garden programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
09. Cultural event programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
10. Gymnastics and tumbling programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
11. Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
12. Martial arts programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
13. Nature/environmental education programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
14. Park stewardship/volunteering programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
15. Preschool programs/early childhood	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
16. Programs for adults 50 and over	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
17. Programs for people with disabilities	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
18. Tennis lessons and leagues	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
19. Water fitness programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
20. Youth fitness and wellness classes	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
21. Youth Learn to Swim programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
22. Youth painting, arts, sculpturing classes	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
23. Youth rowing programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
24. Youth sports programs	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
25. Youth summer camps	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
26. Youth theatre, dance, singing, musical instruments classes	Yes	No	4	3	2	1
27. Other: _____	Yes	No	4	3	2	1

- 20. Which FOUR of the programs or activities from the list in Question 19 are MOST IMPORTANT to your household? [Using the numbers in Question 19, please write in the numbers of the programs or activities that are your 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th choices or circle "NONE."]**

1st: _____ 2nd: _____ 3rd: _____ 4th: _____ NONE

- 21. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the overall value your household receives from the City of Kenmore for parks, recreation and community events.**

____(1) Very satisfied ____ (3) Neutral ____ (5) Very dissatisfied
 ____ (2) Somewhat satisfied ____ (4) Somewhat dissatisfied ____ (9) Don't know

Demographics

22. Counting yourself, how many people in your household are...

Under 5 years: ____	15-19 years: ____	35-44 years: ____	65-74 years: ____
5-9 years: ____	20-24 years: ____	45-54 years: ____	75-84 years: ____
10-14 years: ____	25-34 years: ____	55-64 years: ____	85+ years: ____

23. What is your age? ____ years**24. How many years have you lived in the City of Kenmore?** ____ years**25. Your gender:** ____ (1) Male ____ (2) Female ____ (3) Other/Non-Binary**26. Are you of Hispanic or Latino Ancestry?** ____ (1) Yes ____ (2) No**27. Which of the following best describes your race/ethnicity? [Check all that apply.]**

____ (1) African American/Black	____ (4) Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian
____ (2) Asian	____ (5) White/Caucasian
____ (3) Native American/Alaska Native	____ (6) Other: _____

28. Is English your first language? ____ (1) Yes ____ (2) No**29. What is your primary language spoken in your home?**

____ (1) English	____ (4) Vietnamese	____ (7) Tagalog
____ (2) Spanish	____ (5) Amharic/Tigrinya	____ (8) Other: _____
____ (3) Mandarin/Cantonese	____ (6) Korean	

30. What is your total annual household income?

____ (1) Under \$25,000	____ (3) \$50,000 to \$74,999	____ (5) \$100,000 to \$149,999
____ (2) \$25,000 to \$49,999	____ (4) \$75,000 to \$99,999	____ (6) \$150,000 or more

This concludes the survey. Thank you for your time!

Please return your completed survey in the enclosed return-reply envelope addressed to:
ETC Institute, 725 W. Frontier Circle; Olathe, Kansas 66061

Your responses will remain completely confidential. The address information printed to the right will ONLY be used to help identify geographic areas with special interests.

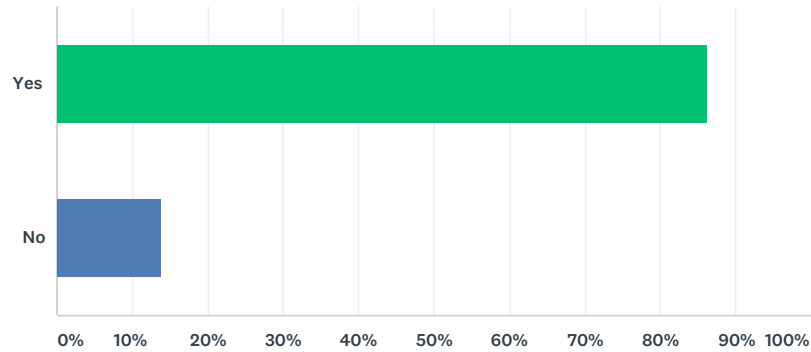
Sus respuestas serán completamente confidenciales. La información de la dirección impresa a la derecha se usará SOLAMENTE para ayudar a identificar áreas geográficas con intereses especiales.

Appendix C

SurveyMonkey

Q1 Are you a Kenmore resident?

Answered: 532 Skipped: 0

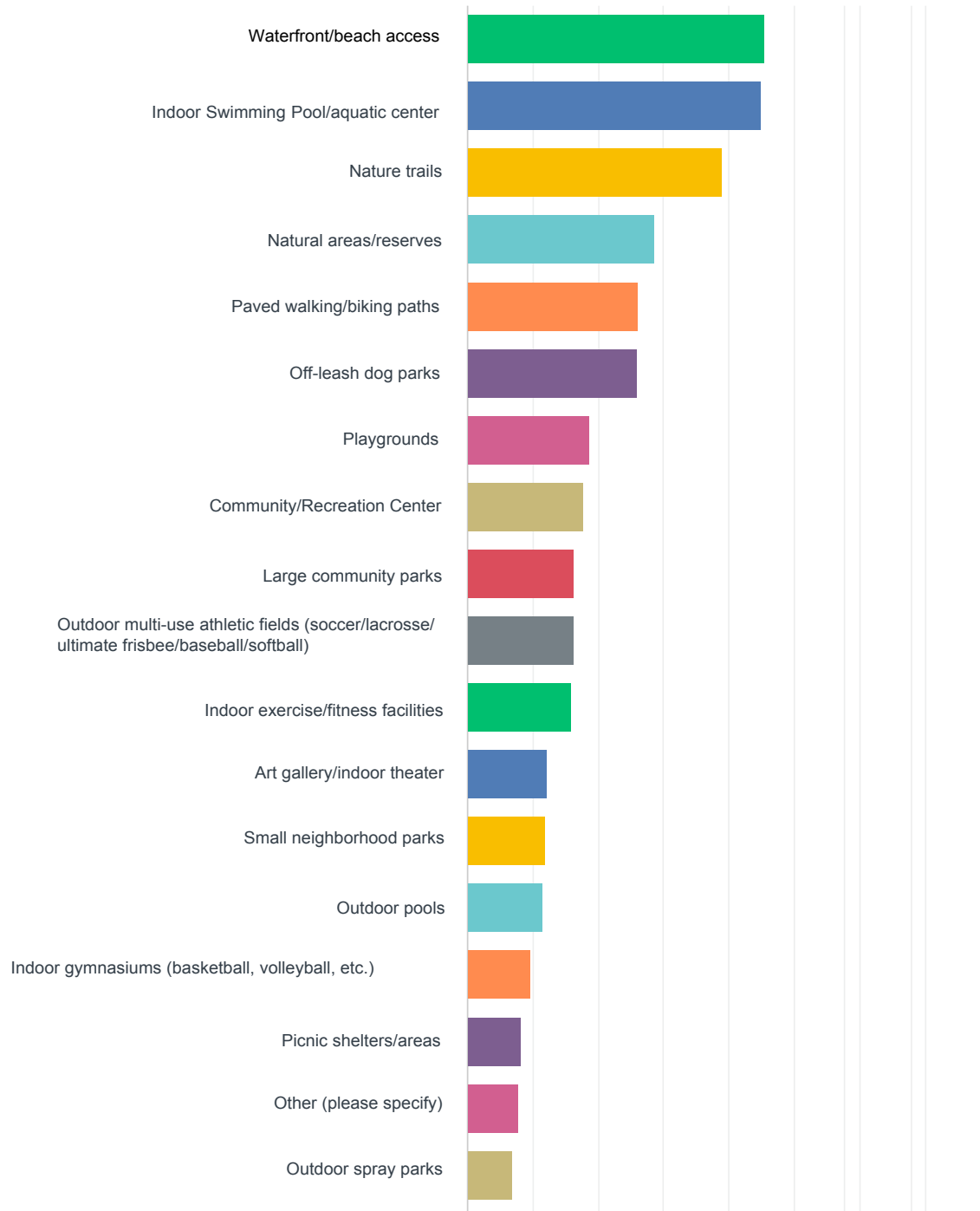


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		86.28%	459
No		13.72%	73
TOTAL			532

Survey responses of non-residents have been included in the following data summary. To exclude them would adjust results by less than 2%, a statistically-insignificant amount.

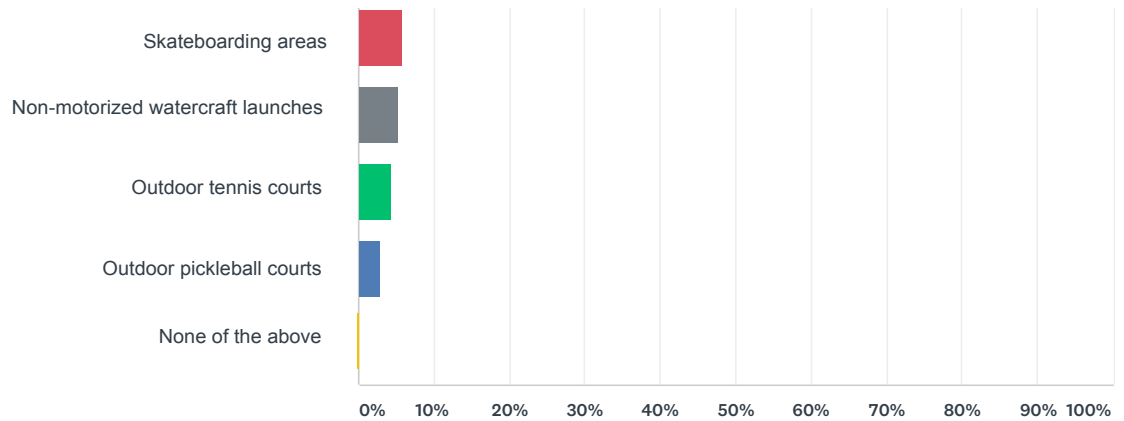
Q2 Please select up to four park and recreation facilities that you or any member of your household has a need for in Kenmore.

Answered: 532 Skipped: 0



Parks, Recreation and Open Space - Follow Up Survey

SurveyMonkey



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Waterfront/beach access	45.30%	241
Indoor Swimming Pool/aquatic center	44.92%	239
Nature trails	38.91%	207
Natural areas/reserves	28.57%	152
Paved walking/biking paths	26.13%	139
Off-leash dog parks	25.94%	138
Playgrounds	18.61%	99
Community/Recreation Center	17.86%	95
Large community parks	16.35%	87
Outdoor multi-use athletic fields (soccer/lacrosse/ultimate frisbee/baseball/softball)	16.35%	87
Indoor exercise/fitness facilities	15.98%	85
Art gallery/indoor theater	12.03%	64
Small neighborhood parks	11.84%	63
Outdoor pools	11.47%	61
Indoor gymnasiums (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	9.59%	51
Picnic shelters/areas	8.08%	43
Other (please specify)	7.71%	41
Outdoor spray parks	6.95%	37
Skateboarding areas	5.83%	31
Non-motorized watercraft launches	5.26%	28
Outdoor tennis courts	4.32%	23
Outdoor pickleball courts	3.01%	16
None of the above	0.38%	2

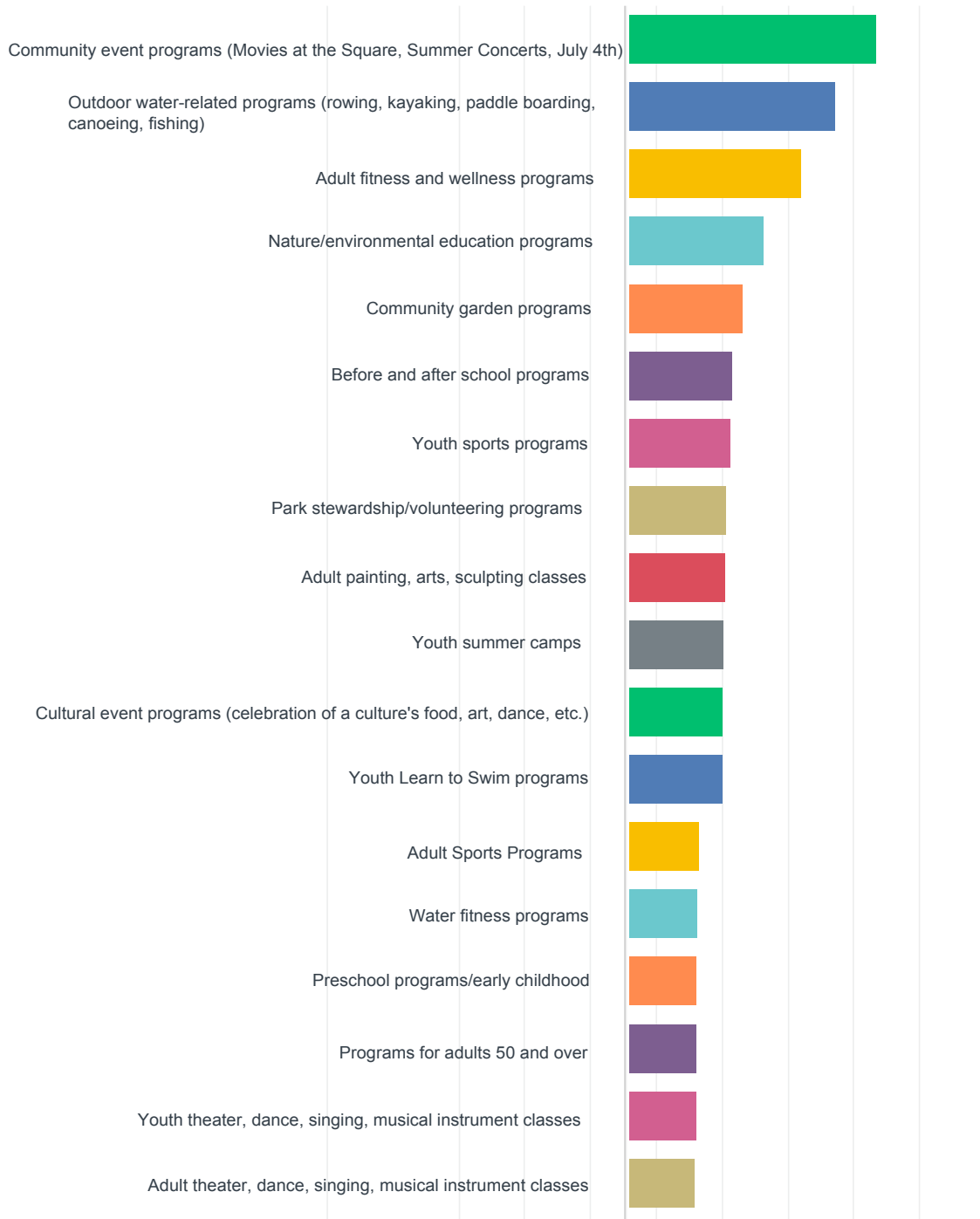
Parks, Recreation and Open Space - Follow Up Survey

SurveyMonkey

Total Respondents: 532

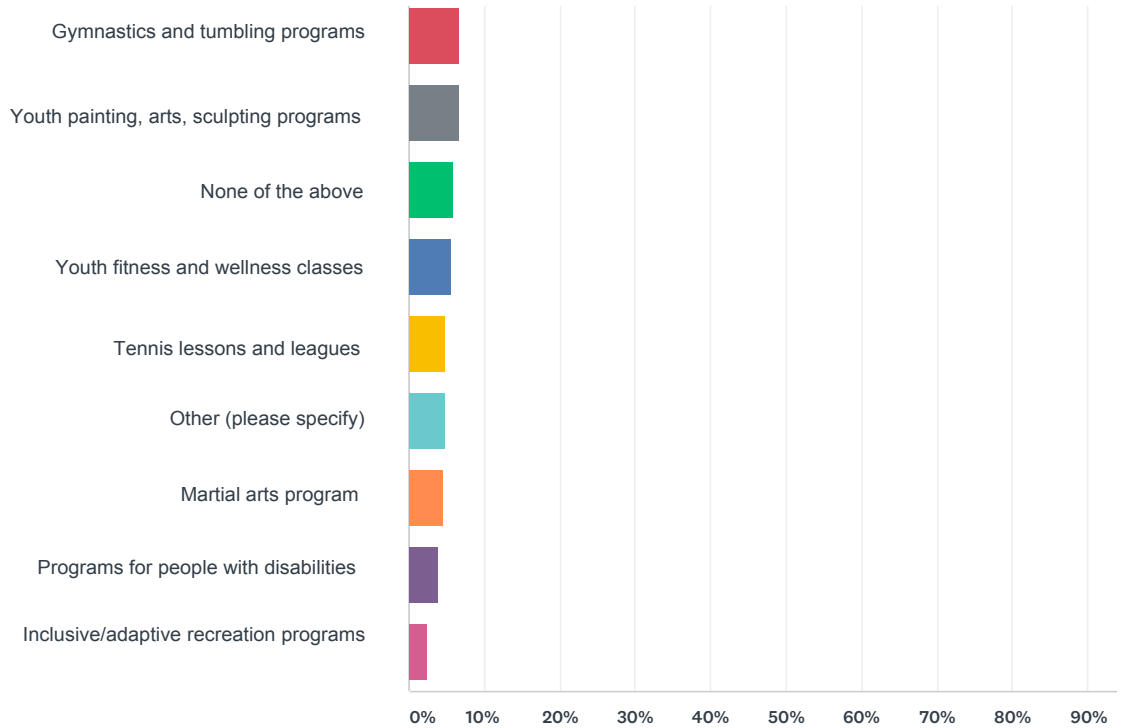
Q3 Please select up to four recreation programs that you or any member of your household has a need for in Kenmore.

Answered: 532 Skipped: 0



Parks, Recreation and Open Space - Follow Up Survey

SurveyMonkey



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community event programs (Movies at the Square, Summer Concerts, July 4th)	37.59%	200
Outdoor water-related programs (rowing, kayaking, paddle boarding, canoeing, fishing)	31.39%	167
Adult fitness and wellness programs	26.13%	139
Nature/environmental education programs	20.49%	109
Community garden programs	17.29%	92
Before and after school programs	15.79%	84
Youth sports programs	15.41%	82
Park stewardship/volunteering programs	14.85%	79
Adult painting, arts, sculpting classes	14.66%	78
Youth summer camps	14.47%	77
Cultural event programs (celebration of a culture's food, art, dance, etc.)	14.29%	76
Youth Learn to Swim programs	14.29%	76
Adult Sports Programs	10.71%	57
Water fitness programs	10.53%	56
Preschool programs/early childhood	10.15%	54
Programs for adults 50 and over	10.15%	54
Youth theater, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	10.15%	54

Parks, Recreation and Open Space - Follow Up Survey

SurveyMonkey

Adult theater, dance, singing, musical instrument classes	9.96%	53
Gymnastics and tumbling programs	6.77%	36
Youth painting, arts, sculpting programs	6.77%	36
None of the above	5.83%	31
Youth fitness and wellness classes	5.64%	30
Tennis lessons and leagues	4.89%	26
Other (please specify)	4.89%	26
Martial arts program	4.51%	24
Programs for people with disabilities	3.95%	21
Inclusive/adaptive recreation programs	2.44%	13
Total Respondents: 532		

Appendix D

Kenmore PROS Plan Open House - September 25th 2019



Summation of PROS Plan Open-House

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK, ARE WE MISSING ANYTHING ?

Approximately 50 people attended the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan Update Open House meeting on Wednesday, September 25th, 2019. Residents engaged with staff about their ideas for Kenmore's future park and recreation system, filled out a three question survey and submitted comments on the draft goals, recommendations, and implementation projects. Participants were asked to vote for their preferred recommendation.

Structure of Material Presented at PROS Open-House:

A total of 13 Boards were produced for viewing at the Open-House. They have been reproduced in this transcription of the event with comments made by the public included along with their votes.

- Board 1: PROS Plan Update Planning Process
- Board 2: Existing Park System
- Board 3: Walkability to Parks & Trails
- Board 4: Walkability to Parks & Trails Continued
- Board 5: Mission & Goals
- Board 6: Recommendation One
- Board 7: Recommendation Two
- Board 8: Recommendation Three
- Board 9: Recommendation Four
- Board 10: Recommendation Five
- Board 11: Implementation Projects
- Board 12: Implementation Projects Map
- Board 13: Implementation Projects Feedback Section



PROS PLAN UPDATE PLANNING PROCESS

Timeline



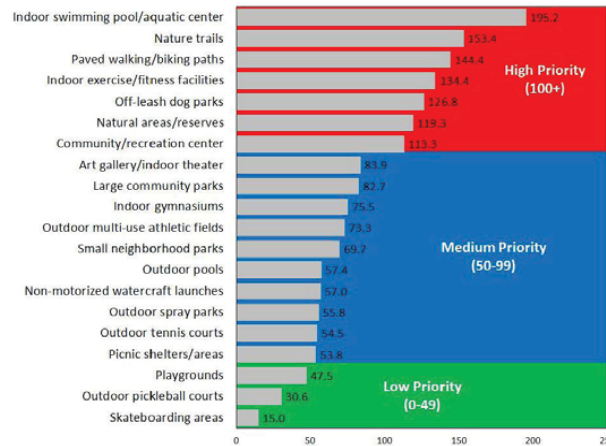
We want your feedback!

Review the presentation boards and let us know what you think. You can also take our 3 question follow-up survey at: kenmorewa.gov/prosplan.

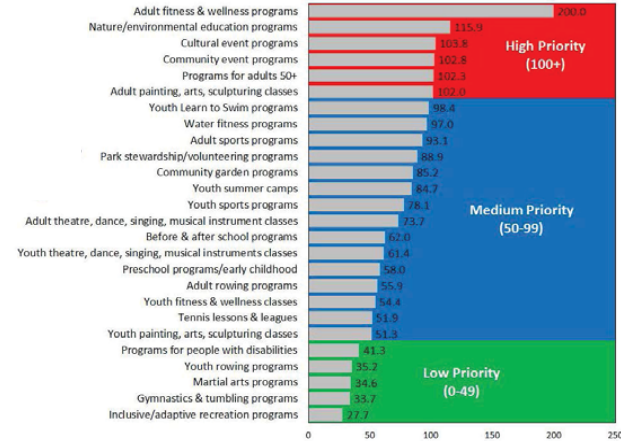
Community Engagement

A statistically valid survey was conducted to identify community priorities for recreation facilities and programs.

FACILITIES

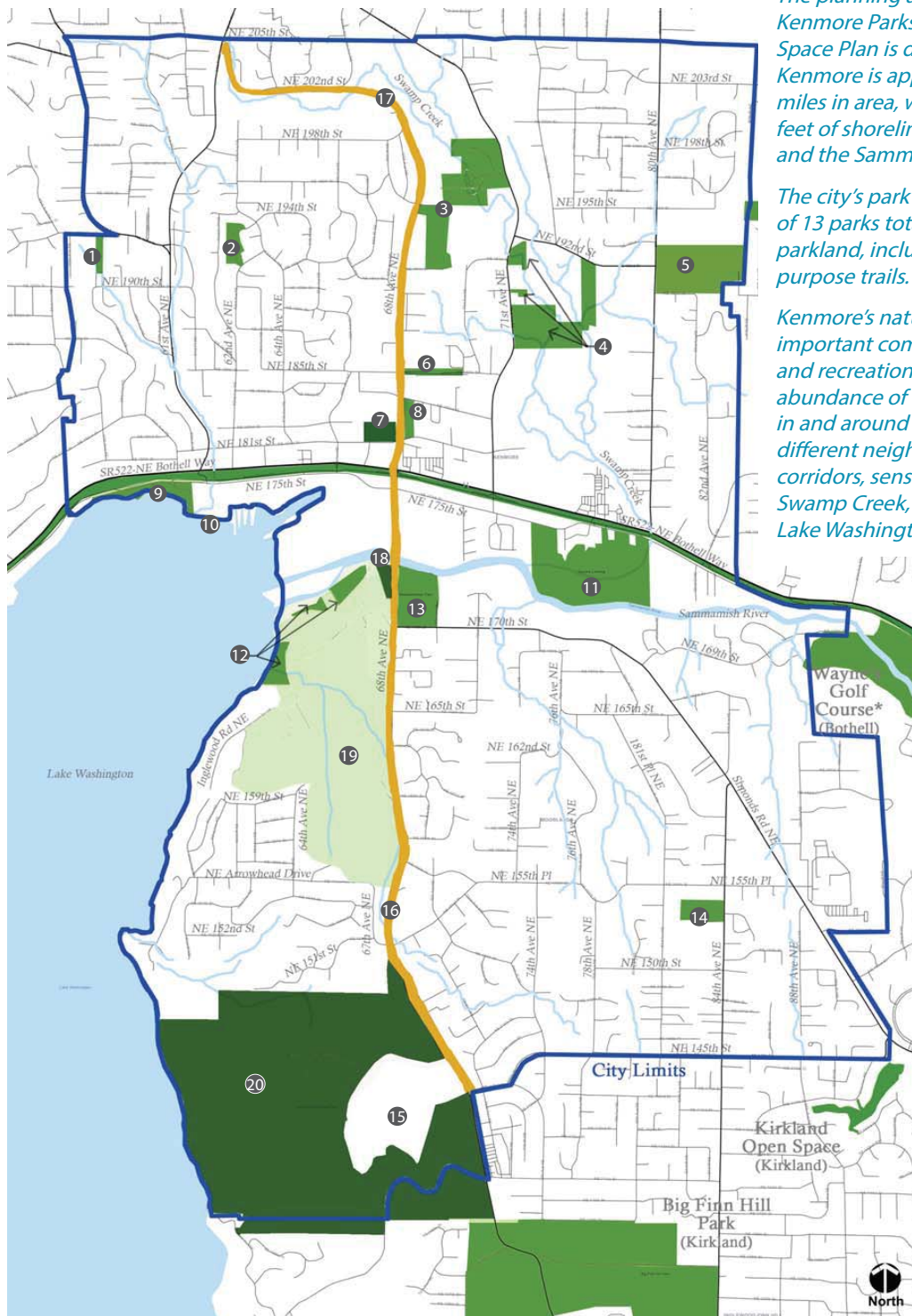


PROGRAMS



○ Place a dot on where you live or work...

