Kirkland Alliance of Neighborhoods Meeting

Attachments will be posted at www.KirklandKan.Org

June 10, 2015 at 7:00 p.m.
Peter Kirk Room, City Hall
123 Fifth Avenue
(South entrance, Lower level)

AGENDA

7:00-7:05 Introductions and ratification of May meeting minutes

7:05-7:15 Draft Parks & Streets Levy Accountability

- Jennifer Schroder, Parks & Community Services Director, & Christian Knight, Neighborhood Services Coordinator will present the draft report to us

7:15-7:30 Solarize Kirkland

- David Barnes, Planning & Community Development – info about grant, workshops, locations, communications

7:30-7:50 Emergency Services - Stone Soup Initiative

- Pattijean Hooper, Emergency Manager, & Steve Bennett will update us & talk about expanding this program into all neighborhoods

7:50-8:00 KAN Parking Task Force update

- Update from Bea Nahon & Karen Lightfeldt

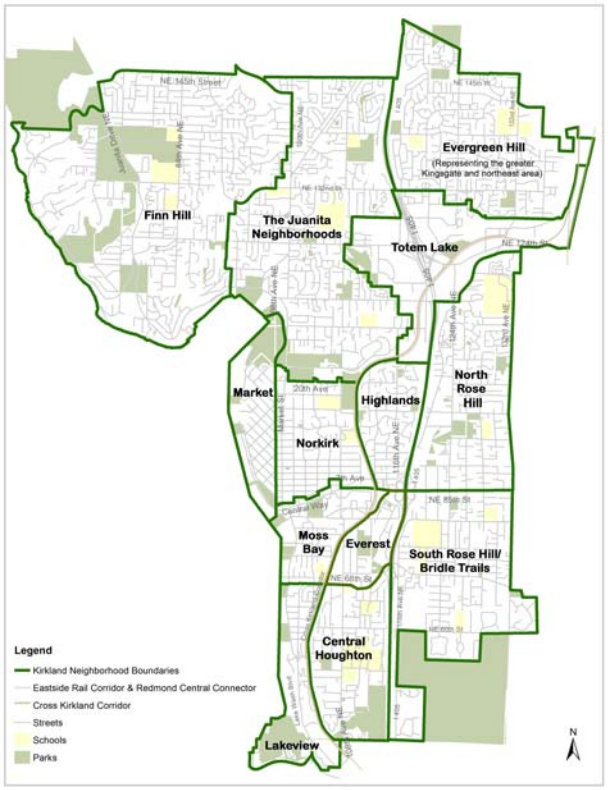
8:00-8:10 Public Comments

8:10-8:30 See You In September

- Brainstorm session for KAN's Summer meeting hiatus & reconvening in September

8:30-9:00 Liaison Reports and Hot Topics

- Christian Knight, Neighborhood Services Coordinator, Neighborhood Service Report (maybe earlier, TBD)
- Liaison Reports
- Neighborhood Leaders



Upcoming Agenda Items:

- Fall Food Drive, committee lead/planning (meeting June 11)
- Neighborhood Association participation/involvement/leadership
- Joint Planning Commission meeting agenda. Please give input to lisaamcc@hotmail.com

Upcoming Events/Deadlines:

- City Council study session on Right Size Parking, Tuesday, July 7
- City Council study session on Capital Improvement Plan, Tuesday July 21

The Kirkland Alliance of Neighborhoods (KAN) is a coalition of the City's Neighborhood Associations. KAN fosters communication and awareness of issues affecting the neighborhoods among the Neighborhood Associations, the City and appropriate entities. KAN is an effective, collegial voice for the neighborhoods and a valued resource for the City.

Kirkland

ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT ON THE 2012 PARK LEVY PROGRAM

2014 EDITION

QUALITY OF LIFE

KIRKLAND'S RESIDENTS DECIDED IN 2012 TO SUPPORT MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENTS FOR THEIR PARK SYSTEM.

In November of 2012, Kirkland voters approved a permanent property tax levy to restore and enhance funding for daily park maintenance, summer beach lifeguards, major capital improvements, and acquisition of park land. This annual report summarizes how the levy funds are being used to support and enrich Kirkland's cherished quality of life.

The levy will raise approximately $2.35 million annually, of which $1.15 million will be used to restore, maintain and enhance Kirkland parks and natural areas and $1.2 million will be added to the Parks Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to complete major repairs and site renovations, such as rehabilitating deteriorating docks and piers in the City's waterfront parks and performing site updates at Waverly Beach and Edith Moulton parks.