EXISTING PARK SYSTEM



The planning area for the City of Kenmore Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is defined by the city limits. Kenmore is approximately 6.15 square miles in area, with roughly 39,000 lineal feet of shoreline along Lake Washington and the Sammamish River.

The city's park system currently consists of 13 parks totaling over 146 acres of parkland, including 3.8 miles of multi-purpose trails.

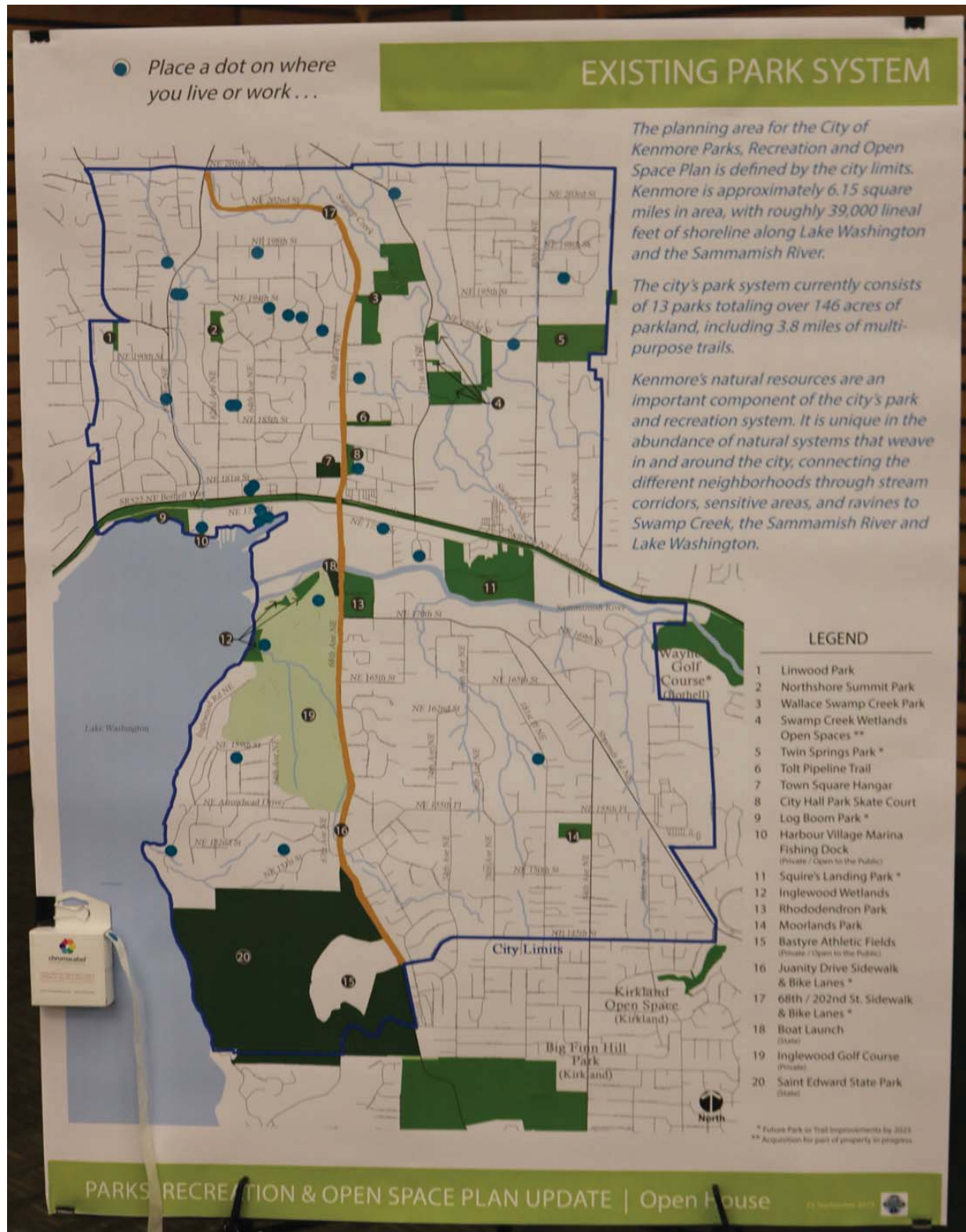
Kenmore's natural resources are an important component of the city's park and recreation system. It is unique in the abundance of natural systems that weave in and around the city, connecting the different neighborhoods through stream corridors, sensitive areas, and ravines to Swamp Creek, the Sammamish River and Lake Washington.

LEGEND

- 1 Linwood Park
- 2 Northshore Summit Park
- 3 Wallace Swamp Creek Park
- 4 Swamp Creek Wetlands Open Spaces **
- 5 Twin Springs Park *
- 6 Tolt Pipeline Trail
- 7 Town Square Hangar
- 8 City Hall Park Skate Court
- 9 Log Boom Park *
- 10 Harbour Village Marina Fishing Dock (Private / Open to the Public)
- 11 Squire's Landing Park *
- 12 Inglewood Wetlands
- 13 Rhododendron Park
- 14 Moorlands Park
- 15 Bastyre Athletic Fields (Private / Open to the Public)
- 16 Juanity Drive Sidewalk & Bike Lanes *
- 17 68th / 202nd St. Sidewalk & Bike Lanes *
- 18 Boat Launch (State)
- 19 Inglewood Golf Course (Private)
- 20 Saint Edward State Park (State)

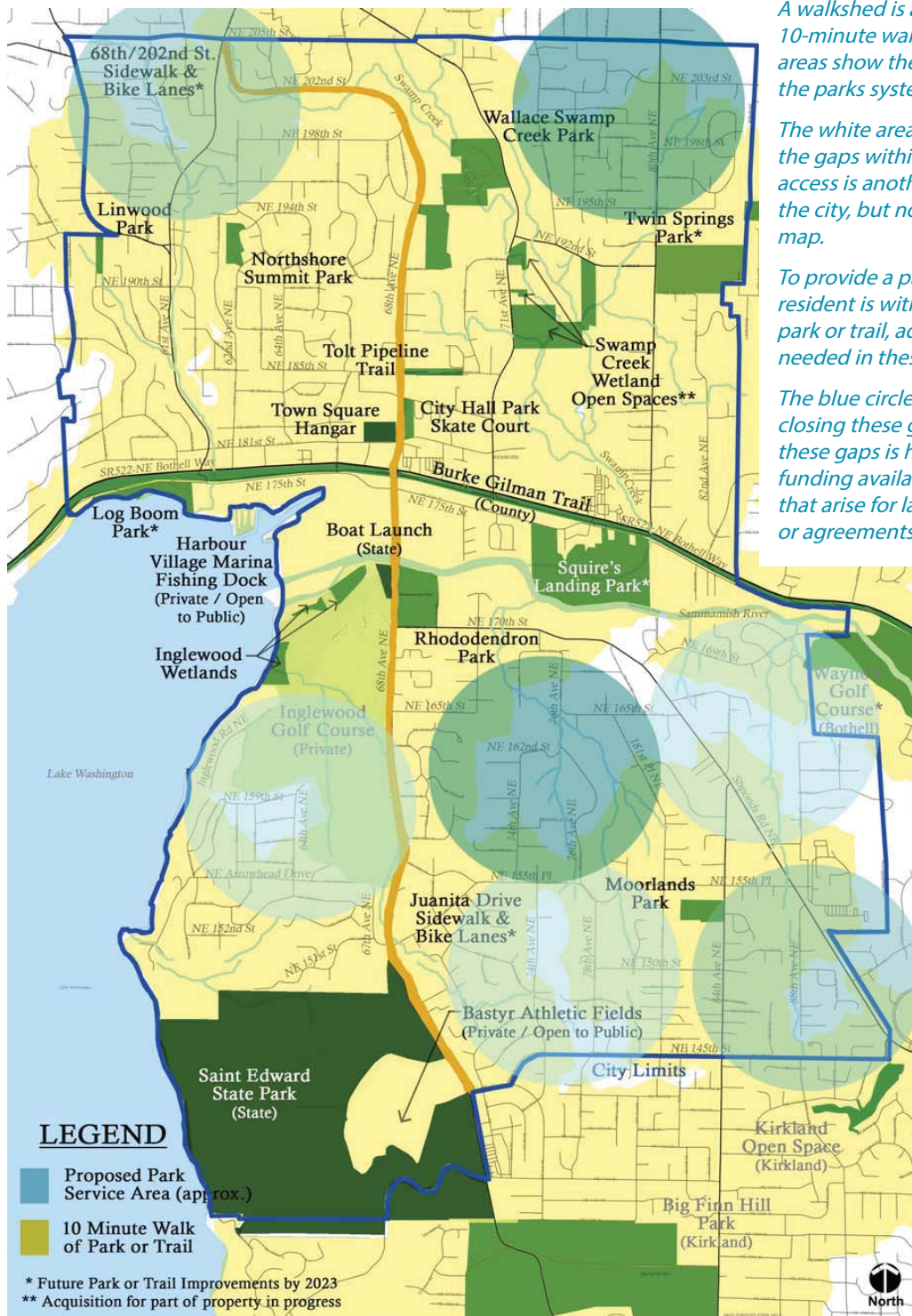
* Future Park or Trail Improvements by 2023
 ** Acquisition for part of property in progress







WALKABILITY TO PARKS & TRAILS



A walkshed is an area equal to a 10-minute walk. The yellow highlighted areas show the approximate walkshed for the parks system.

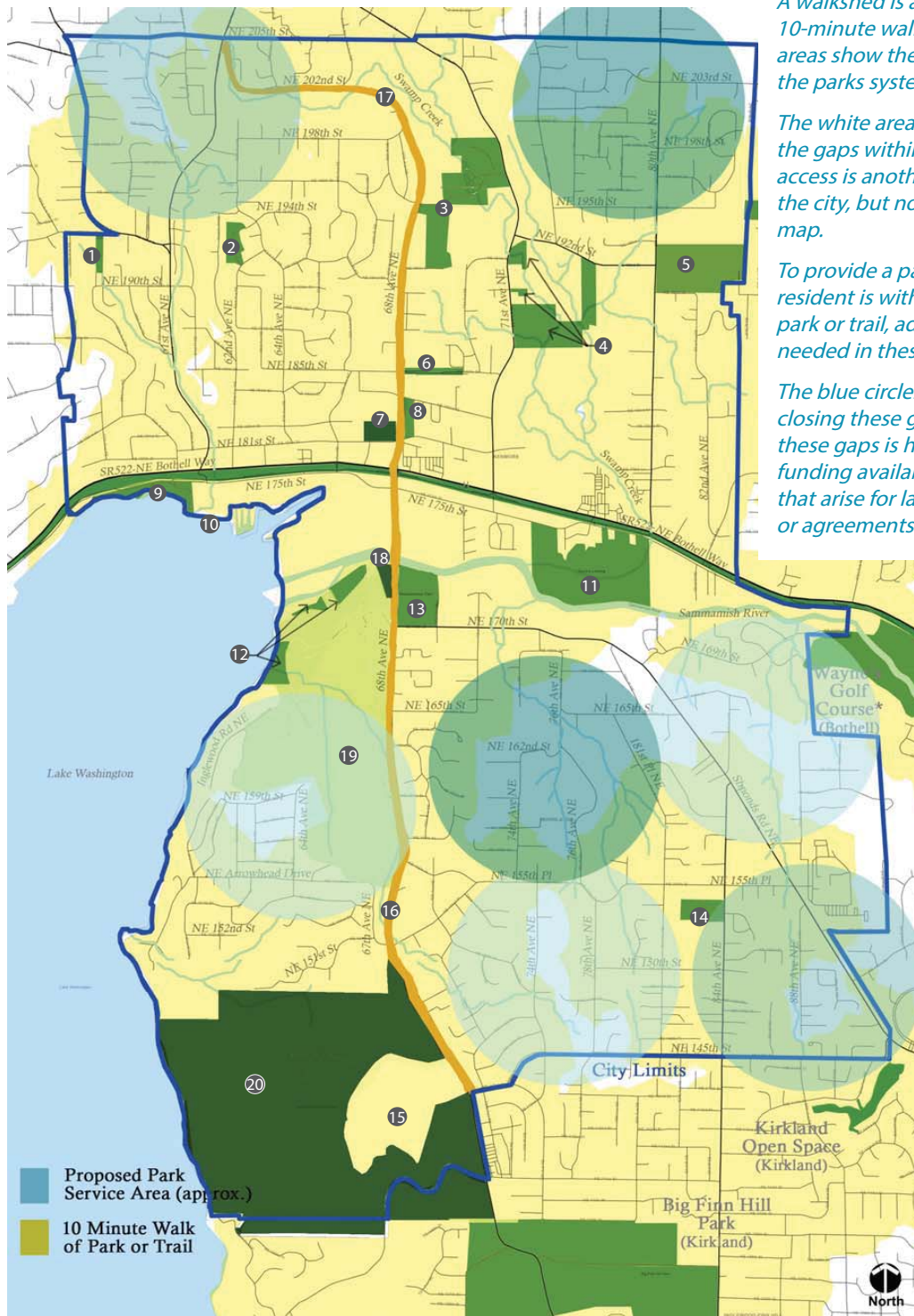
The white areas on this map highlight the gaps within this walkshed. Waterfront access is another gap that is important to the city, but not specifically shown on this map.

To provide a park system where every resident is within a 10-minute walk of a park or trail, additional facilities will be needed in these gap areas.

The blue circles are areas of priority for closing these gaps. The ability to close these gaps is highly dependent on funding availability and opportunities that arise for land acquisition, easements, or agreements with other agencies.



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MISSION & GOALS

MISSION

The City of Kenmore's vision and mission is . . .

Propelling Kenmore Upward -

We create a thriving community where people love where they live.



Aerial view of Kenmore

GOALS

These seven goals represent the direction that Kenmore strives toward for the park, open space and recreation system.

1. Provide waterfront access.
2. Provide safe routes to park, recreation & open space facilities.
3. Preserve, maintain and enhance built and natural facilities to ensure quality opportunities exist.
4. Create a balance of passive and active recreation opportunities in parks.
5. Provide equitable opportunities for diverse and affordable recreation programs and community events.
6. Engage the community in parks, recreation and open space decisions and activities.
7. Create a financially sustainable park and recreation system through partnerships and stewardship.

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK, ARE WE MISSING ANYTHING



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TELL US WHAT YOU THINK, ARE WE MISSING ANYTHING ?

I like the idea of having a park in the center of town.

I think we need more walking paths.

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PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN UPDATE | Open House

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK, ARE WE MISSING ANYTHING ?

MISSION & GOALS: Public Comments

1. "Don't develop any more parks like Moorlands, which is only public accessible for 3 months/year. Misuse of public funds." – Mark – 9/24/19
2. "Listen to constituents See Survey NO ARTIFICIAL TURF only sod @ St Edwards Fix S Edwards Pool." – 9/25/19
3. "Improve and maintain all City open spaces and parks, including surplus swamp creek properties and street ROW's. These properties provide important environmental opportunities." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
4. "Turn large portion of LakePointe into a Park as iconic as Gasworks & Marymoore." – Todd Banks – 9/26/19
5. "Preservation of nature sustainability should be a priority. So much of our forests have been getting torn down to put up housing that we are losing an important part of what makes Kenmore special." – Anonymous - 9/25/19
6. "You did not mention playgrounds for us kids to play on." - Annie Stoklin (aged 9) - 9/25/19
7. "Balancing access and land use of people w/ protecting & promoting natural habitat for wildlife & natural areas." – J. Alderman – 09/25/19
8. "Open space and parks can be a key element in increasing Kenmore's environmental sustainability. I suggest adding an environmental sustainability goal." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
9. "Protect and maintain our Tree Canopies" - Anonymous - 9/25/19
10. "Walking trails/waterwalk with beautiful Native plants and many Seats for viewing & conversations. Also add art. Think of lovely Edmonds." – Lyn Koski – 9/25/19
11. "If these projects do have our best interest in mind for the next 20 years, then environmental sustainability will be a must. I would like to see that goal added." – Seaver R. – 9/25/19

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

Place your dot HERE if you feel this is most important recommendation for the city to pursue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The plan recommendations are organized in broad topics. They correspond to the major themes resulting from the demand and need analysis, the PROS Plan Goals, and from community input.

1

Improve access to park, recreation and open space facilities.

Access related to this recommendation includes adequate ADA access within each park; providing additional parks so everyone in the city can walk to a park or recreation facility; and providing the types of recreation programs and facilities that residents want in the park system.

The implementation strategies associated with this recommendation meet Goal 4 and 5.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Facility Examples:

- ADA access improvements
- Well-marked park entries, clear views into parks
- Amenities such as dog tie-up stations, bike racks, benches, parking, etc.
- Wayfinding signage to parks

Program Ideas (in partnership with others):

- Walking map noting safe routes to parks



Safe walking routes to parks

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



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TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

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Comments:

1. ADA access improvements

2. Well-marked park entries, clear views into parks

3. Amenities such as dog tie-up stations, bike racks, benches, parking, etc.

4. Wayfinding signage to parks

Recommendation 2: Provide additional parks so everyone in the city can walk to a park or recreation facility.

Comments:

1. ADA access improvements

2. Well-marked park entries, clear views into parks

3. Amenities such as dog tie-up stations, bike racks, benches, parking, etc.

4. Wayfinding signage to parks

Recommendation 3: Provide the types of recreation programs and facilities that residents want in the park system.

Comments:

1. ADA access improvements

2. Well-marked park entries, clear views into parks

3. Amenities such as dog tie-up stations, bike racks, benches, parking, etc.

4. Wayfinding signage to parks

PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN UPDATE | Open House

22 September 2019

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 1: Public Comments

Three votes

1. "There are many sidewalks in Kenmore that are currently unsafe <such as 61st>. Please include these in your plan." – Kate Sylwester – 9/25/19
2. "Walkability to commercial areas is also important, and can enhance public health and quality of life. I suggest adding this." - Anonymous - 9/25/19

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

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2**Access to the waterfront**

Kenmore is a city uniquely located where the Sammamish River meets Lake Washington. It is a community that identifies itself, in part, through its proximity to water, whether it be the lake or the river that bisects the city. Our residents highly value access to the water, visual and physical, as part of their recreational needs. This is a priority expressed in the community outreach and is reflected in every parks and recreation plan developed since the city's original incorporation.

The implementation strategies associated with this recommendation meet Goal 1 and 2.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIESFacility Examples:

- Trails along the waterfront
- Expanding water access at beach areas
- Overlooks at unique views of the water or river
- New public access along the river or lake

Program Ideas (in partnership with others):

- Kayak / SUP summer camps
- Year-round recreational rentals (kayak, SUP, etc.)
- Fishing events
- Dragon boat / kayak clubs



Waterfront programs

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



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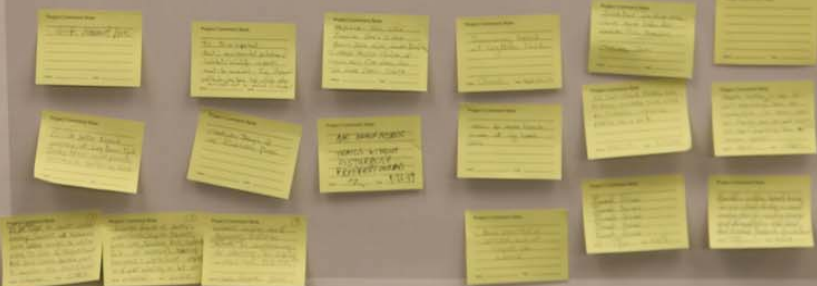
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Waterfront programs

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN UPDATE | Open House
20 September 2019 

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 2: Public Comments

Twelve Votes

1. "Yes. This is important. But, environmental protection/habitat/wildlife impacts must be avoided. E.g. Inglewood wetland may have high wildlife value, and would not be suitable for development." - Anonymous -
2. "LakePoint development. Have some shops, food, covered picnic shelters, Marina, Docks." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
3. "Swimming beach at LogBoom Park." – Chuck – Sept. 25, 19
4. "REPLACE TALL VIEW BLOCKING TREES @ LOG BOOM PARK WITH LOWER PLANTINGS TO CREATE BETTER VIEWING OF X-MASS SHIPS, FIRE WORKS AND THE LAKE FROM SHORE." - Anonymous - [date??]
5. "Beach Access Beach Access Beach Access Beach Access Beach Access." – T. Pj- 9/25/19
6. "Build a public boat house so we could develop a small sailing fleet for sailing lessons and competition like Sand Point, Kirkland, Madison Pk, Rainier Beach." – T. Pj – 9/25/19
7. "Adequate facilities is key, not just programming alone. Public boat launches/docks, rinse stations, lockers, etc. Magnuson park has good facilities that support the programming there. Should Kenmore replicate?" – Alfred – 9/25/19
8. "If that cement factory ever becomes available, that would be fantastic waterfront property for a park." – Seaver R. – 9/25/19

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 2: Public Comments Continued

9. "Beach access that is NATURAL and not "citified" like Kirkland." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
10. "ADD BEACH ACCESS TRAILS WITHOUT DISTURBING PROPERTY AROUND." – z – 9/25/19
11. "If Kenmore has so much water frontage, cannot we humans have better access to water along the lines of Meydenbauer and Gene Coulon beaches, not to mention the traditional beaches found at Seattle's waterfronts (Myrtle Edwards, Green Lake, Seward Park, Gasworks Park...ad nauseum). Much of Kenmore's waterfront vegetation is of poor quality so let us humans enjoy one of Kenmore's resources. Water views for daydreaming, for dipping in one's toes. PLEASE!!!" – Susan Gardner- 9/25/19
12. "Provide better beach access at Log Boom Park. Sandy beach would provide community gathering space." - Anonymous - 9/25/19

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

Place your dot *HERE* if you feel this is most important recommendation for the city to pursue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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3 Support active and healthy lifestyles.

An active lifestyle is an important part of healthy living no matter your age, ability or interests. The facility and program ideas below are centered around active sports or new recreation facilities. Some active recreation examples may also appear on other recommendation boards.

The implementation strategies associated with this recommendation meet Goal 4, 5 and 6.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Facility Examples:

- Loop paths and nature trails
- Sports fields and courts
- Fitness stations, climbing walls, etc.

Program Ideas (in partnership with others):

- Hosted park walks and fun runs
- Yoga in the park
- Weekly fitness classes (Zumba, Pilates, etc.)
- Lunchtime health talks



Kids and adults being active

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

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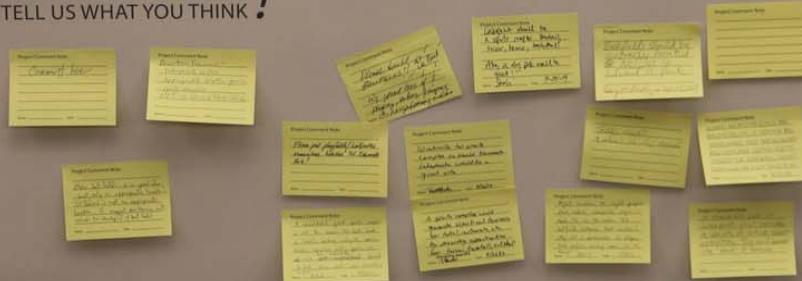
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Kids and adults being active

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 3: Public Comments

Seven Votes

1. "When selecting sites for ballfields, etc. It should be somewhere that has already been developed. Getting rid of forests for baseball doesn't seem like the right thing to do." – 9/25/19
2. "A community park at Lakepoint that provides a variety of active sport activities. This could become the "Heart" of Kenmore." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
3. "Right location for right purpose. What makes Lakepointe unique is that it's on the water. Will ballfields enhance that location? Why not a promenade w/ stage, food vendors, meeting space like the Hanger?" -Alfred -9/25/19
4. "Tennis Court & Wall's To Hit Against." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
5. "Please build Ballfields!! @ Lake Point! We spend tons of time playing, eating, staying in neighboring cities." -Anonymous - 9/25/19
6. "A consolidated giant sports complex is not the answer. We don't want a 'mall'. Instead, integrate sports fields, aquatics center, gyms, etc into the community Spread it out. Give each area something unique." – Alfred – 9/25/19
7. "Please put playfields/ballparks somewhere besides St. Edwards Park!" - Anonymous - 9/25/19
8. "Ballfields at Lakepoint would" - Anonymous - 9/25/19

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 3: Public Comments Continued

9. "Ballfields should be centrally located. NOT at St. Edward St. Park. -Amy McKenday - 9/25/19
- 10."Downtown Kenmore - Lakepointe is the appropriate location for a sports complex. NOT St. Edward State" - Anonymous - 9/25/19
- 11."More ball fields is a good idea, but only in appropriate locations St. Edwards is not an appropriate location. I suggest partnering with schools for development of ball fields." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
- 12."Lakepoint should be a sports complex. Baseball, soccer, tennis, basketball Also, a dog park would be great!" – Sarah – 9/25/19
- 13."Woodinville has sports complex so should Kenmore. Lakepointe would be a great site. A sports complex would generate significant business for hotel, restaurants, etc by providing opportunities for Soccer, baseball, softball tournaments." – Todd Banks – 9/26/19

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

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4 Conservation of the built and natural environment.

So much of what makes Kenmore unique and draws people to want to live here is the city's harmony between the built and natural landscape. The abundance of natural areas, the streams, wetlands, forest and ravines that weave their way through the community and help define the character of the city. The preservation and restoration of these natural systems is reflected in the examples listed below. Renovation and maintenance of the built environment is equally important to preserve the recreational value, safety, sustainability and function of the park system as a whole.

The implementation strategies associated with this recommendation meet Goal 3.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Facility Examples:

- Restoration of urban forests and natural areas in parks
- Trails and elevated walkways through natural areas
- Renovation or repair of existing facilities such as restrooms and playground equipment

Program Ideas (in partnership with others):

- Volunteer planting and clean-up days
- Guided nature walks



Nature walks in parks

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

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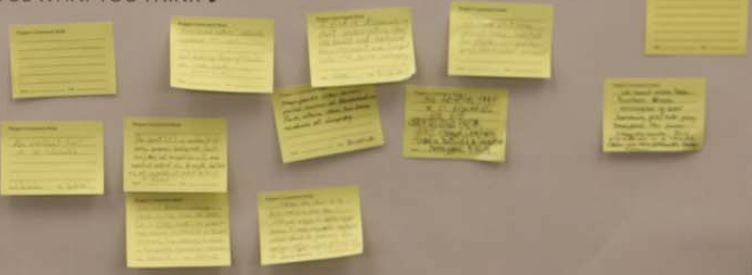
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Nature walks in parks

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN UPDATE | Open House 22 September 2017

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 4: Public Comments

Seventeen Votes

1. "No Artificial Turf AT St EDWARDS USE SOD USE FIELDS@ BASTYR WAIT + Request Developer To put in Ballfield @ LAKEPOINT - Anonymous - 9/25/19
2. "I believe this should be the basic underling park idea. – Although, access to water, picnic areas, & some physically challenging areas should be enhanced from natural settings (think parks east off I-90 - w/ very little alteration of cover) - Nancy Hansen - 9/25/19
3. "This will become a pressing issue in the next 20 years. It is vital that we preserve the natural environment of Kenmore. Connecting the community to nature is the greatest advocacy for sustainability." – Seaver R. – 9/25/19
4. "The point (4) is unclear to me Some proposed developments (built env) are not compatible with some aspects of natural env. For example, ballfields are not compatible with natural habitat at St. Edward. - Anonymous - 9/25/19
5. "Keep parks clean-better police control of Rhododendron Park, where there has been evidence of camping." – 9/25/19
6. "City should plant more street trees. Important for shade, air quality and storm water management." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
7. "'Preserve and restore' natural systems – yes! But destroy them if they're on state land. (St. Edward State Park!?)" - Anonymous - 9/25/19
8. "We need more trees. Restore. Make developers of new housing projects pay to replace the trees they remove. Blind population is in trouble. Trees are the planet's things. - Karen - 9/25/19
9. "No artificial turf at St Edwards." – Chuck – 9/25/19
10. "I find it disconcerting that conservation of the built and natural environment are lumped into the same category." – Ann – 9/25/2019

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Provide for a diverse range of park, recreation and open space interests, and ensure flexibility in the system to respond to changing interests overtime.

What happens in park facilities – the physical improvements, activities and programs – is equally important to creating a quality parks system for Kenmore residents. Improvements within parks should support opportunities for future recreation programs, whether those programs are offered by the city or by others. Parks should be flexible to accommodate new trends, a shift in the demographics of the community over time, and be inclusive of all Kenmore residents.

The implementation strategies associated with this recommendation meet Goal 5 and 6.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES*Facility Examples:*

- Picnic shelters and plazas
- Multi-purpose fields and courts
- Splash pads, climbing rocks, emerging sports facilities like gaga ball courts and pickleball

Programs Ideas (in partnership with others):

- Community celebrations and events
- Diversity day, food trucks around the world, etc.



Gaga ball court

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !



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gaga ball court

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN UPDATE | Open House

21 September 2019

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK !

RECOMMENDATION 5: Public Comments

Four Votes

1. "I'd like a free-standing slides (photo of slide attached to comment). Tree house observatory for swampcreek park." - Annie Stockin - 9/25/19
2. "In travel to other countries, we have seen parks w/ a lot of different exercise equipment. It's fun & people really enjoy themselves." (attached to comment was a printout with photos of outdoor exercise equipment) – Karen - 9/25/19
3. "Has the city considered partnering with county & state to purchase the pre mix-concrete area (now private) for park development (non-commercial)? The time of opportunity for acquiring and preserving quality recreational public waterfront property is disappearing fast –as is most of our environment. Kenmore should be known for the quality of its preservation of natural resources. - Mark Moore - 9/24/19
4. "This feels like #3...There has to be a way to do this & preserve natural habitat. And fine/use appropriate space." – Anonymous -9/25/19
5. "Smart additions to enhance existing park amenities. Eg spread out picnic shelters to accommodate multiple groups. Locate playgrounds away from parking lots. For children safety. Clean bathrooms, Grassy areas w/ adequate drainage." – Alfred – 9/25/19
6. "More picnic shelters to allow for year round use and group gatherings." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
7. "The current field at St. Edward is used b very diverse users for diverse purposes. It is very flexible. Developing this site to a synthetic turf sports facility narrows the users, narrows the uses, and is less flexible. This is another reason it should not be built." - Anonymous - 9/25/19

The following is a list of recreation facilities and programs considered for implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Improve access to park, recreation and open space facilities.

- New Park Land to Fill Walkability Gap *
- Tolt-Pipeline Phase 2
- Moorlands Park Property Expansion
- Moorlands Neighborhood Trail Connector
- Twin Springs Park Improvements
- Safe Routes to Parks *
- ADA and Universal Access *

2

Access to the waterfront.

- Waterfront Trail (WaterWalk)
- New Parkland on Lake Washington
- New Parkland on Sammamish River
- Waterfront Recreation Programming *
- Rhododendron Park Completed Boatshed
- Log Boom Park Waterfront Access Improvements
- Squire's Landing Park Renovation (Water Access)

3

Support active and healthy lifestyles.

- Aquatic/Community Center (In Partnership) *
- Linwood Park Renovation
- City Hall Park Phase 2 Improvements
- Saint Edward State Park Ballfield Renovation
- New Athletic Field(s)
- Support Active Recreation Providers *

4

Conservation of the built and natural environment.

- Swamp Creek Wetland Acquisition & Nature Trail
- Restoration of Natural Areas (In Partnership) *
- Park Operational and Maintenance Needs *
- Park Facility Major Repairs / Replacement *
- Outdoor Environmental Educational Programming *

5

Provide for a diverse range of park, recreation and open space interests and ensure flexibility in the system to respond to changing interests over time.

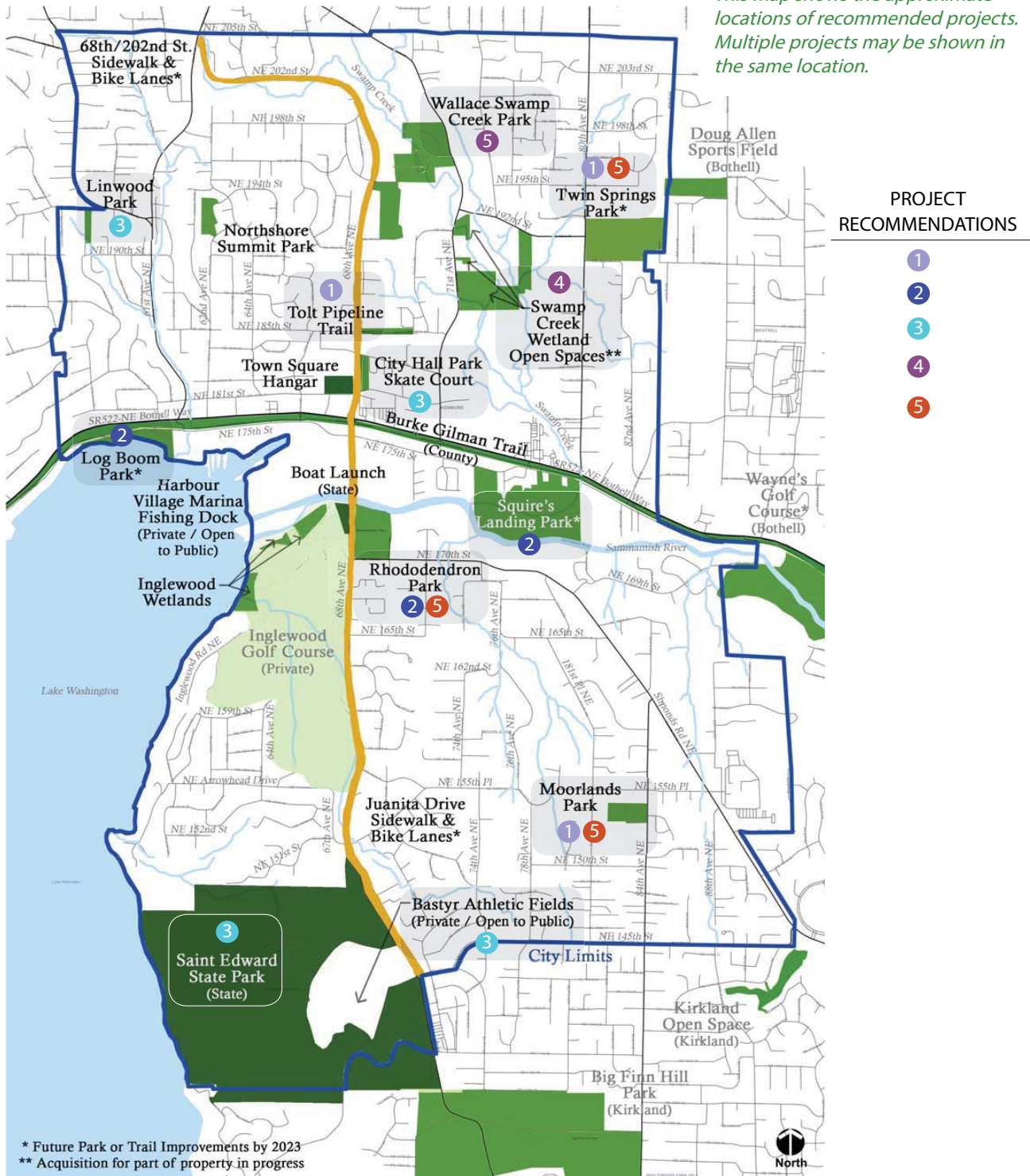
- Community Events and Gathering *
- Community Engagement *
- Public Arts and Culture *
- Dog Off-Leash Area *
- Wallace Swamp Creek Park Improvements
- Twin Springs Park Nature Play & Picnic
- Rhododendron Park Trail Improvements
- Adding Recreation Facilities in Parks (e.g. pickleball court, splash pad) *

Projects with an asterisk () are not shown on the map.*



IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

This map shows the approximate locations of recommended projects. Multiple projects may be shown in the same location.

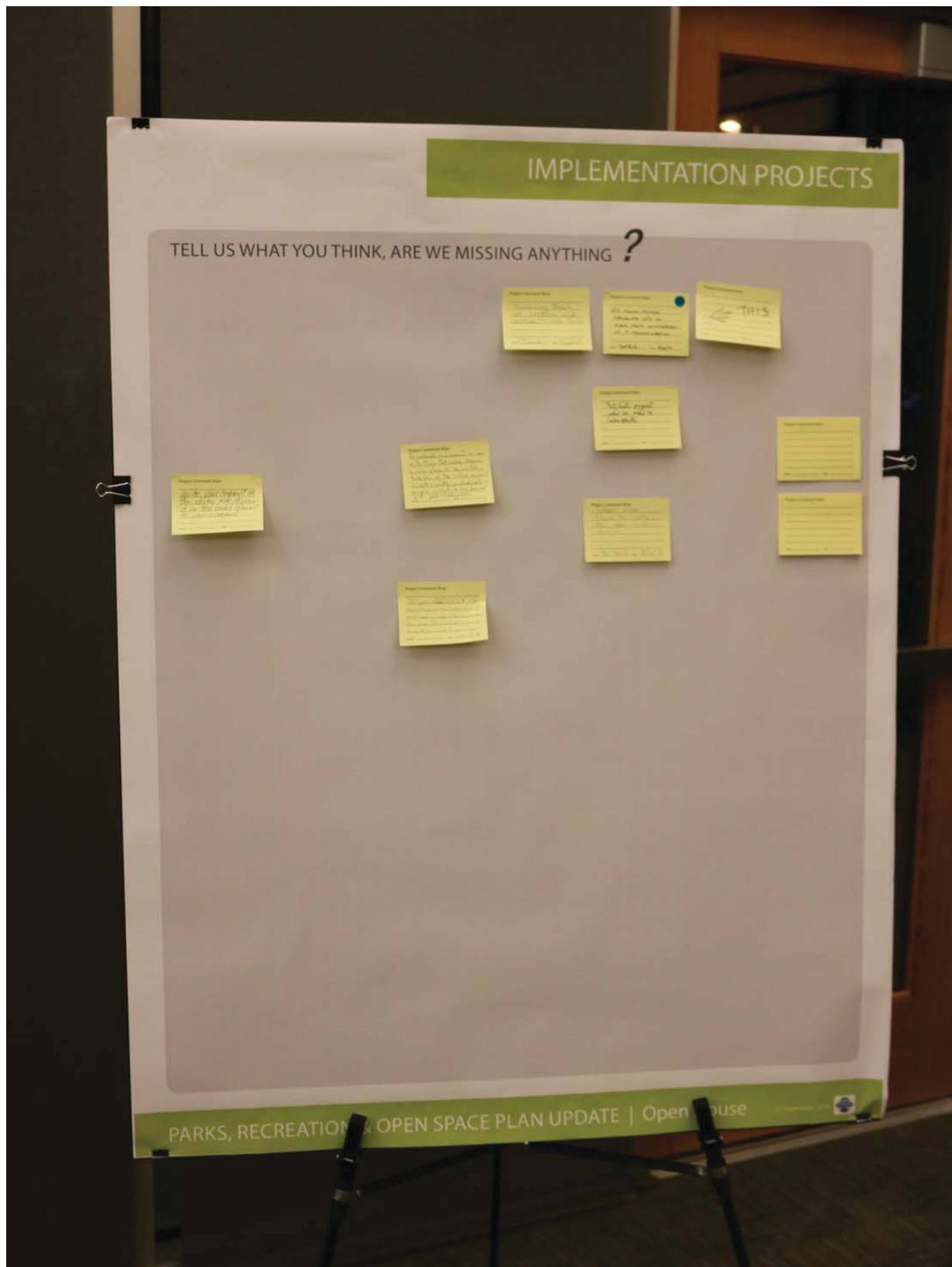




IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK, ARE WE MISSING ANYTHING ?





IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK, ARE WE MISSING ANYTHING ?

1. In response to survey: "Forget all this and ask yourselves one question: Why is this list, i.e. your, allowed to be so dominated by things catering to "elders" and comparatively short of things for children?" - Anonymous - 9/25/19
2. "The natural environment is one of the things that makes Kenmore a nice place to be & live. Protection of the natural environment, habitats & wildlife is closely related to open space, and should be more prominent in the goals + explanation" - Anonymous - 9/25/19
3. "If you launch a boat at the boat launch on the west side of 68th and head towards lake Washington you pass "Bird Island." Can we save Bird Island for the city." – Anonymous - 9/25/19
4. "GREAT IDEA! Thanks for hosting this open-house format!" - Paul Stocklin – 9/25/19
5. "Ball field proposal could be moved to Lakepointe." - Anonymous - 9/25/19
6. "It seems turning Lakepointe into an iconic park accomplishes all 5 recommendations." – Todd Baker – 9/26/19
7. "THIS" (w/ arrow pointing at the previous comment, number 6) - Anonymous - 9/25/19
8. "Swimming Beach at Logboom and and Wallace Creek Park." – Chuck – 9/25/19

Appendix E



CITY OF KENMORE PARKS AND RECREATION IMPACT FEE RATE STUDY REPORT

May 2019

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INTRODUCTION

RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.110 (“Impact Fee Law”) authorizes cities to impose impact fees for publicly-owned parks, open space and recreation facilities (hereafter “park facilities”). These impact fees for park facilities (“impact fees”) can be imposed on development as a condition of development approval to pay for park facilities that are needed to serve new growth and development activity means any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use, any change in use of a building or structure, or any changes in the use of land, that creates additional demand and need for park facilities.

Under the Impact Fee Law, the park impact fees must be used for system improvements, which are public facilities that are included a city’s capital facilities plan and are designed to provide service to service areas within the community at large, in contrast to project improvements, which are site improvements and facilities that are planned and designed to provide service to a particular development project and that are necessary for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of the project. The impact fees cannot be used to pay for maintenance and repair, and cannot exceed the development’s proportionate share of the public facilities costs. The impact fees must be spent or encumbered within ten years of receipt (unless there is an extraordinary and compelling reason for the fees to be held longer than ten years. In addition, a city cannot finance public facilities entirely with impact fees; the financing of public facilities must have a balance of impact fees and other sources of public funds.

Under the Impact Fee Law, cities can set a “level of service” standard for park facilities that is different from level of service standards for other facilities that are not financed in part by impact fees. If a city’s current system of park facilities has less investment than called for by the level of service standard, then there is a “deficiency;” if the current system of park facilities exceeds the level of service standard, then there is a “reserve capacity.” Impact fees cannot be used to address deficiencies, though they can be used to reimburse a city for reserve capacity.

The City of Kenmore has elected to use a standard that is equal to the current level of public facilities per capita. This means that there is no deficiency and no reserve capacity, and that the impact fees will sustain the current level of service by keeping up with growth.

Updating the City’s park impact fee rates (hereafter “impact fees”) is one of the 2019 budget goals for the City. The City first adopted park impact fees in 2001 set by a rate study. Since then, the City has purchased park lands and built park facilities for all residents. Thus, park level of service has increased significantly. The City wants to make sure that the current park level of service is maintained for all citizens and that new residents will pay for their fair share of future park facilities.

CALCULATIONS

Population Forecast

The City's estimated population in 2035 will be 28,473, based on the City's Comprehensive Plan. This represents a 5,553 population increase from the City's current population of 22,920 (2018).

Per Capita Park Value

The City's per capita park level of service is determined by taking the value of the current park facilities and dividing it by the current city population. Table 1 below shows the list of current park facilities and the value of the City's park system facilities.

Total Value of Existing Park Facilities System ÷ Current Kenmore Population = Per Capita Park Value (LOS)

Per Capita Park Value (LOS) is = \$74,705,497 ÷ 22,920 = **\$3,259**

Table 1 – Value of City’s Park Facilities System

Asset Type	Total	Unit	Unit Measure (4)	Value/Unit (2)	Total
Public Art	2	2	Each	\$5,000.00	\$10,000
Ped Bridges	2	2	Each	\$117,885	\$235,770
Pier	1	17500	Square Feet	\$600.00	\$10,500,000
Floating Docks	3	3	Each	\$160,000	\$480,000
Trails- Boardwalk	1	1872	Square Feet	\$129.50	\$242,424
Outdoor Restrooms	3	1263	Square Feet	\$145.00	\$183,135
Buildings	2	10640	Square Feet	\$300.00	\$3,192,000
Minor Structures		3695		\$80.00	\$295,600
Basketball Courts	1	3165	each	\$31.60	\$100,014
Skate Court	1	5542	Square Feet	\$60.00	\$332,520
Drinking Fountains	4	4	Each	\$12,000.00	\$48,000
Fencing	11	4043	Linear Feet	\$30.00	\$121,290
Baseball Field	1	55780	Square Feet	\$10.75	\$599,635
General Use Field Area	8+	106841	Square Feet	\$2.10	\$224,366
Litter Receptacle	43	43	Each	\$500.00	\$21,500
Benches	49	49	Each	\$750.00	\$36,750
Picnic Tables	31	31	Each	\$1,500.00	\$46,500
Picnic Shelter	2	1250	Square Feet	\$70.00	\$87,500
Playgrounds	7	25869	Square Feet	\$18.65	\$482,457
Railings		648	Linear Feet	\$90.00	\$58,320
Signs- Entry	21	21	Each	\$13,000.00	\$273,000
Signs-Educational	19	19	Each	\$1,000.00	\$19,000
Signs- Regulatory	46	46	Each	\$250.00	\$11,500
Signs-Directional	7	7	Each	\$3,000.00	\$21,000
Plaques	1	1	Each	\$500.00	\$500
Lights-Pedestrian	4	4	Each	\$1,000.00	\$4,000
Lights-Security	1	1	Each	\$6,250.00	\$6,250
Lights-Street	3	3	Each	\$6,250.00	\$18,750
Trails - Asphalt		4339	Square Yard	\$28.00	\$121,492
Trails - Concrete		2796	Square Yard	\$32.00	\$89,472
Trails - Gravel		2873	Square Yard	\$75.00	\$215,475
Trails - Native		1148	Square Yard	\$37.00	\$42,476
Trails - Other (Step Stc	1	25	Square Yard	\$37.00	\$925
Walls	2	220	Linear Feet	\$38.00	\$8,360
Hardscape-Parking Lot	7	6419	Square Yard	\$37.00	\$237,503
Hardscape-Plazas		1338	Square Yard	\$32.00	\$42,816
Hardscape-Roads		191	Square Yard	\$37.00	\$7,067
Landscape		171613	Square Feet	\$10.00	\$1,716,130
Irrigation		10	Acre	\$20,000	\$200,000
(1)(3) Parkland	12	138	Acre	\$394,000	\$54,372,000
			TOTAL PARK SYSTEM VALUE:		\$74,705,497

Footnotes:

- (1) Park land and per unit costs provided by City of Kenmore staff unless otherwise stated.
- (2) Costs per unit were established based on the cost of current (2016-18) capital improvement project costs in Kenmore and throughout the region.
- (3) Unit cost for the City of Kenmore parkland is based on the average land value per acre from recently appraised City of Kenmore properties.
- (4) Unit Cost Assumptions are available in Appendix A.

Service Area Consideration

It is assumed that all City citizens have access to all park facilities. Thus, all land within the City is the service area for purposes of these calculations.