SAFER SWIM BEACHES

THE PARKS LEVY SECURES ONGOING FUNDING OF OVER 1,100 HOURS FOR LIFEGUARDS AT THREE KIRKLAND BEACHES.

Lifeguard helps a toddler at Juanita Beach Park.

In 2014, from July 1st through Labor Day, lifeguards were on duty Noon-6 p.m. daily at each of the beaches where they administered 1,768 swim tests to children under the age of 12, loaned out 1,140 free lifejackets and provided water safety to 20,837.

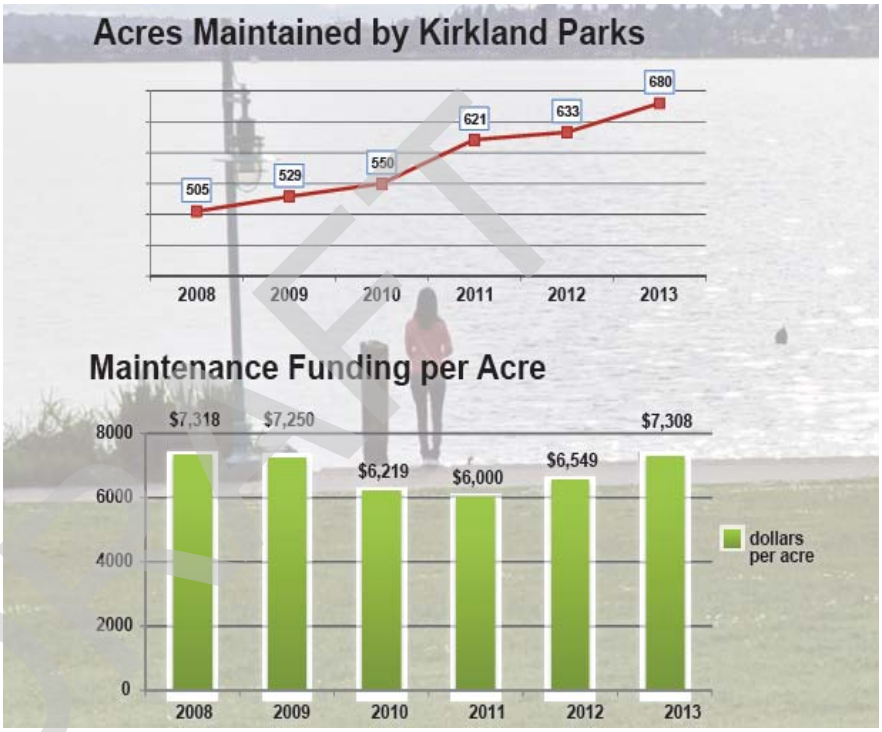
SWIMMING BEACH	2012 Hours *(no levy)*	2013 Hours *(with levy)*	Swimmers *(2013)*	Lifejackets Loaned
Houghton	1 p.m. – 6 p.m.	Noon – 6 p.m.	3,993	569
Waverly	2 p.m. – 5 p.m.	Noon – 6 p.m.	2,600	305
Juanita	none	Noon – 6 p.m.	9,171	394

THRIVING PARKS

THE 2012 LEVY INCREASED MAINTENANCE LEVELS BY RESTORING A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 61,000 LABOR HOURS TO PERFORM DAILY PARK MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.

The impact of the increase in labor can be seen in several areas of the maintenance division's operation.

Restroom service has been restored at neighborhood parks, such as North Kirkland Community Center's "Train Park", Phyllis Needy Houghton Neighborhood Park and South Rose Hill Park.



No more brown parks with irrigation resumed at the lawn areas of Peter Kirk, Crestwoods, Everest, 132nd Square, Spinney Homestead, Terrace and other parks. Labor hours for weeding and mulching of landscape beds have been restored.

Park benches, pathways, picnic shelters, restroom facilities and other site amenities, maintenance of which has been deferred, are one by one getting repaired. In 2013, for example, staff replaced countertops, resurfaced floors and repaired roofs of restroom buildings at Waverly Beach, Crestwoods, Everest and Doris Cooper Houghton Beach parks.