Investment Needed for Growth

Multiplying existing per capita park value by the projected population growth over the 2019-2035 period yields the total dollar investment in parks facilities that will be needed in present value to keep up with growth demands and provide the same level of service currently enjoyed by Kenmore citizens.

$$\text{Investment Needed for Growth} = \text{Per Capita Park Value} \times \text{Population Increase}$$

Table 2 – Investment Needed for Growth

Current Population	22,920
Projected 2035 Population (Per Comp. Plan)	28,473
Population Increase	5,553
Per Capita Park Value	\$ 3,259
Investment Needed for Growth = (\$3,259 X 5,553)	\$ 18,097,227

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Because impact fees can only be spent on park facilities that are included in a capital facilities plan (as mentioned above), the City adopted the Park Capital Facilities Plan (2015-2035) as part of the City's Comprehensive Plan in 2015 ("CFP").

As mentioned above, impact fees can be imposed on development only to pay for park facilities that needed to serve new growth and development, and that is reasonably related to the new development that creates additional demand and need for park facilities, that is a proportionate cost of park facilities, and that is used for park facilities that reasonably benefit the new development.

Table 3 below depicts all parks facilities in the CFP which have not been built yet, since the plan was adopted in 2015 and revised in 2018. The cost and determination of "growth related" versus "non-growth related" was analyzed and updated by the City Staff. Total CFP project cost is \$42,136,420, of which \$39,037,528 is growth related and \$3,099,022 is non-growth related (maintaining the existing park facilities).

The "investment needed for growth" in Table 2 is a representation of the growth-related capital needed to sustain the current level of service. It is important to compare that figure with the total CFP, because the CFP represents an estimate of the capital needs that is practical, not theoretical. The City cannot use the calculated "investment needed for growth"

number calculated in Table 2 as the basis for the impact fee unless there is least that amount in identified park facility projects that the City has planned to spend money on over the forecast period. Clearly, the City has more growth-related park facility costs than the investment needed for growth. If the reverse were true, investment needed for the future would have to be reduced accordingly.

Table 3 – Capital Facilities Plan – Growth and Non-Growth-Related Projects

Project Number	Project Description	2013 Cost Assumptions	2019 Total Cost	% Respond to Growth	Growth Related	Non-Growth Related
A1/D1	Water Walk Master Plan	\$200,000	\$200,000	100%	\$ 200,000	\$0
A3	Lake Washington Waterfront Park Acquisitions	Unknown	\$3,707,190	100%	\$ 3,707,190	\$0
A5	Sammamish River Waterfront Park Acquisitions	\$3,300,000	\$8,897,256	100%	\$ 8,897,256	\$0
A7	Swamp Creek Open Space Acquisitions	\$1,060,000	\$4,800,000	100%	\$ 4,800,000	\$0
A8	Heron Rookery Acquisition	\$0	\$800,000	100%	\$ 800,000	\$0
A9	Community Park Land Acquisition	\$10 Mil to \$15 Mil	\$6,698,000	100%	\$ 6,698,000	\$0
A10	Moorlands Park Property Expansion	\$624K to \$1 Mil	\$394,000	100%	\$ 394,000	\$0
A11	Partnership Community Center Acquisition	\$ 2,799,000	\$1,576,000	100%	\$ 1,576,000	\$0
D3	Log Boom Park Waterfront Access Development	\$ 2,640,000	\$423,644	46%	\$ 194,876	\$228,768
D5	Wallace Swamp Creek Park Development	\$ 721,000	\$1,081,500	90%	\$ 973,350	\$108,150
D7	City Gateway Entry Signs	\$ 287,000	\$80,000	0%	\$ -	\$80,000
D9	Twin Springs Park Development	\$1.3 to \$2.4 Mil	\$400,000	100%	\$ 400,000	\$0
D10	Athletic Field Development	\$2.7 Mil	\$7,000,000	75%	\$ 5,250,000	\$1,750,000
D11	Picnic Facility Developments	Unknown	\$100,000	0%	\$ -	\$100,000
D12	Swamp Creek Nature Trail Development	\$ 1,150,000	\$2,000,000	100%	\$ 2,000,000	\$0
D13	Sport Court Developments	Unknown	\$150,000	0%	\$ -	\$150,000
D14	Off-Leash Dog Area Development	\$ 739,000	\$739,000	100%	\$ 739,000	\$0
D18	Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2 Development	\$ 136,000	\$500,000	100%	\$ 500,000	\$0
D19	Squire's Landing Waterfront Access Development	\$ 15,305,000	\$1,532,190	90%	\$ 1,378,971	\$153,219
R3	Linwood Park Renovation	\$ 587,000	\$1,057,770	50%	\$ 528,885	\$528,885
	TOTAL		\$42,136,550		\$ 39,037,528	\$3,099,022
(1) Capital Facilities Project costs are established by specific project cost estimates.						
(2) Costs include: project administration, acquisition, design, construction & contingency, escalation.						
(3) Unit Cost Assumptions are available in Appendix A.						
(4) Waterfront Property Cost Estimate is taken from average of all land value in Kenmore by KC Assessor's \$741,438.						
(5) All other land acquisition costs for parks is based on average recent park appraisals - \$394,000						
(6) Wetland land acquisition costs are based on approx half of average recent park appraisals - \$200,000						

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ADJUSTMENTS

The Impact Fee Law requires the City to make various adjustments to the “Investment Needed for Growth” number. The City has identified five specific areas to review to estimate proportionate share of new growth; 1) existing impact fees collected, 2) amount of City revenues paying for growth, 3) general obligation bonds related to park facilities, 4) surface water management capital facilities revenues related to park facilities, and 5) reserve capacity value.

1 Impact Fee Revenue Adjustment

City has collected \$430,748 of impact fees as of March 2019. Even though some of these funds are obligated for the future park facilities in the CFP, they need to be deducted from the investment needed for growth to avoid double payment for the same facilities.

2 Non-Impact Fee Revenue Adjustment

Based on the City’s last five-year historical park funding data and five-year future park facilities improvement plan, the City estimates it will contribute \$235,535 per year for the park facilities (growth and non-growth-related projects).

Table 4 – Non-Impact Fee Revenues

King County Levy	\$ 53,335
Real Estate Excuse Tax (REET)	\$ 180,000
Donations	\$ 2,000
TOTAL	\$ 235,335

Following calculations in Table 5 were performed to identify \$1,618,559 to be deducted from the investment needed for growth number.

Table 5 – Non-Impact Fee Reduction

Total Annual City Contributions	\$ 235,535
Total Non-Impact Fee Revenues for 16 Years = \$235,535 X 16	\$ 3,768,560
City will use non-Impact fee revenues to fund entire Capital Facilities Plan.	
Percentage of Non-Impact Fee Contribution = Non-Impact Fee Revenues / Planned Park Improvements	
Percentage of Non-Impact Fee Contribution = \$3,768,560 / \$42,136,550	8.94%
Future Investment Needed for Growth= Future Investment Needed for Growth X 11.27%	
Amount to be Adjusted = \$18,097,227 X 8.94%	\$ 1,618,559

3 General Obligation Bonds

City issued general obligation bonds to pay a portion of capacity related to two park facilities: Squire's Landing Park and Log Boom Park. Total bond fund contribution for these facilities is \$8,300,000. New development activity will assume its proportionate share of this bond obligation through payment of property taxes. The City estimates this share to be \$1,618,723 as shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6 – General Obligation Bond Reduction

Bond Contributions	\$8,300,000
<i>Growth Share of this bond contribution is = Future Population Growth / Total Future Population</i>	
Growth Share = 5,553 / 28,473	19.50%
Bond related reduction amount is = (\$8,300,000 X 19.5%)	\$1,618,723

4 Surface Water Management (SWM) Capital Facilities Charge (CFC) Reduction.

The City recently adopted a Stormwater Capital Facilities Charge (CFC). The City anticipates collecting \$310,000 in CFC's from the new growth for the Squire's Landing and the Log Boom Parks. This amount will also have to be deducted from the investment needed from growth.

5 Value of Reserve Capacity (if any):

The City has chosen for its park system standard for the current level of parks and recreation facilities per capita. This means that there is no deficiency and no reserve capacity; the impact fee is simply designed to sustain the current level of service by keeping up with growth.

Table 7 - Total Adjustments

1 Existing Collected Impact Fees	\$ 430,748
2 Non-Impact Fees	\$ 1,618,559
3 General Obligation Bond	\$ 1,618,723
4 Surface Water Management	\$ 310,000
5 Reserve Capacity	\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ 3,978,030

PROPOSED PARK IMPACT FEE

Total adjustments (\$3,978,230) need to be deducted from the Investment Needed for Growth (\$18,099,460) to calculate the impact fee. That number is divided by the population growth number to determine a per capita park impact fee. Multiplying the per capita impact fee number with single family and multifamily occupancy rates would result in the final impact fee calculations as shown in Table 8 below:

Table 8 – Final Impact Fee Calculations

Investment Needed for Growth	\$ 18,097,227
Total Deductions/Credits	\$ 3,978,030
Impact Fee Amount = (Investment Needed for Growth - Total Deductions/Credits)	\$ 14,119,197
Population growth	5553
Impact Fee Per Capita = (Impact Fee Amount / Number of People)	\$ 2,543
Average Occupancy of a Single Family in Kenmore	2.62
Average Occupancy of a Multi Family in Kenmore	2.34
*Park Impact Fee for Single Family = Impact Fee Per Capita X 2.62	\$ 6,663
*Park Impact Fee for Multi Family = Impact Fee Per Capita X 2.34	\$ 5,951
<i>*Source- 2017 American Community Survey</i>	
<i>Single Family occupancy rate category includes manufactured homes.</i>	
<i>Multi Family occupancy rate category includes owned/leased apartments and townhomes.</i>	

CONCLUSION

High quality parks facilities have made and will make the City an appealing location for new homes and apartments. Rapid development, in turn, drives up land values, which increases the cost of expanding and improving the parks system to keep up with growth. Keeping the park impact fee up-to-date will provide funding to sustain the City's level of service for parks facilities, which benefits new residents and provides for growth to pay for growth.

APPENDIX A

Asset Type	Unit Cost Assumptions
Public Art	Value of similar public art pieces.
Ped Bridges	2016 Log Boom Park Pedestrian Bridge Replacement.
Pier	2017 Seattle's Pier 62 Rebuild Project.
Floating Docks	2017 Float costs at Rhododendron, Log Boom and Squires Landing Parks
Trails- Boardwalk	2017 Rhododendron Park Boardwalk.
Outdoor Restrooms	2017 Moorlands Park Restroom.
Buildings	2016 Hangar Building.
Minor Structures	2017 Moorlands Park Shed.
Basketball Courts	2010 City of Shoreline Cromwell Park Basketball Court with 6% escalation per year for 2019 dollars.
Skate Court	2015 City Hall Skate Court with 6% escalation per year for 2019 dollars.
Drinking Fountains	2019 Elkay Drinking Fountain Website.
Fencing	2019 Public Works Yard Fence.
Baseball Field	2017 Moorlands Park Baseball/Softball Field
General Use Field Areas	2017 Moorlands Park Baseball/Softball Field
Litter Receptacle	2017 Moorlands Park Project
Benches	2017 Moorlands Park Project
Picnic Tables	2017 Moorlands Park Project
Picnic Shelter	2017 Moorlands Park Project
Playgrounds	2017 Moorlands Park Project
Railings	2017 City of Shoreline Park Impact Fee Rate Study Asset Inventory and Capital Values

APPENDIX A continued

Signs- Entry	2017 Moorlands Park Entry Sign
Signs-Educational	City of Shoreline Educational Signage Quotes 2017 PIF -Folia
Signs- Regulatory	Moorland Park Directional Sign
Signs-Directional	Moorlands Park Regulatory Sign
Plaques	City of Shoreline Project Dedication Plaques
Lights-Pedestrian	City of Shoreline 2017 Park PIF Rate Study Asset Inventory and Capital Value
Trails – Other Step Stone	2018 Pacific Top Soil Website
Walls	City of Shoreline 2017 Park PIF Rate Study Asset Inventory and Capital Value
Hardscape-Parking Lots	City of Shoreline 2017 Park PIF Rate Study Asset Inventory and Capital Value
Hardscape-Plazas	2018 Squire’s Landing Park Project
Hardscape-Roads	2018 Squire’s Landing Park Project
Landscape	2018 Squire’s Landing Park Project
Irrigation	2017 Moorlands Park Project
Parkland	Based on average of recent City of Kenmore Park Project appraised properties - removed highest and lowest appraised values.

APPENDIX B

Park Impact Fee Rate Comparison by City

Yr. Study Updated	City	Single Family	Multi Family
2017	Redmond	\$4,585	\$3,183
2017	Bothell	\$4,165	\$3,412
2015	Kirkland	\$4,168	\$3,168
2017	Shoreline	\$4,090	\$2,683
2015	Woodinville	\$3,175	\$3,175
2017	Mount Lake Terrace	\$3,126	\$2,260

Appendix F

City of Kenmore
Comprehensive Plan

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SUB-ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Natural systems play an important part in defining the character of the City of Kenmore. The different waterways provide recreational opportunities as well as visual amenities for the community. Some of the smaller, unnamed creeks perform an important role in surface water management by channeling runoff from impervious surfaces to the Sammamish River and/or Lake Washington. Streams and wetlands provide habitat for fish and wildlife and the tree-covered hillsides protect the slopes from erosional processes while also providing habitat. Future development will impact the natural systems and should be carefully reviewed to prevent undue adverse impacts that would lead to degradation of critical areas and to property damage.

Purpose

The purpose of the Natural Environment Sub-Element is to clarify the relationship between the natural environment and the built environment and to secure a balanced approach to future development. Sensitive areas such as wetlands, open spaces, and fish and wildlife habitat contain much of the natural wealth valued by City residents. Other sensitive areas, such as land prone to flooding and geologically hazardous areas are important because of the risk to lives and property posed by developing them.

Federal and State Requirements

Under the Growth Management Act (GMA) all jurisdictions are required to protect and enhance the natural ecosystems through comprehensive plans and policies, and to develop regulations that reflect natural constraints and protect sensitive features. Land use and development is to be regulated in a manner that respects fish and wildlife habitat in conjunction with natural features and functions, including air and water quality. Natural resources and the built environment are to be managed to protect, improve and sustain environmental quality.

Additionally, under the federal Clean Water Act, administered by the Washington Department of Ecology, local waterways are to be managed for multiple beneficial uses, including flood and erosion hazard reduction, fish and wildlife habitat, agriculture, open space, water supply, and hydropower. Use of water resources for one purpose should, to the fullest extent possible, preserve and promote opportunities for other uses.

Countywide Planning Policies

The King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPP) seek to restore the quality of the natural environment and to protect it for future generations. The policies require all jurisdictions to manage natural drainage systems to improve water quality and habitat functions, minimize erosion and sedimentation, protect public health, reduce flood risks, and moderate peak storm water runoff rates. Jurisdictions in shared basins are to coordinate approaches and standards. Jurisdictions also are directed to encourage low impact development approaches and to plan for land use patterns and transportation systems that minimize air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

All jurisdictions are to collaborate with the Puget Sound Partnership to implement the Puget Sound Action Agenda for the benefit of Puget Sound and its watersheds.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Geology

Much of the City of Kenmore is comprised of undulating uplands formed as a result of different glacial depositional processes. Stream erosion, subsequent to glaciation, carved gullies and ravines in the uplands. Drift plains and alternating valleys create a north-south trending “ridge and valley” regional topography, with one major east-west lowland bisecting Kenmore – the Sammamish River Valley where the river empties into Lake Washington. The general topography of Kenmore is varied, ranging from hills up to 500 feet in elevation to the Lake Washington shoreline at 20 feet above sea level.

The Vashon glaciation left a layer of till and recessional sand and gravel deposits that mantle the upland plateaus north and east of Lake Washington. The till and recessional deposits overlie Vashon outwash sand and gravel, and older glacial and nonglacial deposits that overlie bedrock at great depths.

The Vashon and older deposits in the Kenmore area form a sequence of sand and gravel layers separated by finer grained layers of clay and silt or tight, well-graded soils, which are exposed in places along the steep slopes that lie between the upland plateaus and the lowland drainages. The Vashon and older deposits comprise several aquifers and aquitards within the subsurface, which control subsurface water movement from the upland to the lowland as well as to the locations of streams and creeks that occupy former outwash channels.

Lodgment till from the Vashon glaciation mantles much of the upland area but is generally absent from the steeper slopes at the edge of uplands and in the lowland. Lodgment till is an unsorted mixture of sand, gravel, silt, and clay deposited at the base of a glacier that has been compacted to a very dense state by the great weight of the overriding ice. This type of till has very low permeability and typically acts as an aquitard, restricting the downward flow of groundwater and reducing recharge of deeper aquifers. Till occurs at or very near the ground surface in the higher elevations of the watershed where north-south ridges and swales left by the passage of glacial ice cross the upland surface.

The ground surface along the upland margins and within former large outwash channels is underlain by a veneer of recessional outwash and ice contact deposits. Ice contact deposits were deposited during stagnation and melting of the ice sheet. These deposits consist of sand and gravel, similar to recessional outwash, but are more variable and often contain lenses of very silty material, till, and lacustrine silt and clay, which impede infiltration and groundwater flow.

Recent, unconsolidated deposits of alluvium, organic-rich deposits, and fill overlie the Vashon glacial soils. Recent alluvium, consisting of sand and gravel with interbeds of organic silt, peat and silty clay, exists within the floodplains of the Sammamish River and Swamp Creek. In general, the recent alluvium is poorly drained and associated with hydric soil conditions.

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazard areas in Kenmore include lands with erosion, landslide, and seismic hazards. Erosion hazard areas, identified on the City’s Geologic Hazard Areas map, occur along the northwest City limits, along 61st Avenue NE, land south of NE 170th Street, and along the shoreline in the Inglewood neighborhood and St. Edward State Park.

The identification of areas susceptible to landsliding is necessary in the assessment of grading, building, foundation design, housing density, and other land development regulations. Steeply sloping unconsolidated glacial deposits are highly susceptible to landslides. Landslide hazard areas are found

along 61st Avenue NE, the area south of NE 170th Street, and the Inglewood/St. Edward State Park area along Lake Washington.

Seismic hazard areas are those areas subject to severe risk of earthquake damage as a result of seismically induced settlement or soil liquefaction. The City's Geologic Hazard Areas map identifies the region of Swamp Creek, the Sammamish River basin and the northern end of Lake Washington north of NE 166th Place as a seismic hazard area primarily due to the potential of soil liquefaction during times of seismic activity. Refer to **Figure LU-11** for the map indicating geologic hazard areas in Kenmore.

Air Quality

Air quality is generally assessed in terms of concentrations of air-borne pollutants being higher or lower than ambient air quality standards set to protect human health and welfare. To measure existing air quality, the Washington State Department of Ecology and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA) maintain a network of monitoring stations throughout the Puget Sound region. Based on monitoring information collected over time, state (Ecology) and federal (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) agencies designate regions as being "attainment" or "nonattainment" areas for particulate air pollutants. Attainment is a measure of whether National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are being met.

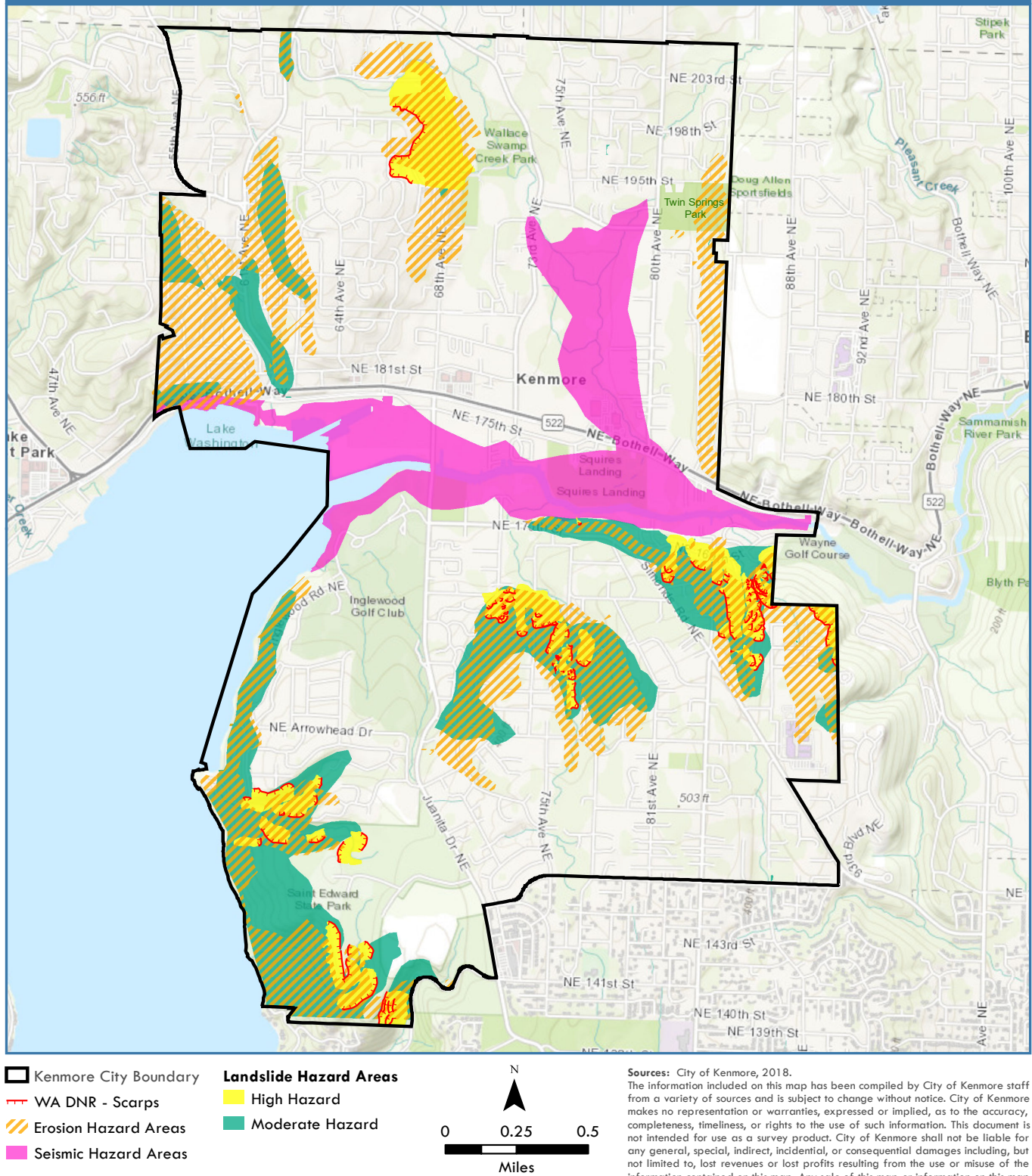
King County was designated as a nonattainment area in 1989. This designation brought about maintenance measures to bring the area back into attainment. The county now meets air quality standards and has a long-term plan for continuing to meet and maintain these standards and other requirements of the Clean Air Act. The county presently is designated as a "maintenance area."

Future Conditions

Air quality in Kenmore is predicted to remain much as it is today or to improve slightly. This is based on continuation of the State vehicle emissions inspection and monitoring program and decreased dependence on wood as a primary heating source as newer houses replace older ones.

Additionally, implementation of zoning responsive to air quality concerns can result in air pollution benefits Countywide and regionally. Decreased air pollution can be expected from zoning and development patterns that result in a reduction in vehicle miles traveled. Concentrated development and higher density development allows transit to serve people more efficiently and generally reduces the number of cars on the road. Although regional or Countywide emissions can be reduced with efficient land use patterns, air pollutant emissions would still occur in more populated areas and may affect more people.