GREEN NATURAL AREAS

THE LEVY ENSURES FUNDING FOR THE GREEN KIRKLAND PARTNERSHIP, WHICH RECRUITED MORE THAN 2,000 VOLUNTEERS IN BOTH 2012 AND 2013

The levy continues Kirkland's commitment to restoring natural green spaces. The purpose of the Green Kirkland Partnership is to conserve and restore Kirkland's natural area park land by removing invasive plants and planting native species for the sustainability of urban forests, wetlands and other habitats. Partnering with citizens, groups and businesses, over 50,000 volunteer hours have restored approximately 48 acres. Invasive plants such as English ivy and Himalayan blackberry are removed and replaced with native trees, shrubs and groundcover needed to sustain these natural areas.

GREEN KIRKLAND	2012 (no levy)	2013 (with levy)
Number of staff	1	3
Number of volunteers	2,164	2,124
Volunteered hours	9,401	8,980
Volunteer work parties	168	189
Volunteer stewards	22	22
Acres in restoration	40.3	48.5
Invasive trees removed	336	1,007
Trees freed of ivy	38	294

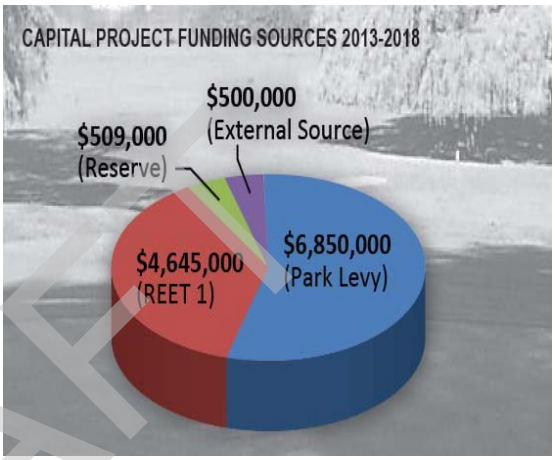
Since 2005, the program has been financially at risk of losing sources to fund the necessary staff. Thanks to the passage of the levy, the program has a dedicated funding source for a modest level of staff to recruit volunteers and businesses, write grants, train volunteer stewards, coordinate restoration events, develop restoration plans, and provide education and outreach to schools and the community on the benefits of healthy forests and other natural areas.


The levy supports natural area restoration activities such as removing invasive plants and planting native plants and trees.

INVESTING IN PARKS

THE LEVY PROVIDES OVER $1 MILLION PER YEAR FOR MAJOR RENOVATIONS AND ENHANCEMENTS TO KIRKLAND'S PARKS SYSTEM.

The table at left shows the funding plan for the 2013-2018 Parks Capital Improvement Program (CIP), including which projects are funded by the levy and which ones are funded through Real Estate Excise Tax (REET). Anticipated funding for parks projects averages $1.94 million per year, with approximately $1.167 million per year coming from the 2012 levy.



LEVY-FUNDED PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS INITIATED OR COMPLETED IN 2014 INCLUDE

CROSS KIRKLAND CORRIDOR ($500,000 levy funds)

Known as the CKC, the 5.75 mile Cross Kirkland Corridor traverses Kirkland from the South Kirkland Park & Ride to the City's northern boundary in the Totem Lake Business District. The City has been actively embracing the community's energy around the corridor's future development as a multi-modal transportation corridor and recreation asset. The City has completed construction of an interim recreational trail, while levy funding was used to create an overall Master Plan for the corridor.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

WAVERLY BEACH PARK ($500,000 levy funds)

The levy will help fund a major renovation of Kirkland's oldest waterfront park. Final design for Phase 1 improvements was completed in 2014, with construction scheduled for 2015/2016. Renovation priorities include the park's extensive shoreline and beach area, pier, pathways, playground, and lawn drainage.

PARK LAND ACQUISITION ($2,350,000 levy funds)

Land acquisitions to plan for growth and to protect important natural resources are funded from the levy. In 2014, the City acquired 1.6 acres to expand Totem Lake Park in keeping with a newly-created park master plan. Levy funds in the amount of $610,000 were used to help fund the $2.3 million acquisition of the property located at 12031 N.E. Totem Lake Way.

EDITH MOULTON PARK ($1,000,000 levy funds)

Edith Moulton donated her family homestead in Juanita to the public in 1967, and Kirkland assumed ownership of the 26-acre heavily wooded property from King County following annexation in 2010. A park master plan process was completed in 2014, with final design and permitting occurring in 2015.

DOCK AND SHORELINE RENOVATIONS ($800,000 levy funds)

Kirkland's thirteen diverse Lake Washington waterfront parks provide opportunities for public access while balancing the needs for habitat enhancement and maintaining ecological function. In 2014, levy funds were used to complete repairs to Houghton Beach Park and begin engineering for upgrades to the dock and boat launch at Marina Park.

FUTURE LEVY-FUNDED PROJECTS 2015 - 2018

Juanita Beach Park Bathhouse and Picnic Shelter • City/School Partnership Field Improvements • Neighborhood Park Land Acquisitions

ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT ON THE 2012 PARK LEVY PROGRAM

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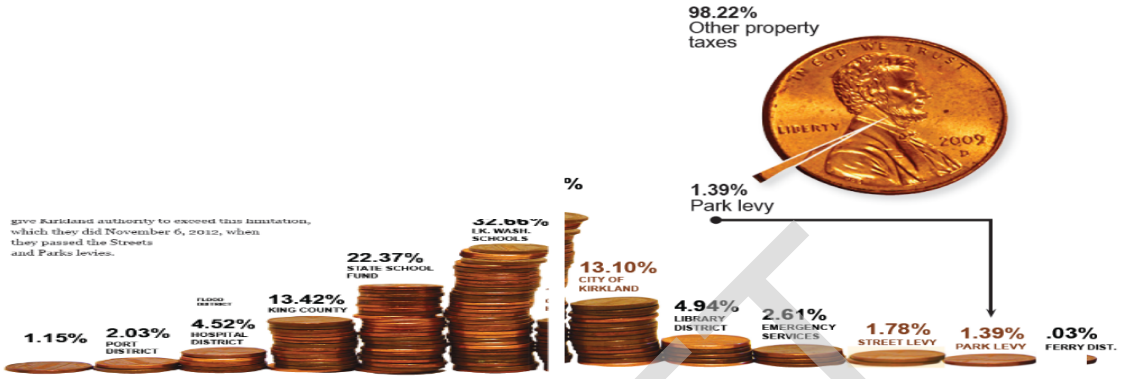
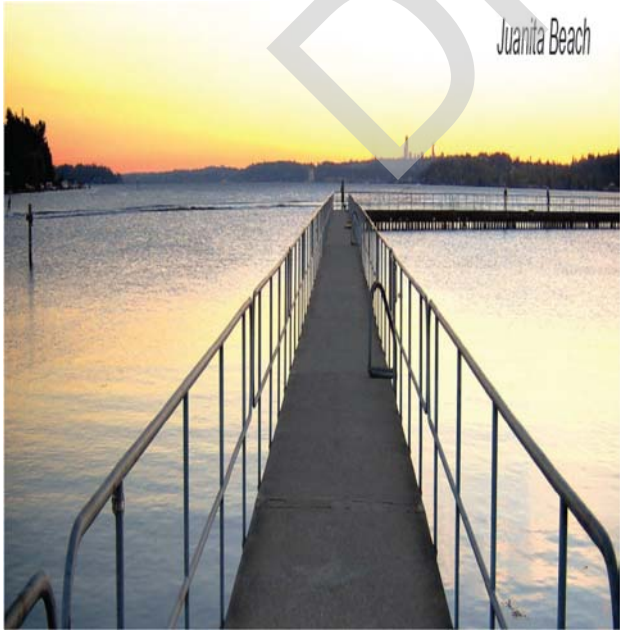


The 2012 Park levy accounts for less than 2 percent of Kirkland residents' property taxes, and yet it pays for more than half of City's park improvement projects and makes up 20% of the department's budget for park maintenance and operations. Property tax is the largest of Kirkland's nine primary sources of revenue. It accounts for 19.5% of the General Fund. State law limits Kirkland to an annual increase of its regular property tax levy by the implicit price deflator or by 1%, whichever is less. State law also allows for new construction. Voters can give Kirkland authority to exceed this limitation, which they did November 6, 2012, when they passed the Park Levy.



KIRKLAND CITY COUNCIL
(425) 587-3015

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

KIRKLAND PARK BOARD

Chair Adam White • Vice Chair Kevin Quille
Sue Contreras
Sue Keller
Ted Marx
Rick Ockerman
Jim Popolow
Rosalie Wessels

The Kirkland Park Board meets the
2nd Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m.