Figure LU-11
Interim Geological Hazard Areas



Water and Wetlands

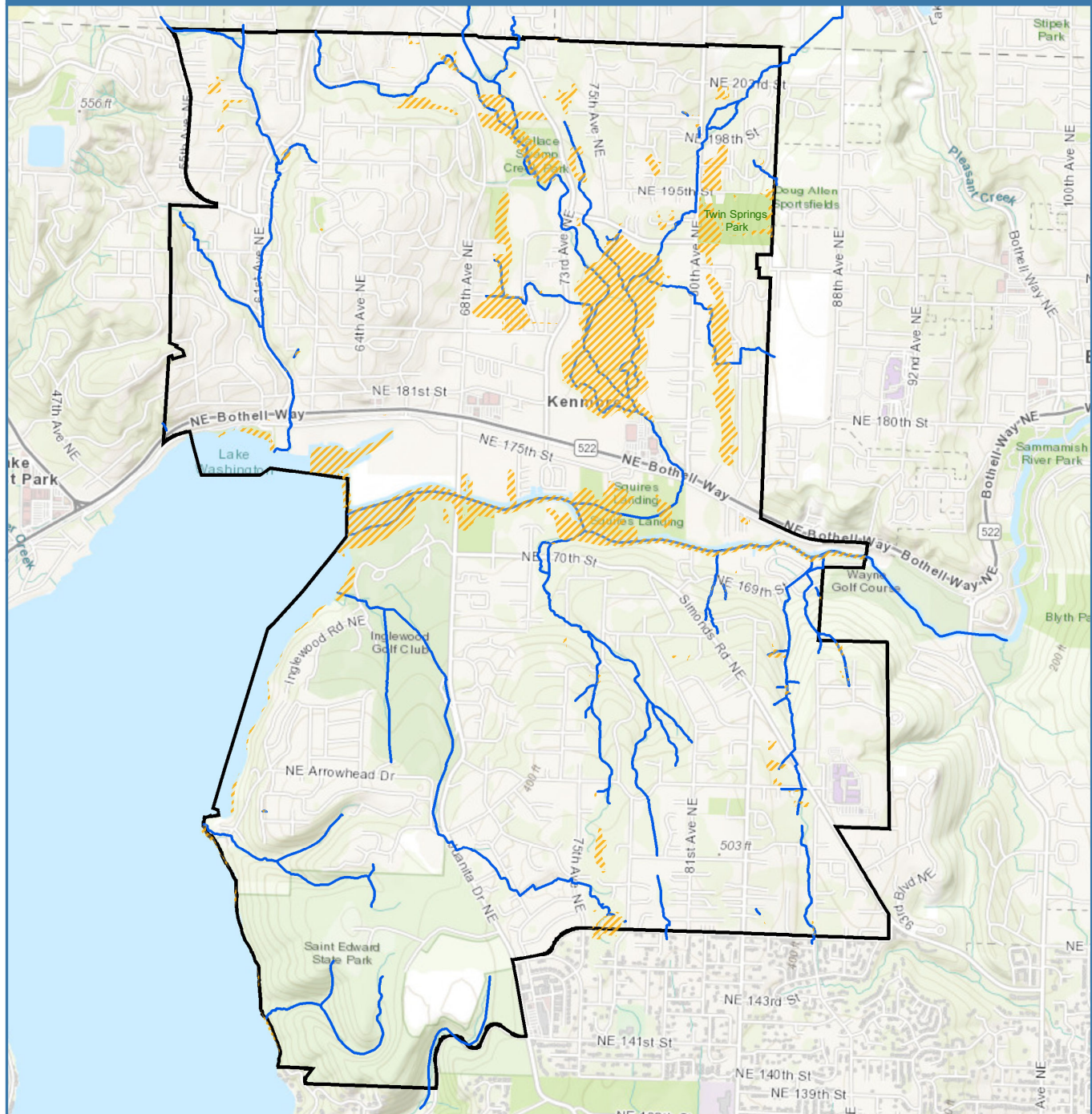
Predominant water features in the City include Swamp Creek as well as its tributaries and associated wetlands, the Sammamish River, and Lake Washington. In addition to these major water bodies, numerous small unnamed streams drain to these features.

Numerous wetlands also are located in the City—many within public open spaces such as Wallace Swamp Creek Park, Squire’s Landing Park, and Inglewood Wetlands. Wetlands are transitional areas between aquatic and upland habitats and are identified based upon three parameters: hydrology, soils and vegetation. Wetlands are formally identified and delineated in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements. Under normal circumstances, wetlands include the following three components:

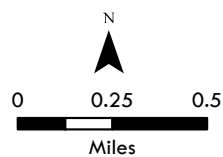
- Presence of water (hydrology) or an indication of at least the seasonal presence of water on the surface or in the soils;
- Unique soils (hydric soils) that differ from upland soils due to anaerobic conditions resulting from prolonged or frequent saturation or flooding; and
- A dominance of plants adapted to growing in wet conditions (hydrophytic vegetation).

Wetlands provide habitat for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial plant and animal species. The extent to which a wetland will provide wildlife habitat will depend upon several features including the condition of the site, its size, presence of habitat features (e.g. open water, snags, islands or perches), the variety and complexity of the different habitat types within the wetland, and the surrounding habitat in the immediate vicinity. The ability of a wetland to provide habitat can also be linked to the degree it has been fragmented by urbanization and the level of disruption of the hydrology and vegetative continuity with other wetland systems. See **Figure LU-11a** for a map of streams and wetlands in Kenmore.

Figure LU-11a
Streams and Wetlands



- Kenmore City Boundary
- Wetlands
- Streams



Sources: City of Kenmore, 2018.

The information included on this map has been compiled by City of Kenmore staff from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. City of Kenmore makes no representation or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. This document is not intended for use as a survey product. City of Kenmore shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of City of Kenmore.

Map Date: November 2018

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Swamp Creek

The main stem of Swamp Creek is approximately 14.6 miles long, extending from headwaters wetlands in south Everett, through portions of Everett, Lynnwood, Brier, Mountlake Terrace, Bothell, unincorporated Snohomish County, and Kenmore to the Sammamish River. Within the city of Kenmore, there are 2.5 miles of shoreline along the stream.

Swamp Creek is typical of Puget Sound lowland streams. It originates in upland areas with gently sloping hillsides and eventually flows through a broad valley to the mouth. Topography along the stream course varies from 450 feet above sea level at the headwaters to 20 feet above sea level at the mouth of the creek. The stream has a low to moderate gradient of 1 to 6 percent. Site and vegetation clearing and grading, increased impervious surfaces, inadequate storm detention and other factors, particularly with development in the watershed upstream from Kenmore, have increased flood frequencies and severity. Despite these changes, the Swamp Creek floodplain contains some of the largest and highest quality wetlands and wildlife habitat in the City. Swamp Creek has actively migrated within its floodplain.

Little Swamp Creek and Muck Creek join with Swamp Creek in Kenmore, along with a third, unnamed tributary.

Water quality issues include sedimentation and pollutants associated with stormwater runoff. Temperature and dissolved oxygen exceed the water quality standards for most of the summer and early fall. There also are frequent exceedances of the fecal coliform bacteria standard. Swamp Creek has been rated over time as either “moderate concern” or “high concern” since King County began monitoring water quality parameters in 2000.

To capture gravels and sediments, an in-stream sediment pond was created and is maintained in Wallace Swamp Creek Park.

Fish Habitat

Swamp Creek supports several salmonid fish species including coho salmon (federal species of concern), Chinook salmon (federally listed, threatened), coastal cutthroat trout (sea-run and resident), sockeye salmon, and steelhead trout (federally listed, threatened). Resident cutthroat trout are the dominant salmon species that spawn in the Swamp Creek basin. Swamp Creek also supports coho spawning and Little Swamp Creek is documented to support coho rearing. There is no designated critical habitat for any salmonid species in Swamp Creek or its tributaries.

Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife species are concentrated in small forested and wetland areas of the Swamp Creek watershed. The Swamp Creek wetland complex provides excellent forage and nesting habitat for birds and good forage and shelter habitat for amphibians, reptiles and small mammals. Ponded areas in the wetland provide resting sites for waterfowl. Of particular interest is the great blue heron rookery, described further below.

Sammamish River

The Sammamish River begins at the outlet of Lake Sammamish and ends at its confluence with Lake Washington. The total length of the river mainstem is approximately 14 miles. Within the City limits, the shoreline extends approximately 1.8 miles. The river has a low gradient (approximately 0.02%), dropping only 14' in elevation over its length. The volume and rate of surface water discharge from Lake Sammamish is moderated by a weir at Marymoor Park.

The River has been altered over time to control flooding. The natural Sammamish River floodplain historically covered a very large area as the river meandered extensively across the valley floor. Prior to channelization, land use in the valley was predominately agricultural and spring flooding regularly caused extensive damage to seed crops. To reduce this damage and to help regulate the level of Lake Sammamish, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with King County as a local sponsor, dredged a deeper and straighter channel in the 1960s, filling in the former meanders. Levees were typically placed on the riverbanks to maximize the flood protection area. Miles of streambank were lined with rip-rap and are devoid of vegetation. In the 1980s and 1990s, dredging at the mouth of the river was undertaken for navigational purposes.

Consequences of the flood control projects include reduced frequency of overbank flooding, reduced riparian habitat, and elimination of extensive wetland areas. In Kenmore, approximately 35.3 acres of wetlands are mapped on the Sammamish River shoreline. The City has undertaken community restoration efforts to control invasive plants and replant native species in portions of the Rhododendron Park wetlands, portions of Squire's Landing Park wetlands, and in wetlands near the Wildcliffe Shores community.

The water quality of the Sammamish River is largely influenced by the slow-moving nature of this lowland system and by the backwater effect from Lake Washington. The slow movement, while enhancing sediment deposition, also allows for development of dense stands of aquatic plants and higher algal productivity. The backwater affect means that warmer lake water with lower dissolved oxygen concentrations is significantly influencing the conditions in the lower reach of the river, especially during summer months; both of these conditions are limiting for salmon. A 2015 study prepared for King County reported that "Elevated water temperatures may also adversely affect the fitness of adult Chinook salmon, delay their arrival at spawning grounds, or increase their susceptibility to disease/parasites," and have even resulted in mortality prior to spawning. Swamp Creek's cooler temperatures create an important thermal refuge for fish where the creek joins the river. Fecal coliform bacteria and various pollutants are additional water quality issues. Temperature, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliform are water quality parameters that currently are listed by the Washington Department of Ecology as Category 5, a level of impairment that requires development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or water quality improvement plan. Ecology has been conducting studies in support of temperature and dissolved oxygen TMDL development since 2014.

The King County Water Quality Index rated the river at the Kenmore monitoring station as either of high or moderate concern with respect to water quality between 2000 and 2008.

Fish Habitat

The Sammamish River remains a major migratory pathway for salmon. The mouth of the River provides salmon rearing habitat and it is believed that outmigrating juvenile salmon may hold in the shallow beach area near the river mouth before moving into the lake. The basin supports rainbow trout, coho salmon (federal species of concern), Chinook salmon (federally listed, threatened), coastal cutthroat trout, kokanee salmon, sockeye salmon, and steelhead trout (federally listed, threatened).

Wildlife Habitat

Historically, the Sammamish River with its broad, shallow channels and numerous backwater sloughs and meanders provided prime habitat for a wide variety of animal species. This diversity of wildlife has been reduced and birds are the most visible form of wildlife along the river. Bald eagles, other raptors and cormorants have been observed flying along the River and great blue herons feed there.

Lake Washington

Lake Washington has a surface area of approximately 35 square miles. Kenmore's shoreline along the north end of Lake Washington is approximately 3.5 miles in length. The shoreline has little natural vegetation or habitat left due to urbanization. An exception is the waterfront along St. Edward State Park, which is roughly 3,000 feet in length and the longest undeveloped stretch of Lake Washington shoreline.

Construction of the Ship Canal in 1916 created the connection between Lake Washington and Puget Sound, causing the lake water surface elevation to drop approximately 9 feet. Currently the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains the water level in the lake within a 2-foot range between 20 and 22 feet. The minimum water elevation is maintained during winter to allow for annual maintenance of docks and other structures, minimize damage during winter storms, and provide flood storage volume.

Water quality in Lake Washington has improved tremendously in the last 50 years. However, a continued concern is localized areas of eutrophication, wherein nutrients (particularly phosphorus) and bacteria from the watershed are transported to the lake, resulting in excessive plant growth including floating and attached algae and nuisance plants. Water quality concerns around increased water temperature, fecal coliform bacteria and chemical contaminants also are present.

Fish Habitat

Lake Washington supports over 30 fish species of which 12 are non-native and introduced to the lake. Native species of salmonids use the lake for migratory passage, rearing of juveniles, and foraging. No salmonid spawning typically occurs in Lake Washington. Salmonid species include Chinook (federally listed, threatened), coho (federal species of concern), sockeye salmon, steelhead trout (federally listed, threatened), resident rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden/bull trout (federally listed, threatened) and kokanee salmon.

Wildlife Habitat

Mapped bald eagle nest sites are located on the east shore of Lake Washington and documented perch trees, including large black cottonwoods, are located along the lakeshore. Pileated woodpecker breeding (state candidate species) occurs in the forests of St. Edward State Park and extending onto forested portions of adjacent private and public properties. Other priority habitats associated with the lake include wetlands and biodiversity areas and corridors.

Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive Species

Federally Listed Species

Several federally listed species are known to occur or could potentially occur within the City's shorelines. Federally listed species that have been documented include Chinook salmon, designated by National Oceanic and Atmospheric National Marine Fisheries Division (NOAA Fisheries) as Threatened in 1999

and re-confirmed in 2005; bull trout, designated by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Threatened in 1999; and steelhead trout, designated by NOAA Fisheries as Threatened in 2007 and re-confirmed in 2014.

As defined in the Endangered Species Act, critical habitat is “specific geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species and that may require special management and protection.” In 2005, NOAA Fisheries designated “critical habitat” for Chinook salmon, including Kenmore’s Lake Washington shoreline and the lower portion of the Sammamish River.

In 2004, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated “critical habitat” for the Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of bull trout, including Kenmore’s Lake Washington shoreline.

In 2016, NOAA Fisheries designated “critical habitat” for the Puget Sound DPS steelhead which excludes all waters in the Lake Washington watershed, including in Kenmore.

State Priority Habitat and Species Program

The State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has a Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) program which includes a catalog of habitats and species considered to be priorities for both conservation and management. Priority habitats are “habitat types or elements with unique or significant value to a diverse assemblage of species.” In Kenmore priority habitats include wetlands, biodiversity areas and corridors, and freshwater ponds.

The State lists designate *Endangered*, *Threatened*, *Sensitive*, and *Candidate* species. Priority species include those designations, as well as “animal aggregations (e.g. heron colonies, bat colonies) considered vulnerable; and species of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance that are vulnerable.” Priority species documented in Kenmore include Chinook salmon, bull trout, coho salmon, sockeye salmon, kokanee salmon, steelhead trout, coastal cutthroat trout, pileated woodpecker, purple martin, and great blue heron. Recent information indicates that the purple martin is no longer nesting in Kenmore.

The bald eagle’s population status has improved to levels that resulted in the removal of the eagle from both federal and state listing. However, the eagle is still protected by the federal Golden and Bald Eagle Protection Act.

Due to the importance and size of Kenmore’s great blue heron colony, the great blue heron is addressed below.

Great Blue Heron

Great blue herons are a permanent resident in all of Washington except the higher Cascade and Olympic ranges. They are highly vulnerable to human disturbance, predation, and competition for nesting habitat.

More productive colonies tend to form near large areas of high quality foraging habitat. Most colonies are within 1.9 miles of key foraging grounds, although herons can nest anywhere within 6.2 miles of where they are foraging.

Ideal nesting habitat consists of mature forest. Although most colonies are found in forests free of human disturbance, some nesting occurs in areas of persistent human activity. The birds are less tolerant of disturbance in the pre-courtship and courtship periods between mid-February and mid-April.

Bald eagles are the heron’s primary predator (Azerrad, 2012).

A heron rookery has been established near the north end of the Kenmore Park and Ride, within Swamp Creek wetlands. It housed approximately 40 nesting pairs in 2009.

The colony established itself after the Kenmore Park and Ride lot was developed. There is a water barrier between the lot and the colony which may create a sense of safety. Other than encroaching development, factors which may cause the birds to move in the future include bald eagle intrusion, damage to nesting trees (trees can be damaged by the nesting as well as by flooding), reduction in foraging areas, and other factors (Norman 1999).

The birds are colonial during the breeding season but are noncolonial in the winter when they stay in the immediate area but separate into smaller groups. The winter roosting areas have not been identified. In winter, the birds will switch from foraging in wetland areas to upland areas where they will feed, for example, on rodents (Norman 1999).

Colonies usually exist at the same location for many years, and productivity (the number of fledglings/nesting herons) may be positively related to the number of years colonies have been in use. The herons may relocate their colonies in response to increased predation on eggs and young by mammals and birds such as eagles, declines in food availability, or human disturbance (State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 1999).

The City of Kenmore's critical area regulations should require a year-round buffer around an active rookery, where unusually loud activities should be prohibited (Azerrad, 2012). Between February 1 and August 31, no clearing or grading or land disturbing activity should be allowed within the buffer unless approved by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (the SR-522 right of way is exempt from the buffer). Permits for activities within the heron rookery buffer require approval of a habitat management plan by the State and City.

Shoreline Master Program

The Shoreline Master Program applies to “shorelines of the State.” In Kenmore, these include Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and the main stem of Swamp Creek. In addition, wetlands considered “associated” with State Shorelines, such as Swamp Creek No. 3, also are regulated by the Shoreline Master Program. The Shoreline Master Program regulations include Environment designations of Downtown Waterfront, Shoreline Residential, Urban Conservancy, Natural, and Aquatic. The Downtown Waterfront environment is more permissive in terms of uses and development standards than the other designations. The most restrictive environment designation is the Natural environment. The Shoreline Sub-Element of the Land Use Element addresses shoreline goals, objectives and policies.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Following are the natural environment goals, objectives and policies. In some cases, policies are cross-referenced in more than one Element or Sub-Element, and this is noted by a policy reference in italics (e.g., *Policy SW-42.3.1*).

GOAL 13. PRACTICE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP BY PROTECTING, ENHANCING, AND PROMOTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN AND AROUND THE CITY OF KENMORE.

OBJECTIVE 13.1 Cooperate regionally and strive locally to improve air quality.

- Policy LU-13.1.1 Protect air quality from adverse impacts through the following measures:
- a. Encourage alternative modes of transportation to reduce reliance on the automobile as the primary method of transportation.
 - b. Promote mixed-use and compact development forms, particularly in the Downtown, to help reduce the need for automobile use.
 - c. Require air quality impact analysis for major new developments, which could adversely impact the air quality levels in the vicinity.
 - d. Work with other agencies to educate the public about air quality impacts due to vehicular travel and due to improper use of woodstoves and fireplaces.
 - e. Work with other agencies to monitor air quality within the planning area.

- Policy LU-13.1.2 Through development standards, reduce air pollution emissions from construction and land clearing activities.

OBJECTIVE 13.2 Encourage a reduction in overall noise levels throughout the community.

- Policy LU-13.2.1 Require new developments which could generate substantial levels of noise or could expose people to substantial levels of noise from existing noise generators to submit an analysis of potential noise impacts and propose mitigation.

Policy LU-13.2.2	Implement noise and nuisance ordinances to address various noise sources and require cessation or mitigation of noise.
Policy LU-13.2.3	Encourage residential or other noise-sensitive development proposed for location in noise-impacted areas to be oriented away from noise source, or to be constructed with materials that will maximize noise reductions, or to incorporate fencing, landscaping, or other noise-reducing features, appropriate to the situation. Noise impacted areas may include the vicinity of SR-522, or the vicinity of the Air Harbor, or other areas that may be determined through environmental review.
OBJECTIVE 13.3	Encourage a reduction in light and glare impacts throughout the community.
Policy LU-13.3.1	Through design standards or educational opportunities, discourage the use of building materials or signage materials that cause glare impacts to substantial numbers of motorists or surrounding neighborhoods.
Policy LU-13.3.2	Require appropriate illumination levels and light shields for lighting standards along streets and in public open spaces and parks.
Policy LU-13.3.3	Encourage residents to provide exterior lighting for security purposes which does not unduly impact their neighbors.
Policy LU-13.3.4	Restrict lights pointing up, affecting the view of the night sky.
OBJECTIVE 13.4	Cooperate regionally and strive locally to protect surface and ground water quality and quantity from degradation.
Policy LU-13.4.1	Actively work with communities upstream from Kenmore to develop and implement appropriate surface water regulations to adequately retain and detain surface water so as to minimize the adverse effects upon the environment in Kenmore.
Policy LU-13.4.2	Use incentives, regulations and programs to manage Kenmore's water resources (rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and ground water) and to protect and enhance their multiple beneficial uses including fish and wildlife habitat, flood and erosion control, water supply, energy production, transportation, recreational opportunities and scenic beauty. Use of water resources for one purpose should, to the fullest extent practicable, preserve opportunities for other uses.
Policy LU-13.4.3	Allow development that supports continued ecological and hydrologic functioning of water resources. Development should not have a significant adverse impact on water quality or water quantity.
Policy LU-13.4.4	Participate in the development of watershed plans integrating surface water, ground water, drinking water and wastewater planning to provide efficient water resource management.
Policy LU-13.4.5	Actively encourage the use of environmentally safe methods of vegetation control.

OBJECTIVE 13.5 Adopt an urban forestry strategy to encourage the preservation and planting of trees on public and private property.

Policy LU-13.5.1 Adopt an urban forestry strategy which encourages the preservation and protection of trees on public and private properties.

Policy LU-13.5.2 Through urban forestry, street design standards and parks programs, encourage the planting of street trees throughout the City.

OBJECTIVE 13.6 Protect the natural, environmental, ecological, public access, aesthetic, and economic aspects of Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and Swamp Creek.

Policy LU-13.6.1 In the City's Shoreline Sub-Element and Shoreline Master Program, balance the need to provide for shoreline protection, and public access, with the need to allow for water-oriented uses and economic development.

Policy LU-13.6.2 Allow development within the shoreline jurisdiction that preserves the resources and ecology of the water and shorelines; avoids natural hazards; promotes visual and physical access to the water; and preserves archeological resources, traditional cultural resources, and navigation rights. Protection of critical areas should be balanced with visual values and physical access as long as there is no net adverse impact to regulated shoreline ecological processes and functions.

Policy LU-13.6.3 Balance private property rights with the need for public physical and visual access to shorelines.

GOAL 14. PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY IN AREAS OF NATURAL HAZARDS.

OBJECTIVE 14.1 Strive to protect lives and public and private property from flooding.

Policy LU-14.1.1 Implement the Surface Water Element goals, objectives and policies to minimize flood hazards in the community.

Policy LU-14.1.2 Recognize the Swamp Creek basin as an environmentally sensitive area that has sustained repeated flooding impacts. Densities and services should reflect the environmental sensitivity of the Swamp Creek basin.

OBJECTIVE 14.2 Strive to protect slopes from erosion and sliding.

Policy LU-14.2.1 Require land uses permitted in mapped Erosion Hazard Areas to minimize soil disturbance and maximize retention and replacement of native vegetative cover.

Policy LU-14.2.2 Require new development to protect natural vegetation coverage at levels sufficient to moderate surface water runoff and erosion and to protect the integrity of stream channels. When revegetation is required, appropriate native vegetation should be used.

Policy LU-14.2.3 Require grading and construction activities to be conducted with erosion control Best Management Practices and other development controls as necessary to minimize sediment discharge from construction sites.

- Policy LU-14.2.4 Require increased surface water management in areas draining over steep and erosive slopes.
- Policy LU-14.2.5 Limit development on slopes with a grade of 40 percent or more unless the risks and adverse impacts associated with such development can be reduced to a non-significant level.
- Policy LU-14.2.6 Limit development in Landslide Hazard Areas unless the risks and adverse impacts associated with such development can be reduced to a non-significant level.

OBJECTIVE 14.3 Minimize the potential for damage due to liquefaction and seismic hazards.

- Policy LU-14.3.1 In areas with severe seismic hazards, apply Uniform Building Code, and any other necessary special building design and construction measures to minimize the risk of structural damage, fire and injury to occupants and to prevent post-seismic collapse.

GOAL 15. *PROTECT AND ENHANCE UNIQUE, VALUABLE, AND CRITICAL PLANTS AND WILDLIFE.*

OBJECTIVE 15.1 Protect wetlands from encroachment and degradation, and encourage wetland restoration.

- Policy LU-15.1.1 Determine wetland boundaries in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements.
- Policy LU-15.1.2 Utilize a wetland classification system that is based on best available science.
- Policy LU-15.1.3 Strive to achieve no-net-loss of wetland functions or values within each drainage basin. Acquisition, enhancement, regulations, and incentive programs may be used independently or in combination with one another to protect and enhance wetlands functions.
- Policy LU-15.1.4 Require development adjacent to wetlands to be sited such that wetland functions are protected, an adequate buffer around the wetlands is provided, and significant adverse impacts to wetlands are prevented.
- Policy LU-15.1.5 Protect areas of native vegetation that connect wetland systems. Whenever effective, incentive programs such as buffer averaging, density credit transfers, or appropriate non-regulatory mechanisms should be used.
- Policy LU-15.1.6 Protect the unique hydrologic cycles, soil and water chemistries, and vegetation communities of bogs, fens and other legislatively designated unique wetland ecosystems through the use of Best Management Practices to control and/or treat stormwater within the wetland basin.
- Policy LU-15.1.7 Allow public access to wetlands for scientific, recreational use, and traditional cultural use where public access trails are carefully sited, sensitive habitats and species are protected, and hydrologic continuity is maintained.

Policy LU-15.1.8	Allow enhancement or restoration of degraded wetlands to maintain or improve wetland functions, provided that all wetland functions are evaluated in a wetland management plan, and adequate monitoring, code enforcement and evaluation is provided and assured by responsible parties. Restoration or enhancement must result in a net improvement to the functions of the wetland system. Technical assistance to small property owners should be considered.
Policy LU-15.1.9	Alterations to wetlands may be allowed, only after all wetland functions are evaluated, the least harmful and reasonable alternatives are identified, and affected significant functions are appropriately mitigated, in order to: a. Accomplish a public agency or utility development; b. Provide necessary utility and road crossings; c. Enhance an ecological function; or, d. Avoid a denial of all reasonable use of the property.
Policy LU-15.1.10	Approve wetland mitigation proposals if they would result in improved overall wetland functions within a drainage basin. All wetland functions should be considered. Ensure mitigation sites replace or augment the functions that would be lost as a result of the project proposal. Further, mitigation sites should be located strategically to alleviate habitat fragmentation.
Policy LU-15.1.11	Promote mitigation projects that contribute to an existing wetland system or restore an area that was historically a wetland. The goal for these mitigation projects is no net loss of wetland functions per drainage basin.
Policy LU-15.1.12	Preserve land used for wetland mitigation in perpetuity. Monitoring and maintenance should be provided until the success of the site is established.
Policy LU-15.1.13	Support a cooperative multi-jurisdictional effort to develop a plan for the establishment and utilization of a wetland mitigation banking program or in lieu fee program.
Policy LU-15.1.14	Apply appropriate penalties for current as well as previous wetland alteration violations, such as requiring wetland restoration, through code enforcement and stricter standards for development on sites where wetlands have been illegally filled.
OBJECTIVE 15.2	Protect streams from encroachment and degradation, and encourage stream restoration.
Policy LU-15.2.1	River and stream channels should be preserved, protected and enhanced for their hydraulic, ecological and aesthetic functions.
Policy LU-15.2.2	In partnership with other jurisdictions and interested parties, continue restoring stream and river channels and surrounding riparian areas to enhance water quality and fish and wildlife habitat and to mitigate flooding and erosion. Of particular interest is retention of forest communities along stream and river channels that provide shade and a source of woody debris to the aquatic habitat.

OBJECTIVE 15.3	Maintain and promote a diversity of native species and habitat within the City.
Policy LU-15.3.1	Protect native plant communities by encouraging management and control of non-native invasive plants, including aquatic plants. Environmentally sound methods of vegetation control, including appropriate use of approved herbicides, should be used to control noxious weeds.
Policy LU-15.3.2	Recognize that aquatic weeds and toxic algae are a regional issue. Lobby King County to take the lead on a solution to control aquatic weeds and algae on the Sammamish River, Swamp Creek and Lake Washington. At the same time, facilitate the use of local resources, including volunteers, to reduce aquatic weeds.
Policy LU-15.3.3	Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping requirements, erosion control projects, and in the restoration of stream banks, lakes, shorelines, and wetlands. Provide incentives for using native plants, mature plantings, and higher densities of biomass.
Policy LU-15.3.4	Maintain fish and wildlife through conservation and enhancement of terrestrial, air, and aquatic habitats.
Policy LU-15.3.5	Preserve habitats for species which have been identified as endangered, threatened, or sensitive by the state or federal government.
Policy LU-15.3.6	Designate and protect Fish and Wildlife Habitats of Importance, including: a. Habitat for federal or state listed endangered or threatened species; b. Habitat for state sensitive, and candidate species; animal aggregations considered vulnerable; and those species of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance that are vulnerable as identified and mapped by the State Priority Habitats and Species program. c. Habitat for great blue herons; d. Habitat for bald eagles; e. Biodiversity areas and corridors designated and mapped in the Priority Habitats and Species program by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife; and, f. Riparian corridors.
Policy LU-15.3.8	Provide a mechanism for nomination and consideration of additional Fish and Wildlife Habitats of Importance.
Policy LU-15.3.9	Identify species which need protection during the development review process.
Policy LU-15.3.10	Stream and wetland buffer requirements may be increased to protect Fish and Wildlife Habitats of Importance. Whenever possible, density transfers and/or buffer averaging should be allowed.

- Policy LU-15.3.11 Protect salmonid habitats by ensuring that land use and facility plans (transportation, water, sewer, electricity, gas) include riparian and stream habitat conservation measures developed by the County, cities, tribes, service providers, and/or state and federal agencies. Development within basins that contain fish enhancement facilities should consider significant adverse impacts to those facilities.
- Policy LU-15.3.12 Work with adjacent jurisdictions, state and federal governments and tribes during land use plan development and site development review to identify and protect habitat networks at jurisdictional boundaries.
- Policy LU-15.3.13 Integrate fish and wildlife habitats into capital improvement projects whenever feasible.
- Policy LU-15.3.14 Promote voluntary fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects by private individuals and businesses through educational and incentive programs.
- Policy LU-15.3.15 Actively participate in the Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8 Council to ensure that the City's planning, implementation, and enforcement efforts regarding surface and groundwater, environmentally sensitive areas, and development regulations are consistent with regional efforts. A central purpose of the watershed planning and implementation should be the recovery of endangered, threatened, or sensitive species such as Chinook salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout.
- Policy LU-15.3.16 Regularly review the City's capital projects, and planning and regulatory efforts to ensure consistency with the Federal 4(d) rule.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The Natural Environment Sub-Element policies would require new, continuing or increased commitments of City resources to prepare new regulations, review/amend existing regulations, create educational or incentive programs, or coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions.

New programs, rules, or regulations would be needed to address:

- Air quality and noise analyses for major new developments
- Urban forestry strategies
- Habitat enhancement educational, volunteer and incentive programs
- Aquatic weed and algae control.

A review of existing programs, rules and regulations would be needed to ensure they meet the policies, including:

- Control of air emissions from construction and land clearing activities
- Erosion control Best Management Practices
- Increased surface water management requirements on steep and erosive slopes

- Sufficiency of wetland, stream, fish and wildlife habitat, flood hazard, seismic hazard, landslide hazard, and erosion hazard regulations
- Sufficiency of design standards for building materials, critical area signage and lighting
- Sufficiency of noise standards
- Sufficiency of native vegetation requirements and tree management and protection requirements
- Sufficiency of aquatic weed prevention and invasive plant prevention
- Sufficiency of protection against pollutants, including fertilizer, entering streams, the river and the lake.

Additional or continuing efforts would need to be made to coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions or participate in regional programs, including:

- Working with adjacent, upstream communities on water quality and flooding issues
- Participating in the development of watershed plans
- Working with King County and the Sammamish River cities to control aquatic weeds and algae on the Sammamish River and Lake Washington
- Establishing a wetland mitigation banking program or in lieu fee program
- Restoring stream channels.

REFERENCES

- Azerrad, J.M. (2012). Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats and Species: Great Blue Heron. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, WA.
- ESA Adolfson (2009). Kenmore Shoreline Master Program Update: Inventory and Analysis. Seattle, WA.
- King County (1990). Wetlands Inventory. Seattle, WA.
- King County Growth Management Planning Council (December 2012). Countywide Planning Policies. Seattle, WA.
- Norman, Don (November 23, 1999). Personal Communication, phone call from Don Norman, consulting biologist to Lisa Grueter, Bucher, Willis & Ratliff Corporation.
- State of Washington, Department of Fish and Wildlife (1999). "Great Blue Herons" in the Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species, Volume IV: Birds. Authors Timothy Quinn and Ruth Milner. Olympia, WA.



**City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA**

Subject/Topic:

West Sammamish River Bridge ROW
Acquisition Settlement

For Council Meeting Agenda of: 2/10/2020

Department: PW Engineering

Proposed Council Action/Motion: Authorize the acquisition of permanent and temporary easements on the Lakepointe, Inc. and Pioneer Towing properties in the amount of \$642,000.

Prepared by: John Vicente, P.E.

Initial & Date

Approved by Department Head: [Signature] 1/31/2020

Approved by City Attorney: NA

Approved by Finance Director:

Approved by City Manager: [Signature]

Exhibits/Attachments:

Exhibit 1 – Property acquisition Map

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:

Background: On June 18, 2018, City Council authorized the City Manager to begin acquisition by condemnation, certain parcels needed for the W Sammamish River Bridge Project.

The City began negotiations for acquiring the necessary property rights from all properties adjacent to the project where property rights were needed (see Exhibit 1 for a listing of all properties involved). All properties have been settled, however two parcels require Council approval. The remaining parcels have the same owner and are:

- Lakepointe, Inc (parcel 443) located at 17405 68th Ave NE
- Pioneer Towing (parcel 444) located at 6525 NE 175th St

The project requires purchase of a strip of land (varying between 14' and 16' in width) adjacent to 68th Ave NE on both parcels. To facilitate construction, a large access road to the river is also necessary. This required purchase of a temporary construction easement adjacent to the acquisition area (varying between 10' and 41' in width). Several large trees are within the acquisition area and required removal necessitating a payment to the owner for loss of trees.

Per the City's approved Right of Way procedures, acquisitions in excess of \$300,000 require Council approval.

Below is a breakdown on the appraisal cost for each parcel:

Parcel	Acquisition	Temporary Construction Easement	Loss of Trees	Total Payment
Parcel 443	\$83,000	\$11,000	\$14,000	\$108,000
Parcel 444	\$266,000	\$234,000	\$5,000	\$505,000

The City's original appraisal (June 2018) recommended a square footage value of \$30 for both parcels. Further review by the appraiser in August 2019 indicated that the square footage value needed to be increased to \$38 for both parcels. Based upon the August 2019 appraisal, the property owner was offered a total of \$613,000 for both parcels. The property owner is requesting a total payment of \$642,000 or \$40/SQFT. This increase in the cost per square foot represents a difference of 4.7% from the appraised value.

Current Status: Design is complete and the contract for construction has been awarded.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Council approve the acquisition of permanent and temporary easements on the Lakepointe, Inc. and Pioneer Towing properties in the amount of \$642,000.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

The bridge right of way portion is partially funded by the BRAC and Connecting Washington grants. There is sufficient budget and available grant funds to cover the cost of this acquisition.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

Goal #1: To focus on and emphasize multimodal transportation safety in the City of Kenmore with a specific focus on pedestrian, bicycle, and other means of travel.



City Council Business Agenda Item City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: Walkways and Waterways Park
Project Update: Log Boom Park

For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020

Department: Community Development
Prepared by: Maureen Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager and
Debbie Bent, Community Development Director

Initial & Date

Approved by Department Head: MA 1/31/20

Approved by City Attorney: _____

Approved by Finance Director: _____

Approved by City Manager: ABK

Proposed Council Action/Motion:

No Action. This agenda item is a status update on the Walkways and Waterways Project at Log Boom Park.

Exhibits/Attachments:

1. 60% Design Site Plan
2. 30% Design Site Plan
3. Updated Cost Estimate Summary

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND: On February 10th staff will provide an update about the 60% level design and updated cost estimate for the Log Boom Park Waterfront Access and Viewing project prior to a public open house meeting to be held on February 26, 2020. The open house will present the refined Squire's Landing and Log Boom Park site plans to the public. A mailer will be sent to all residents inviting the community to the open house. Information will also be included on the City's website (kenmorewa.gov/walkwaysandwaterways) and in the City's newsletter.

Design Refinements:

The 60% Site Plan (Attachment #1) includes the same project elements as the 30% Site Plan presented to Council February 12, 2018 (Attachment #2) with minor refinements. In keeping with the design shown for the 2016 Bond Measure, the 60% design plan continues to provide improved waterfront access to Lake Washington including: beach expansion; new trails and viewpoints; picnic areas; a waterfront picnic pavilion; native habitat restoration; and access for hand-powered watercraft including a structure for storing and renting hand-powered watercraft. The asphalt trail alignment was modified to protect adjacent trees and additional native habitat restoration was added along pathways in the park to satisfy environmental regulatory permit requirements.

Project Schedule Update:

A Shoreline Permit and SEPA approval were issued in 2019. Additional City permits (engineering and building permits) are required and the project is still under review by other regulatory agencies (US Army Corps of Engineers and State Department of Fish & Wildlife). The design will continue to move towards 90% level design. At 90% level design, applications will be submitted for City Engineering/Building permits which is estimated at early April. Assuming all required permits and regulatory agency approvals are received, in May, the project may be ready for bid in June. Assuming a bid is awarded, construction would start in October 2020 and end June 2021. If the project does not receive permits in time to bid the project this summer, bidding would be delayed until June 2021. Staff will update Council later this spring to confirm the bidding and construction schedule. Because the timing of State and Federal permits is unknown, the project end date remains at the end of 2023, which is consistent with what the City told residents during the Bond Measure campaign in 2016.

Park Closure During Construction:

The parking lot will serve as a construction staging area. The park including Tracy Owen Station restroom, the playground and access to the park from the Burke Gilman Trail will be closed during construction to keep users out of the construction access route to the western portion of the park where the majority of improvements are being planned. It is anticipated that access to the pier from the eastern path that connects from the entrance sidewalk along 175th Street will remain open and only closed for a period of time while work occurs in this vicinity. Portable restrooms will be provided during construction.

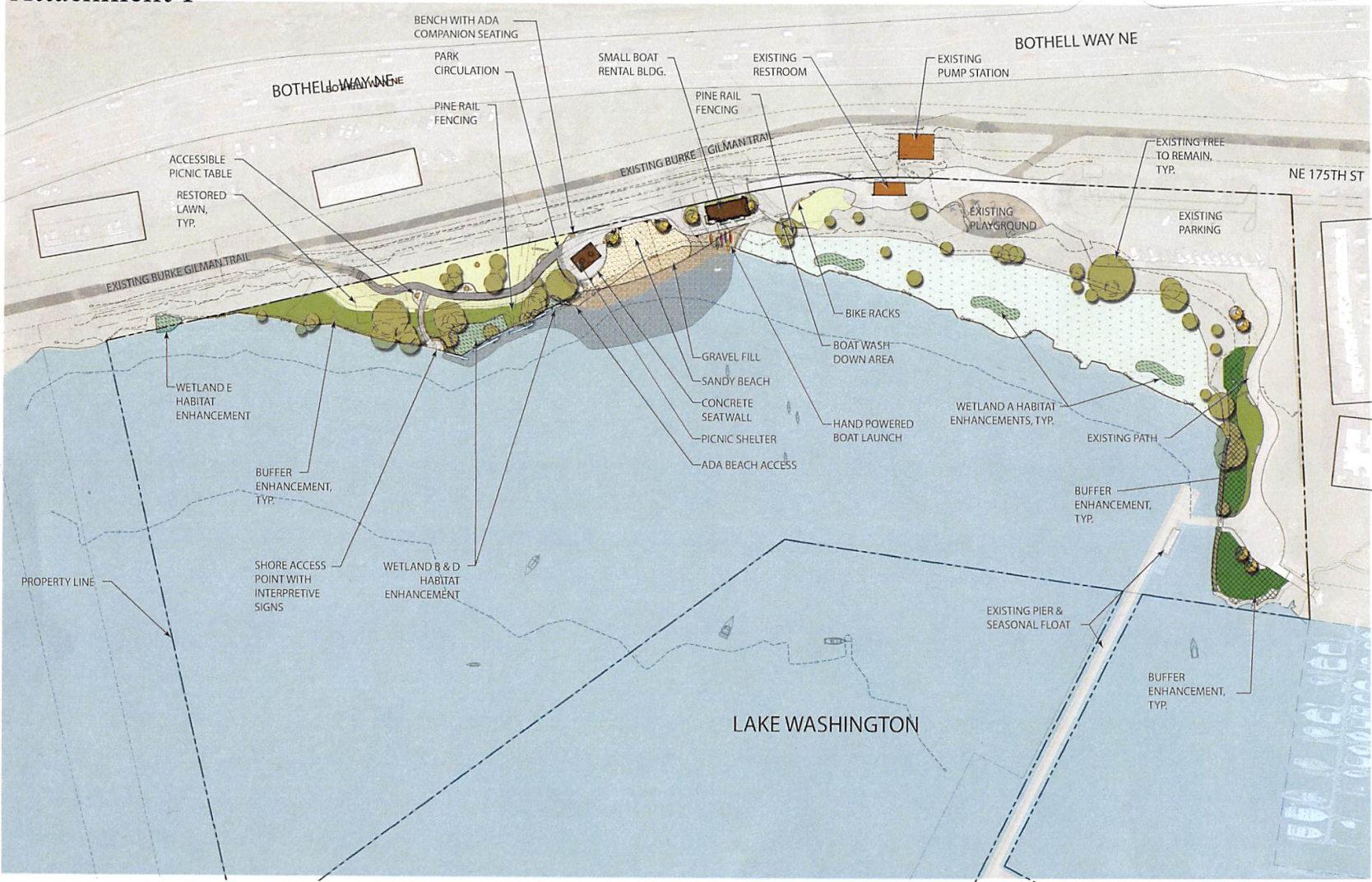
FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

2020: Attachment #3 is an overview of the updated total project cost estimate with a revenue funding plan. The total project cost estimate decreased by \$229,128 from the 2019 cost estimate of \$3.9 million. The construction cost subtotal decreased by approximately \$90,000 due to design refinements. Costs will continue to be reviewed between 60 to 90% design. Staff will update Council on costs prior to completing the 90% design phase to prioritize the design for construction bidding. The cost estimate includes \$40,000 per year for 10 years to account for the 10-year permit required maintenance and monitoring of restoration of existing wetlands and the off-site in-water mitigation being proposed in Swamp Creek at Squire's Landing Park. Attachment #3 also includes an overview of the available revenue and projected expenditures for this project. The City received a Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant of \$470,575, an increase of \$154,463 since Council approved the 2019-2024 CIP on September 9, 2019. If the project does move forward with construction in 2020, then an amendment to the CIP may need to be considered at a future Council meeting to move funds allocated in future years to the current biennium.

- 2019: The project budget estimate of \$3.9 million was reviewed by Council at the July 22, 2019 meeting where amendments to the 2019-2024 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) were presented. The 3.9 million budget estimate included \$447,227 spent prior to 2019; \$3,122,535 proposed allocation in the 2019-2024 CIP; and \$340,000 for mitigation monitoring allocated in future CIP's 2025-2032. The amended Park Capital Improvement Program (CIP) was approved 9/9/19 (Ordinance 19-0497). The CIP allocates \$3,122,535 including: \$2.43 million bond funds; \$316,112 RCO ALEA grant funds; \$102,535 King County Trail Levy Funds; \$80,000 REET funds; \$193,888 Park Impact Fee Funds.
- 2018: The estimated total project budget presented to Council 2/12/18 was \$3.34 million (\$2.94 million project cost through construction plus \$400,000 for project mitigation monitoring). The six-year 2019-2024 Park Capital Improvement Program (CIP) adopted 9/7/18 (Ordinance 18-0469) allocated \$2.74 million with an additional \$447,227 spent prior to 2019, giving a total project cost of \$3.18 million.
- 2016: The 2016 Walkways & Waterways bond measure estimated a \$3.2 million total project cost.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED: 2019-20 City Council Goal 2 Implement the Walkways and Waterways Projects. Priority Based Budget (PBB) results "enhances access to, and opportunities and activities to enjoy the City's waterfront region".

Attachment 1



Log Boom Park
Draft 60% Site Plan

Attachment 2



Log Boom Park
Draft 30% Site Plan

3/22/2018



Attachment 3

EXPENDITURES			
Walkways & Waterways (W&W) Log Boom Park Water Access Project			
60% Design Engineer's Estimate (Dec 2019)	\$1,315,209		
1% for the Arts	\$13,152		
10% WSST	\$131,521		
Administrative Staff Costs (.25 FTE x 4 yrs.)	\$242,588		
Data Collection, Analysis, Design & Permitting	\$908,384		
Construction Management (City Engineer Estimate)	\$170,000		
Project Cost Subtotal	\$2,780,854		
Inflation Contingency (6%)	\$236,738		
Design/Construction Contingency (20%)	\$263,042		
Contingency Subtotal	\$499,780		
Total Estimated Project Cost w/ Contingency	\$3,280,634		
Funding Plan			
Log Boom Park Water Access Project			
NEED			NEED DECREASE
Construction Cost Estimate	\$3,280,634		\$229,128
10-year Mitigation & Monitoring	\$400,000		
TOTAL FUNDS NEEDED	\$3,680,634		\$229,128
SOURCES			SOURCE INCREASE
Bond Levy Funds (Total Available \$3.2 Mil)	\$2,430,000		
2019 RCO ALEA Grant Contract Award	\$470,575		\$154,463
2015-16 Revenue - Park Impact Fees	\$55,908		
2017-18 Bond Levy Revenue	\$391,319		
Current Park Impact Fee Revenue	\$193,888		
Current REET	\$80,000		
2020-2025 King County Trail Levy	\$102,535		
Future REET or KC Trail Levy Funding	\$340,000		
TOTAL SOURCES AVAILABLE	\$4,064,225		\$154,463
1/27/2020 Update from 9/3/19			



Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects

Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Open Space Access Project

60% Design Update

Mott MacDonald
Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects



February 10, 2020



Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

Project Background

Conceptual Level Design Phase (2015-16)

- Imagine Kenmore / Walkways & Waterways Bond Measure
- Community Input: Improve Park Natural Habitat & Water Access

30% Level Design Phase (2017-18)

- Data Gathering & Analysis / Environmental Regulatory Agency Input
- Council Update / Public Open House / Grant Applications
- Submitted Land Use/Environmental Permits

60% Level Design Phase (2019-20)

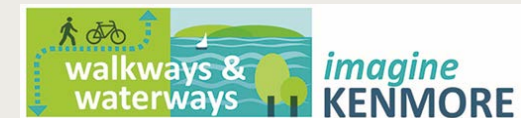




Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

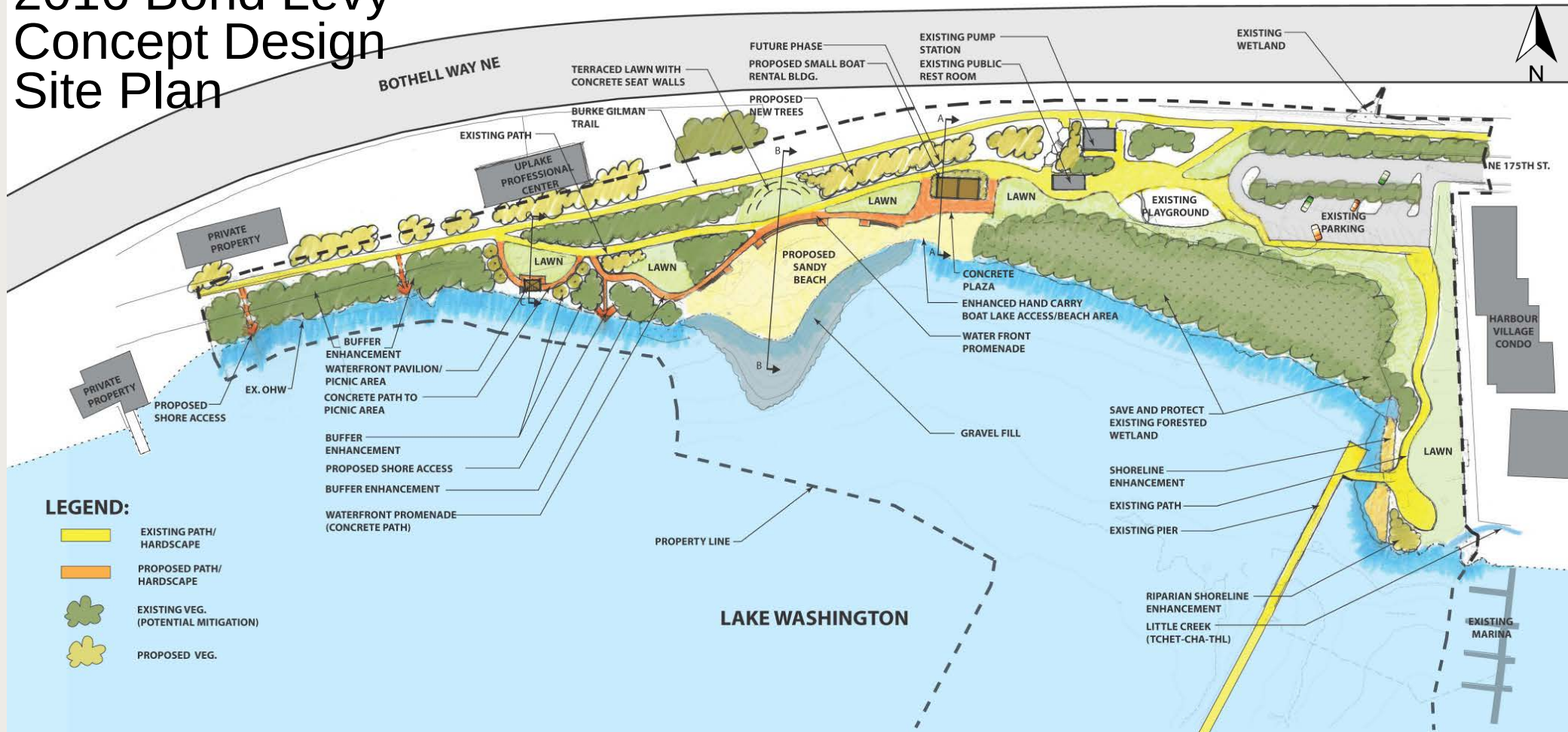
Current Progress

- Continue Site Assessment, Material's Selection
- Value Engineering, Constructability Review
- Wrapping up 60% Level Design
- Next Steps - 90% Level Design Begins





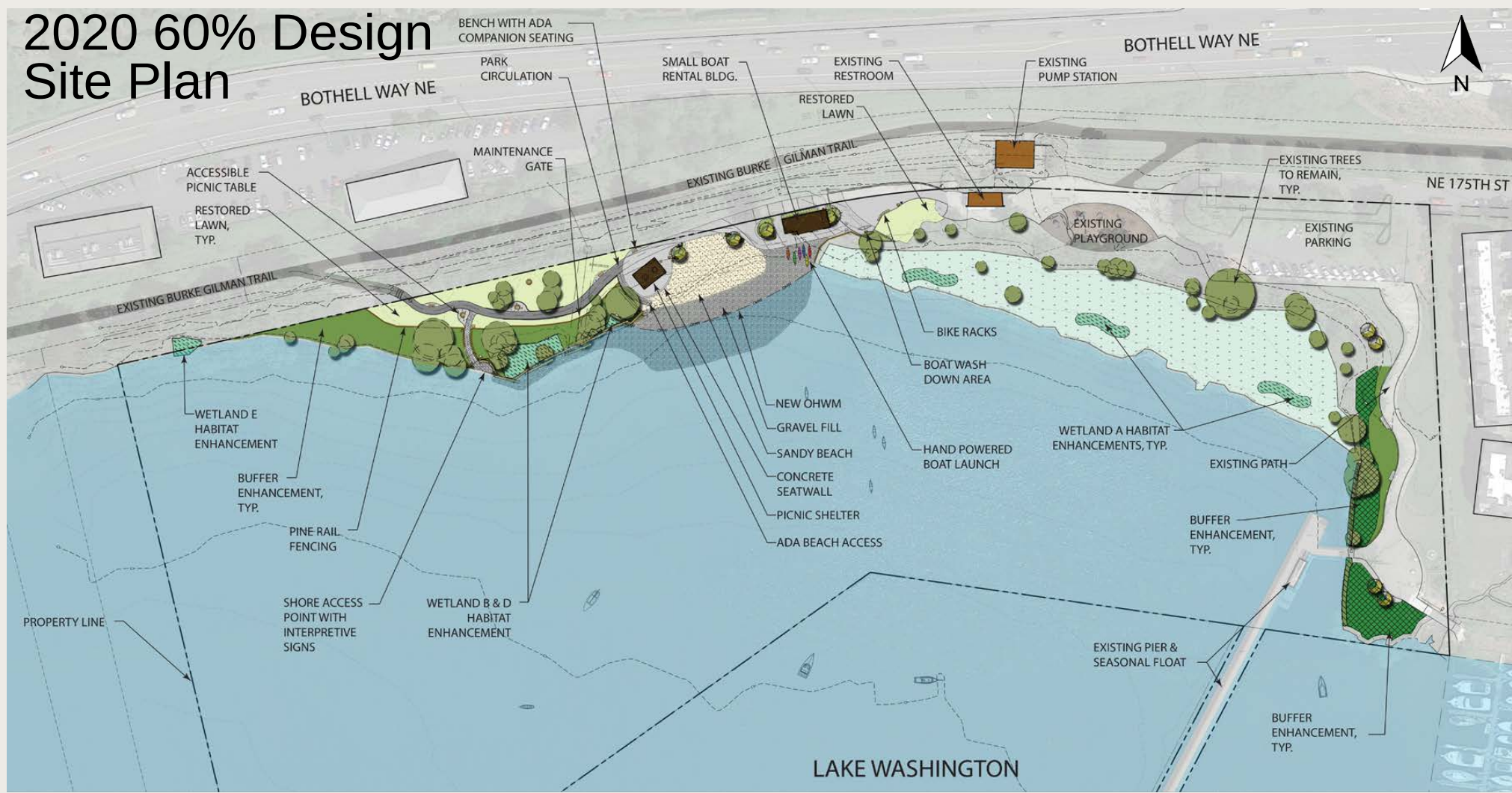
2016 Bond Levy Concept Design Site Plan



2018 30% Design Site Plan



2020 60% Design Site Plan



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects

February 10, 2020



Protect & Enhance Natural Habitat

Avoid - Minimize – Restore & Enhance



Wetland Protection Fencing



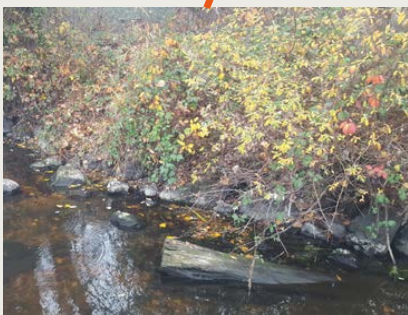
Swamp Creek Off-Site Enhancements
(mitigation for beach work below OHW)

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Wetland
Enhancement

Avoid Wetlands
Minimize Impacts



Shoreline Enhancement

February 10, 2020



Improve Public Access to Water

Simple - Modern - Beach



Beach Prototype



Plaza



Path



Boat Rental Building



Picnic Pavilion



Beach Activities



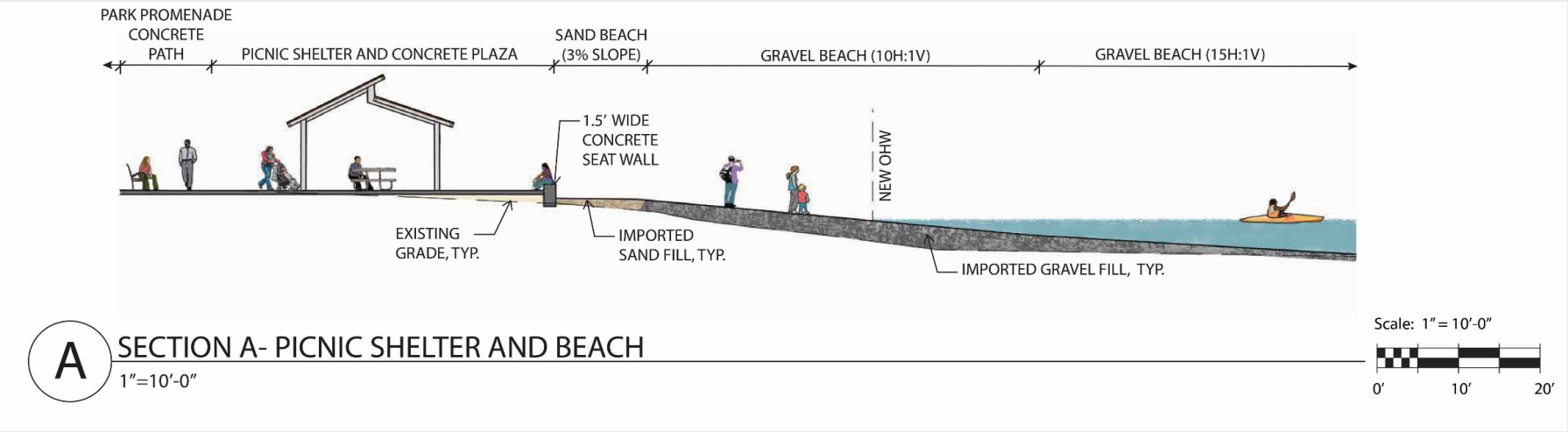
Water Activities

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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects



Water Access

Picnic Shelter to Beach Section





Hand-Carry Watercraft Boat Rental Building

Materials:

- CMU base with board and batten siding
- Steel overhead coiling doors
- Aluminum Canopy



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects





Total Project Budget Cost Estimate

- \$3.9 million is the Council approved total project budget
- Current total project cost estimate is \$ 3.6 Million- approximately 6% below approved budget
- Staff will update Council on costs prior to completing the 90% design phase



Schedule and Next Steps

- Open House – February 26th, 2020
- 60% Design Finalized – March 2020
- Building Permit Application – April 2020
- 90% Design City Council Updated – June 2020
- Permits Anticipated - Summer 2020
- Final Design/Bid - Summer 2020 **
- Construction Phase Commences - Fall 2020**
- Construction Complete - June 2021**

** Contingent upon receipt of permits

Construction Phase



Burke Gilman
Open to the public

Potential location for temporary
portable restrooms

Parking closed to the public
Staging Area

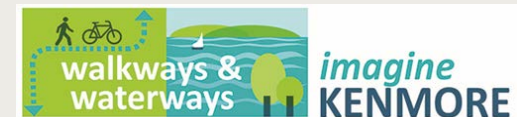
Phased construction approach:
Phase 1 – Pier remains open to the public
Phase 2 – Entire park closed (short duration for planting)

- Construction entrance
- Construction access route
- Construction fencing



Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

Q & A Period





Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Area Open Space Access Project

Project Background

Westside Property Purchased (2014)

Conceptual Level Design Phase (2015-16)

- Imagine Kenmore / Walkways & Waterways Bond Measure
- Concept Plan Created: Improve Park Natural Habitat & Water Access

30% Level Design Phase (2017-18)

- Data Gathering & Analysis / Environmental Regulatory Agency Input
- Council Update / Public Open House / Grant Applications
- Submit Land Use/Environmental Permit Process

60% Level Design Phase – (2019-20)





Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Area Open Space Access Project

Current Progress

- Site Assessment, Material's Selection
- Value Engineering, Constructability Review
- Wrapping up 60% Level Design
- Next Steps - 90% Level Design Begins



2016 Bond Levy Concept Design Site Plan



[illegible]

2020 60% Design Site Plan



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects

February 10, 2020



Protect & Enhance Natural Habitat

Avoid - Minimize – Protect & Enhance



Upland Habitat Restoration



Protection fencing



Wetland Creation



Shoreline Stabilization



Habitat Bench Creation – Off-Site Mitigation for Log Boom



February 10, 2020

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Improve Public Access to Water

Simple - Rustic - Modern



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects



Bridge



Boardwalk



Gangway and Floats



Plaza



Picnic Pavilion



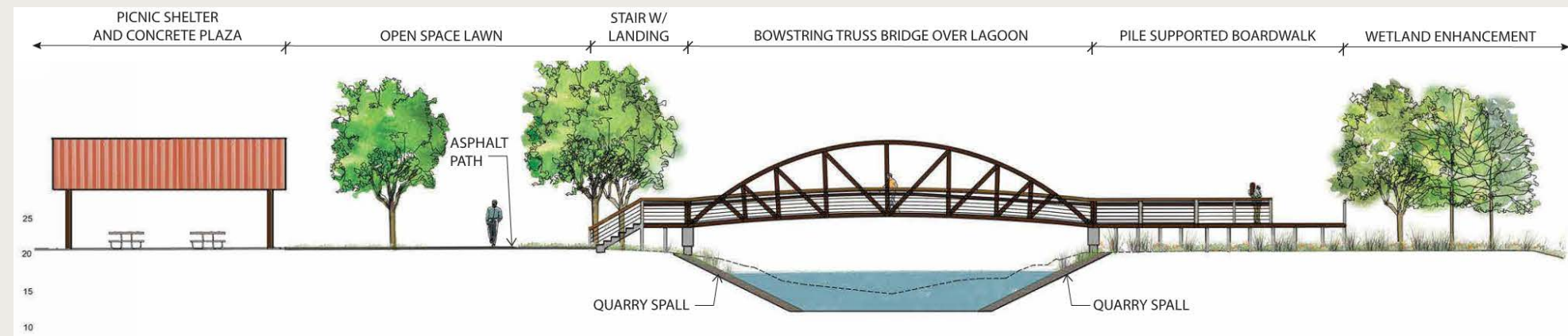
Walls



Pathways

Bridge and Boardwalk

Bowstring Bridge - Site Section



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects



February 10, 2020



Total Project Budget Cost Estimate

- \$7.9 million is the Council approved total project budget
- Current total project cost estimate is \$8.2 Million- approximately 4% above approved budget
- Staff will update Council on costs prior to completing the 90% design phase

Schedule and Next Steps

- Public Open House – February 26th, 2020
- 60% Design Finalized – March 2020
- Building Permit Application – June 2020
- City Council Update – August 2020
- Final Design - June – December 2020
- Permits Anticipated - December 2020 – April 2021
- Bid/Construction Commences - Late Spring-Summer 2021**
- Construction Complete – Late Spring 2023**

** Contingent upon receipt of permits



Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Area Open Space Access Project

Q & A Period





Thank you



City Council Business Agenda Item City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: Walkways and Waterways Park
Project Update: Squire's Landing Park

For Council Meeting Agenda of: February 10, 2020

Department: Community Development
Prepared by: Maureen Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager and
Debbie Bent, Community Development Director

Initial & Date

Approved by Department Head: MA 1/31/20

Approved by City Attorney: _____

Approved by Finance Director: _____

Approved by City Manager: DBK

Proposed Council Action/Motion:

No Action. This agenda item is a status update on the Walkways and Waterways Project at Squire's Landing Park.

Exhibits/Attachments:

1. 60% Design Site Plan
2. 30% Design Site Plan
3. Updated Cost Estimate Summary

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND: On February 10th staff will provides an update about the 60% level design and updated cost estimate for the Squire's Landing Waterfront & Natural Open Space Access project prior to a public open house meeting to be held on February 26, 2020. The open house will present the refined Squire's Landing and Log Boom Park site plans to the public. A mailer will be sent to all residents inviting the community to the open house. Information will also be included on the City's website (kenmorewa.gov/walkwaysandwaterways) and in the City's newsletter.

Design Refinements:

The 60% site plan (Attachment #1) provides for the same project elements as the 30% site plan (Attachment #2) presented to Council March 22, 2018, with some design refinements. In keeping with the design shown for the 2016 Bond Measure, the 60% design plan continues to provide improved public access to the Sammamish River by creating 1.5 acres of new park infrastructure and over 4 acres of native habitat restoration. In keeping with the design shown for the 2016 Bond Measure, the project includes boardwalks, bridges, and viewing points to connect the park to the river for public viewing and maintenance and operations of areas of the park that are currently separated by water. The project also adds a public hand-powered watercraft facility with staging areas, float and hand carry launches, a community plaza, restroom, parking lot and pathways through native habitat restoration areas. The boardwalk alignment and plaza configuration were modified to reduce impacts to trees. The entry plaza and restroom were reconfigured to address better public access. Guardrail and ADA ramping were added to bridges, boardwalk, and gangways to meet ADA accessibility requirements. Additional upland native habitat restoration was added to remove invasive plants and improve views into the park and refinements were made to reduce impacts to environmental critical areas. There may be additional design refinements between 60% and 90% level design. The City has not received geotechnical data that was completed in January of this year. This data may create a need for further design refinements.

Project Schedule Update:

A shoreline permit and SEPA application were submitted to the City in April 2019 with a decision estimated to be issued by June 2020. A city engineering permit and building permit are also required and applications will be submitted when 90% design plans are complete which is estimated to be complete June 2020. Permit applications were also submitted in 2019 to other regulatory agencies including the US Army Corps of Engineers and Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife. The permit and regulatory review process will continue and is estimated to be complete by February/March 2021. Assuming all permits are received by March 2021, the project may be ready for bid as early as April 2021. Assuming a bid is awarded, construction would start August 2021. The construction phase would run over a 2-year period with anticipated completion summer 2023. Staff will update Council on the status of the project, the schedule and budget later this spring/summer.

P-31 Squire's Landing Land Acquisition: This is a capital improvement project for land acquisition. Several Squire's Landing parcels east of the lagoon were originally acquired by King County with Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) funding that restricts active recreation use of the parcels. To allow for more active uses (particularly associated with water access for the hand-powered watercraft), the RCO land conversion process requires replacing land based on current appraised value. The City has been working with RCO on the land conversion process. The replacement properties have been purchased and the final requirements for the conversion are being finalized. Staff will present the details of the land conversion to City Council in a public hearing later this spring. Staff anticipates this process being complete by summer.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

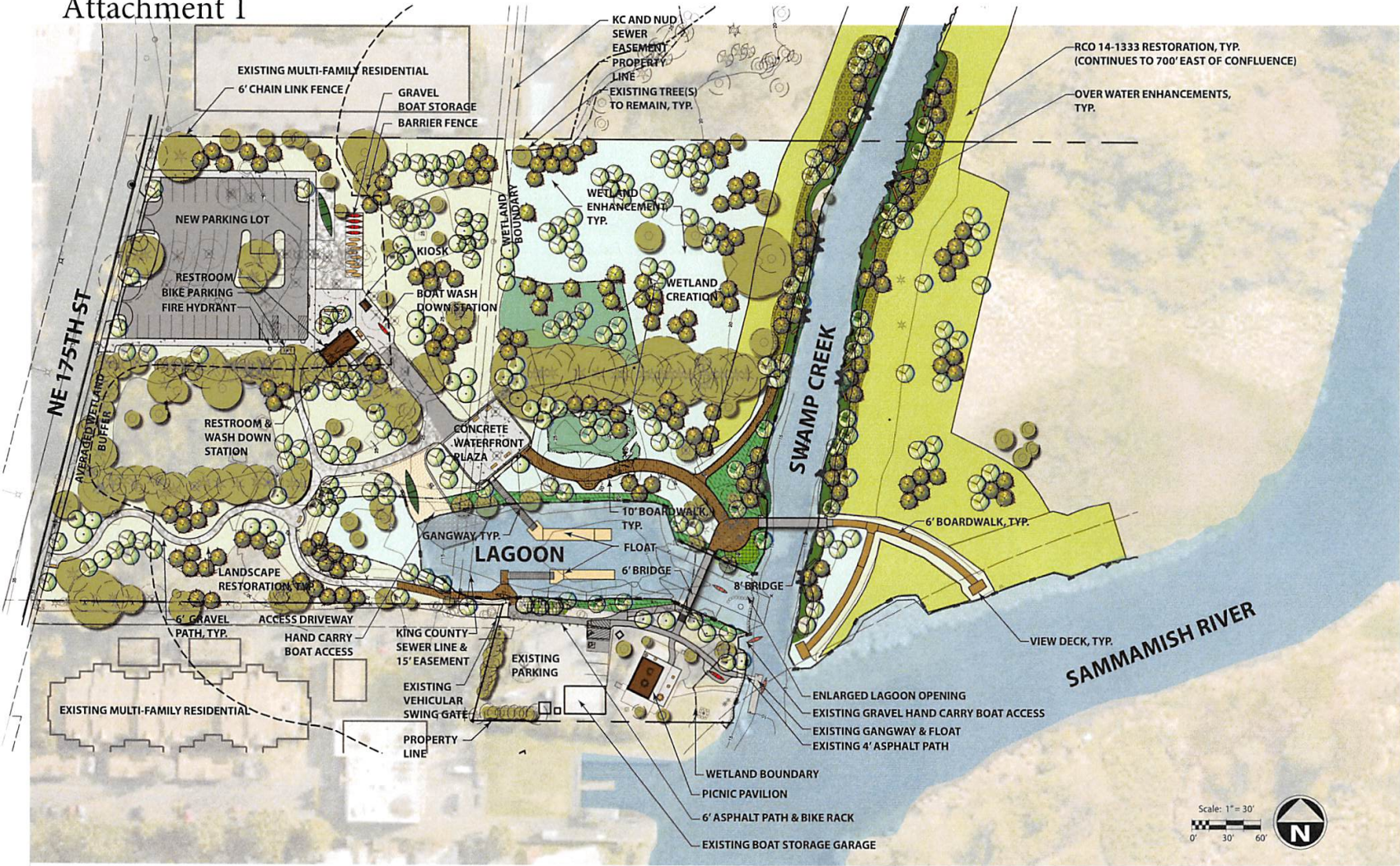
- **2020:** Attachment #3 is an overview of the updated total project cost estimate with a revenue funding plan. The total design, permitting and construction cost with contingencies is \$8.2 million, approximately \$300,000 above the current total project budget of \$7.9 million. The cost estimate includes \$40,000 per year for 10 years to account for the 10-year environmental permit required maintenance and monitoring of native habitat restoration for this project. Attachment #3 also includes an overview of the available revenue and projected expenditures for this project. The City received a Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant of \$500,000 and a \$50,000 King County Waterworks Council Allocated grant. A King Conservation District (KCD) grant application of \$185,000 is being prepared this year for additional fund for native habitat restoration at the park. In 2021, staff will likely apply for a \$250,000 State Capital Budget.

Costs will continue to be reviewed between 60 to 90% design. Staff will update Council on costs prior to completing the 90% design phase to prioritize the design for construction bidding. Design refinements have reduced cost by reducing wetland and riparian habitat impacts, and changing assumptions on the type, size and quantity of materials. However, some cost projections increased:

- The length of boardwalk needed along the west side of the lagoon increased due to necessary grading in this area.
 - The entry plaza material was changed from asphalt to concrete to tie into the concrete sidewalk around the parking lot entrance.
 - Power and safety lighting were added to the restroom design.
 - Permit requirements created a need for additional erosion and water pollution control measures.
 - Additional native habitat restoration was added at the northwest portion of the park to improve views into the park and enhance pedestrian users' access.
 - Material selection for the bridges and other site furnishings were conducted in the fall of 2019 during the 60% design phase.
- **2019:** The project budget estimate of \$7.9 million was reviewed by Council at the July 22, 2019 meeting where amendments to the 2019-2024 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) were presented. The 7.9 million budget estimate included \$538,287 spent prior to 2019; \$6,985,533 proposed allocation in the 2019-2024 CIP; and \$382,500 for mitigation monitoring allocated in future CIP's 2025-2034. The amended Park Capital Improvement Program (CIP) approved 9/9/19 (Ordinance 19-0497) allocates \$6,985,533 including: \$5,005,464 million bond funds; \$500,000 RCO grant funds; \$185,000 King County Conservation District grant funds (unsecured, application 2020); \$651,968 Swamp Creek Basin Funds; \$393,101 Park Impact Fee funds; \$250,000 State appropriation (unsecured) or additional Park Impact Fee Funds.
- **2018:** The estimated total project budget presented to Council 3/19/18 was \$6.6 million (\$6.2 million project cost through construction plus \$400,000 for project mitigation monitoring). The six-year 2019-2024 Park Capital Improvement Program (CIP) adopted 9/7/18 (Ordinance 18-0469) allocated \$5.75 million with an additional \$538,287 spent prior to 2019, giving a total project cost of \$6.3 million.
- **2016:** The 2016 Walkways & Waterways bond measure estimated a \$5.1 million total project cost.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED: 2019-20 City Council Goal 2 Implement the Walkways and Waterways Projects. Priority Based Budget (PBB) results "enhances access to, and opportunities and activities to enjoy the City's waterfront region".

Attachment 1



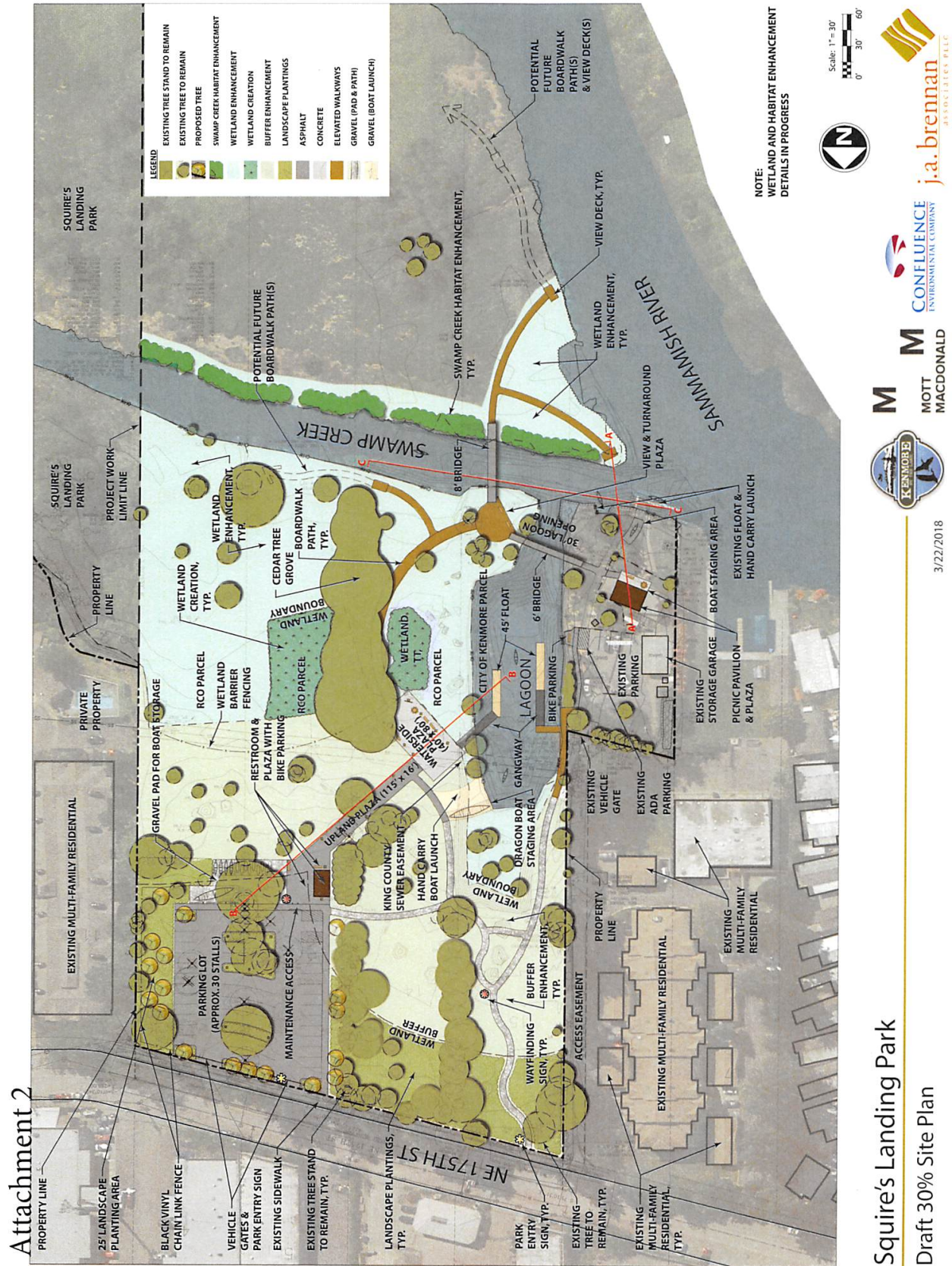
Squire's Landing Park

60% Site Plan



01/31/2020





Attachment 3

Construction Project Expenditures			
Walkways & Waterways (W&W) Squire's Landing Park Project			
Engineer's Estimate (January 27, 2020 60% Site Plan)		\$3,604,840	
1% for the Arts		\$36,048	
10% WSST		\$360,484	
Administrative Staff Costs (.25 FTE x 4 yrs) + Increase		\$297,746	
Data Collection, Analysis, Design & Permitting		\$1,442,774	
Construction Management (Based on City Engineer Estimate)		\$700,000	
Project Cost Subtotal		\$6,441,892	
Inflation Contingency (6%)		\$648,871	
Design & Construction Contingency (20%)		\$720,968	
Contingency Subtotal		\$1,369,839	
Total Estimated Project Cost w/ Contingency		\$7,811,732	
Funding Plan			
Walkways & Waterways (W&W) Squire's Landing Park			
NEED			NEED INCREASE
Construction Cost Estimate		\$7,811,732	\$308,411
10-year Mitigation & Monitoring		\$400,000	
TOTAL FUNDS NEEDED		\$8,211,732	\$308,411
SOURCE			SOURCE INCREASE
Bond Levy Funds (\$5,150,000 available)		\$5,005,464	
Prior Year Expenditures		\$538,287	
2018 RCO ALEA Grant Secured		\$500,000	
2019 King County Waterworks Council Allocated Grant Secured		\$50,000	\$50,000
2020 King Conservation Grant Unsecured (2020 Grant Request)		\$185,000	
Swamp Creek Basin Mitigation Fund 00-C68 Amend 1		\$651,968	
Park Impact Fee Funds		\$393,101	
2020 State Appropriation Unsecured or Park Impact Fee Funds		\$250,000	
2025-2034 CIP Funds (Potentially Swamp Creek Basin Funds)		\$382,500	
TOTAL SOURCES AVAILABLE		\$7,956,320	\$50,000
ADDITIONAL SOURCES NEEDED		\$255,412	

1/27/2020 Update from 9/3/19



Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects

Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Open Space Access Project

60% Design Update

Mott MacDonald
Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects



February 10, 2020



Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

Project Background

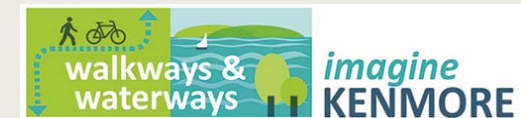
Conceptual Level Design Phase (2015-16)

- Imagine Kenmore / Walkways & Waterways Bond Measure
- Community Input: Improve Park Natural Habitat & Water Access

30% Level Design Phase (2017-18)

- Data Gathering & Analysis / Environmental Regulatory Agency Input
- Council Update / Public Open House / Grant Applications
- Submitted Land Use/Environmental Permits

60% Level Design Phase (2019-20)

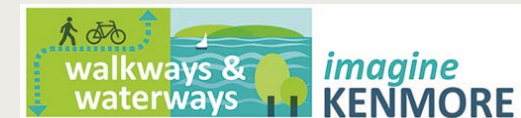




Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

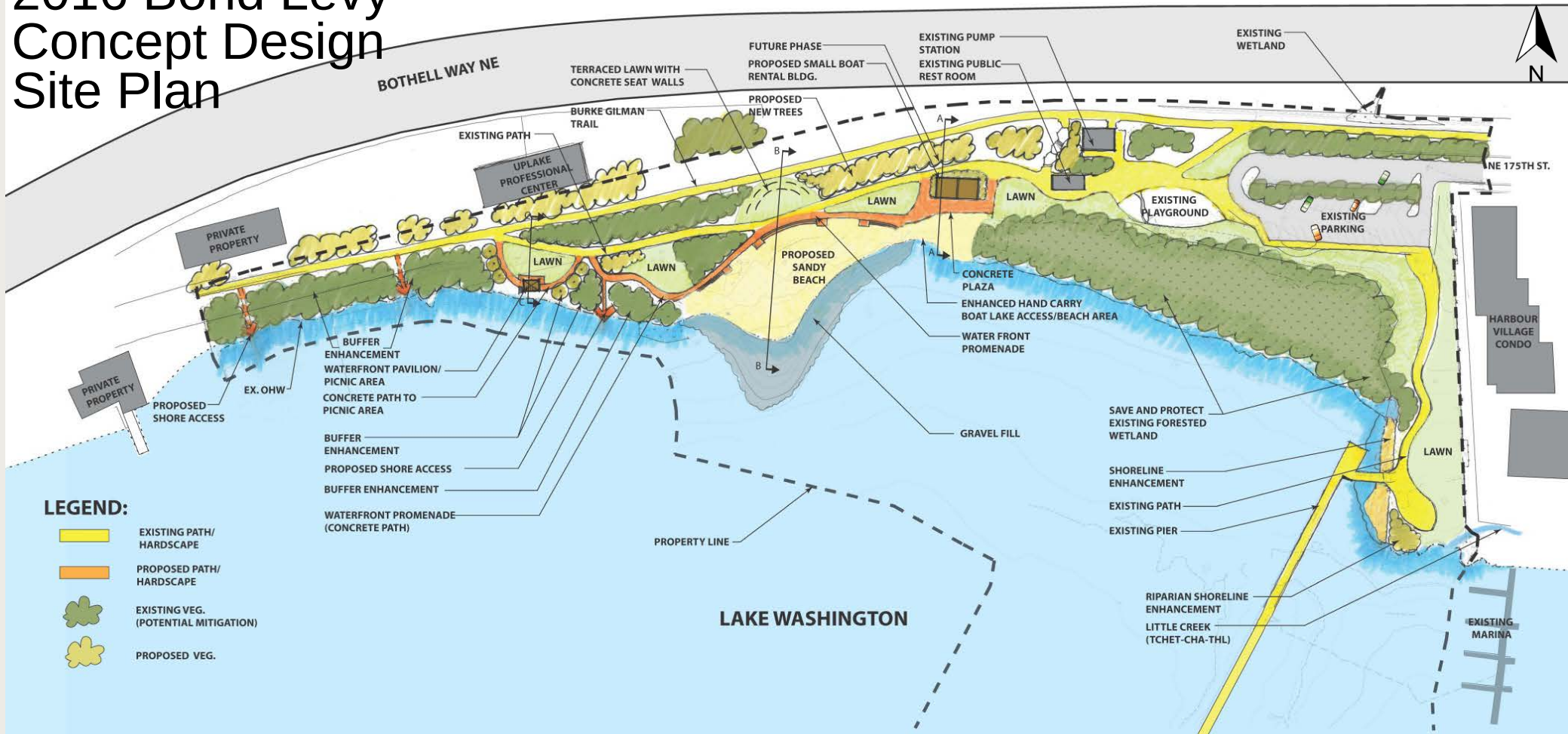
Current Progress

- Continue Site Assessment, Material's Selection
- Value Engineering, Constructability Review
- Wrapping up 60% Level Design
- Next Steps - 90% Level Design Begins





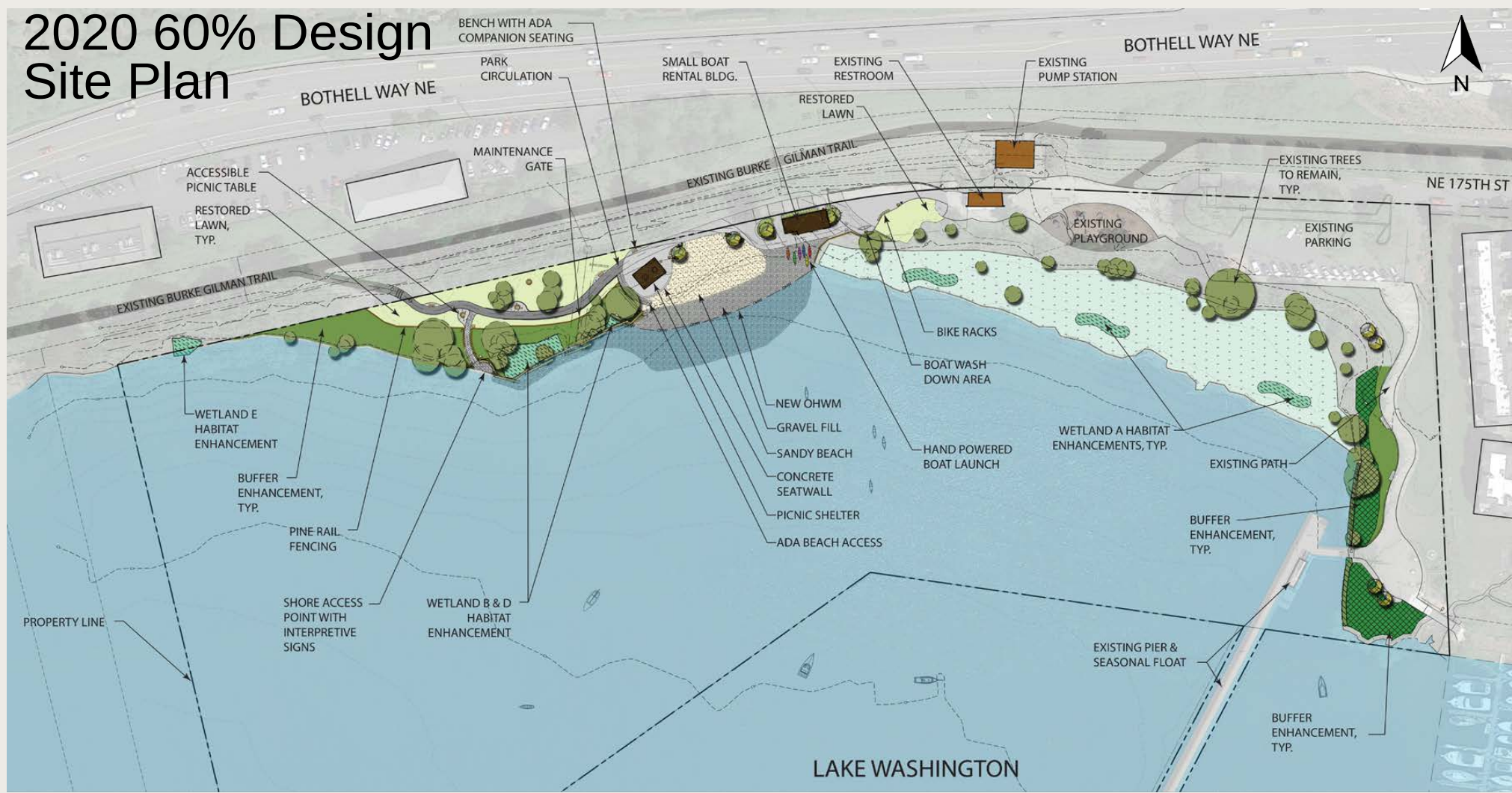
2016 Bond Levy Concept Design Site Plan



2018 30% Design Site Plan



2020 60% Design Site Plan



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects

February 10, 2020



Protect & Enhance Natural Habitat

Avoid - Minimize – Restore & Enhance



Wetland Protection Fencing



Swamp Creek Off-Site Enhancements
(mitigation for beach work below OHW)

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Wetland
Enhancement

Avoid Wetlands
Minimize Impacts



Shoreline Enhancement

February 10, 2020



Improve Public Access to Water

Simple - Modern - Beach



Beach Prototype



Plaza



Path



Boat Rental Building



Picnic Pavilion



Beach Activities



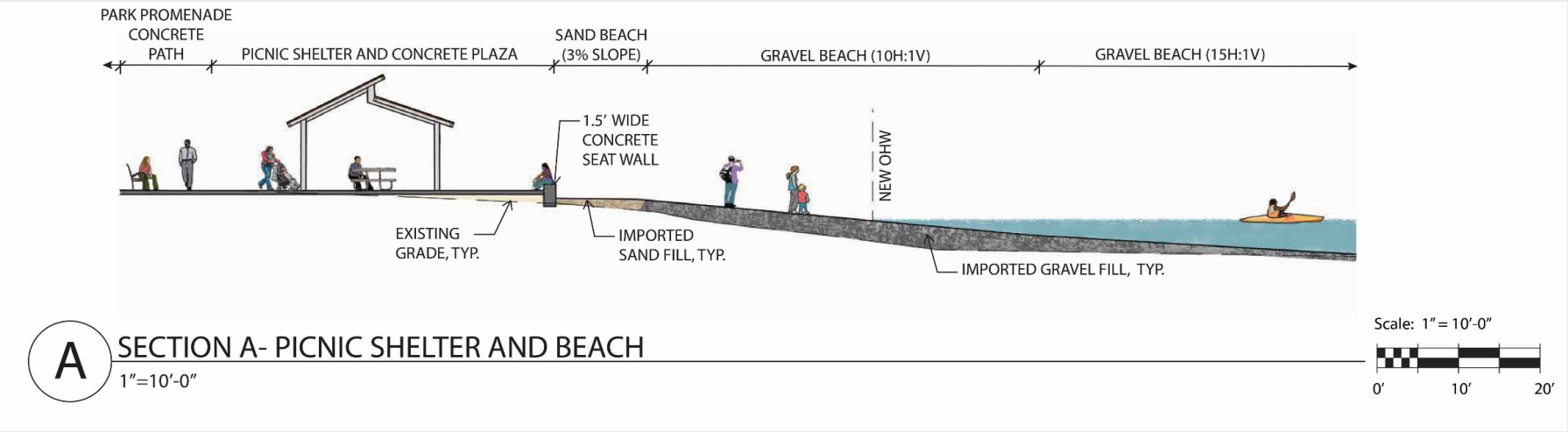
Water Activities

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Water Access

Picnic Shelter to Beach Section





Hand-Carry Watercraft Boat Rental Building

Materials:

- CMU base with board and batten siding
- Steel overhead coiling doors
- Aluminum Canopy



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects





Total Project Budget Cost Estimate

- \$3.9 million is the Council approved total project budget
- Current total project cost estimate is \$ 3.6 Million- approximately 6% below approved budget
- Staff will update Council on costs prior to completing the 90% design phase



Schedule and Next Steps

- Open House – February 26th, 2020
- 60% Design Finalized – March 2020
- Building Permit Application – April 2020
- 90% Design City Council Updated – June 2020
- Permits Anticipated - Summer 2020
- Final Design/Bid - Summer 2020 **
- Construction Phase Commences - Fall 2020**
- Construction Complete - June 2021**

** Contingent upon receipt of permits

Construction Phase



Burke Gilman
Open to the public

Potential location for temporary
portable restrooms

Parking closed to the public
Staging Area

Phased construction approach:
Phase 1 – Pier remains open to the public
Phase 2 – Entire park closed (short duration for planting)

- Construction entrance
- Construction access route
- Construction fencing



Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Viewing Project

Q & A Period





Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Area Open Space Access Project

Project Background

Westside Property Purchased (2014)

Conceptual Level Design Phase (2015-16)

- Imagine Kenmore / Walkways & Waterways Bond Measure
- Concept Plan Created: Improve Park Natural Habitat & Water Access

30% Level Design Phase (2017-18)

- Data Gathering & Analysis / Environmental Regulatory Agency Input
- Council Update / Public Open House / Grant Applications
- Submit Land Use/Environmental Permit Process

60% Level Design Phase – (2019-20)





Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Area Open Space Access Project

Current Progress

- Site Assessment, Material's Selection
- Value Engineering, Constructability Review
- Wrapping up 60% Level Design
- Next Steps - 90% Level Design Begins



2016 Bond Levy Concept Design Site Plan



Design

NE 175TH ST

EXISTING MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

6' CHAIN LINK FENCE

GRAVEL BOAT STORAGE BARRIER FENCE

NEW PARKING LOT

RESTROOM BIKE PARKING FIRE HYDRANT

RESTROOM & WASH DOWN STATION

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION TYP.

6' GRAVEL PATH, TYP.

ACCESS DRIVEWAY

HAND CARRY BOAT ACCESS

EXISTING MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

KIOSK

BOAT WASH DOWN STATION

CONCRETE WATERFRONT PLAZA

10' BOARDWALK TYP.

GANGWAY TYP.

LAGOON

6' BRIDGE

8' BRIDGE

VIEW DECK, TYP.

ENLARGED LAGOON OPENING

EXISTING GRAVEL HAND CARRY BOAT ACCESS

EXISTING GANGWAY & FLOAT

EXISTING 4' ASPHALT PATH

WETLAND BOUNDARY

PICNIC PAVILION

6' ASPHALT PATH & BIKE RACK

EXISTING BOAT STORAGE GARAGE

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT TYP.

WETLAND CREATION

WETLAND BOUNDARY

KC AND NUD SEWER EASEMENT PROPERTY LINE

EXISTING TREE(S) TO REMAIN, TYP.

RCO 14-1333 RESTORATION, TYP. (CONTINUES TO 700' EAST OF CONFLUENCE)

OVER WATER ENHANCEMENTS, TYP.

SWAMP CREEK

SAMMAMISH RIVER

KING COUNTY SEWER LINE & 15' EASEMENT

EXISTING VEHICULAR SWING GATE

PROPERTY LINE

AVERAGED WETLAND BUFFER

N

2020 60% Design Site Plan



Mott MacDonald
Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects

February 10, 2020



Protect & Enhance Natural Habitat

Avoid - Minimize – Protect & Enhance



Upland Habitat Restoration



Protection fencing



Wetland Creation



Shoreline Stabilization



Habitat Bench Creation – Off-Site Mitigation for Log Boom



February 10, 2020



Improve Public Access to Water

Simple - Rustic - Modern



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Bridge



Boardwalk



Gangway and Floats



Plaza



Picnic Pavilion



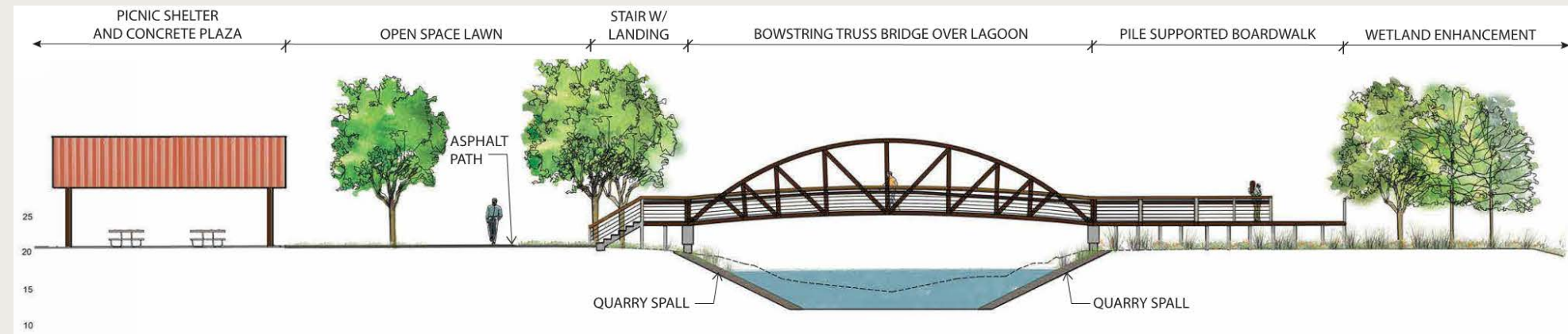
Walls



Pathways

Bridge and Boardwalk

Bowstring Bridge - Site Section



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Kenmore Waterfront Improvement Projects



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February 10, 2020



Total Project Budget Cost Estimate

- \$7.9 million is the Council approved total project budget
- Current total project cost estimate is \$8.2 Million- approximately 4% above approved budget
- Staff will update Council on costs prior to completing the 90% design phase

Schedule and Next Steps

- Public Open House – February 26th, 2020
- 60% Design Finalized – March 2020
- Building Permit Application – June 2020
- City Council Update – August 2020
- Final Design - June – December 2020
- Permits Anticipated - December 2020 – April 2021
- Bid/Construction Commences - Late Spring-Summer 2021**
- Construction Complete – Late Spring 2023**

** Contingent upon receipt of permits



Squire's Landing Park Waterfront & Natural Area Open Space Access Project

Q & A Period





Thank you



City Of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: 02/10/2020

To: Rob Karlinsey, City Manager

From: John Vicente, City Engineer 

Regarding: 84th Ave NE/Simonds Road Intersection Changes

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The City has completed its design of the Simonds Road Asphalt Overlay Project. The project consists of overlaying new asphalt on Simonds Road from NE 163rd Place to the Kenmore City limit at 92nd Avenue NE (see attached vicinity map), installing Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant curb ramps, and restriping to match the striping on Simonds Road north of NE 163rd Pl (downhill). As part of this project, changes to the north intersection of 84th Ave NE and Simonds Road are needed. Staff are taking advantage of work needed at this location to make additional improvements to the intersection at 84th Avenue NE.

The improvements at 84th Avenue NE will consist of placing new sidewalk, curb and gutter, ADA ramps, and Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB) at the crosswalk. Once completed, the pedestrian crossing width of 84th Avenue NE on the north side of Simonds Road will be reduced. The improvements will also include removing excess pavement and replacing it with landscaping (see attached drawing for more details). These improvements will aid in the pedestrian crossings of both 84th Ave NE and Simonds Road and further advance the city towards its Target Zero goal.

Notices were sent to residences within the project limits adjacent to Simonds Road and within the 84th Ave neighborhood north of Simonds Road with similar information about the project including the attachments to this memo. Construction on the project is anticipated to start in late spring/early summer of 2020. The pavement overlay will be scheduled after the last day of school. Replacement of curb ramps and changes to the 84th intersection will occur prior to the overlay.

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