CITY STAFF

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE
Kurt Triplett, City Manager 587-3001
Marilynne Beard, Deputy City Manager 587-3008
PARKS & COMMUNITY SERVICES
Jennifer Schroder, Director 587-3300

experience it!
Kirkland Parks

solarize kirkland

Solarize Kirkland is a neighborhood solar purchasing program that provides homeowners and businesses with:

- reduced cost solar
- federal, state, and local incentives
- free site assessments
- clean, green energy

ATTEND A WORKSHOP

Community workshops will take place this summer & fall.

✓ July 16 ✓August 11 ✓September 19 ✓September 22

Go solar in four easy steps:

1) Register & attend a workshop
2) Receive your free site assessment
3) Sign your contract
4) Get solarized!

. . . Remember to tell your neighbors! And VOLUNTEERS are needed!

For more information and to register for a workshop, go to:

or: http://pprc.org/index.php/2015/pprc/solarize-kirkland/

This limited time offer ends November 2015. Supporting partners include:

For more information contact: Paula J. Del Giudice, pdelgiudice@pprc.org, or telephone (206) 352-2050.

Solar Installation FAQs

Q. Isn't the Pacific Northwest too rainy and cloudy for solar?

Not at all, in fact, the Pacific Northwest's solar exposure is slightly higher than that of Germany, a worldwide leader in solar production

Although the generation of power is less on overcast days, it still produces enough solar energy all through the winter months to make an impact, and when you add this with the fact that solar panels are more efficient in cooler climates, that makes the Northwest an ideal location for a solar power system.

Q. How does solar power work?

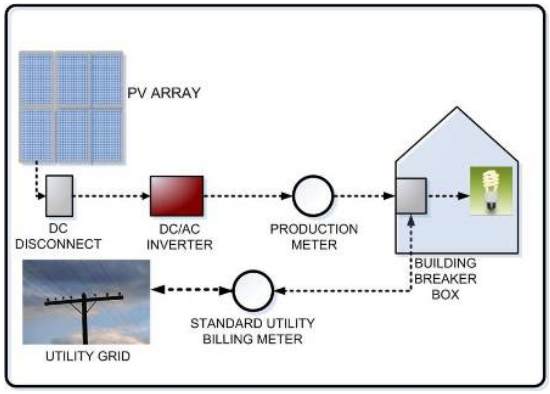
Sunlight hits two layers of semiconductor material, producing a difference in electrical potential, or voltage, between the layers. The voltage then drives current through an external electrical circuit.

Q. How does solar power connect to the electrical grid?

The solar energy generated by PV panels is converted from DC to AC power by an on-site inverter. In grid connected systems, the AC electric current can then be routed directly into the home or business or routed to the electric grid via a two-way meter.

Q. How does solar PV work?

A solar PV system generates electricity by converting sunlight into electricity that can be used in your home or business. This reduces the amount of electricity you need to purchase from your utility. If your system produces more electricity than you need at any given time, it will actually spin your meter backwards to supply the grid. Your utility keeps track of how much electricity you supply to the grid as well as how much you purchase, and bills you only for your net electricity consumption (via net metering.) At the end of any billing period, if overall electricity production exceeds consumption (indicated by a negative meter read) a billing credit is applied to your next bill.



The size of a solar PV system is often described in watts (W) or kilowatts (kW). 1,000 W = one kW. Watts are a unit of power, just like the horsepower of an engine. They express the maximum possible output of energy the system can produce at any point in time. When sunlight strikes solar PV panels, they produce electricity that is measured in kilowatt hours (kWh). Kilowatt hours are the units of energy you buy from your utility and use in your home to run your appliances, lighting and electronics.

Q. What are the benefits of net metering?

Net metering creates a reduction in electricity bills. Net metering ensures that the customer's system is connected to the utility's grid, so even during cloudy or windless days, there is always a dependable source of electricity.

Q. What is the typical payback period?

Each system will have a different payback period. It's good to note, however, that installing a rooftop solar array adds value to your home instantly! It depends on the size of the system, but appraisers indicate an average is $15,000. With incentives the simple payback on your system could be as short as five years.

Q. What is the typical lifespan of a solar system?

Currently there are solar panel systems with modules that are still functioning well after 25 years and more. With both controlled testing in a lab setting and observation in the field, 20+ years is a consistent mark. Itek, Washington state's only in-state manufacturer offers a 10-year limited product warranty and a 25-year limited service warranty.

Q. What kinds of incentives are available?

- *Net Metering* - When you install your solar electric system in compliance with utility interconnection standards and sign an Interconnection Agreement, any unused solar electricity goes back into the grid, spinning the meter backwards and lowering your electric bill. Meter readings by the utility record a customer's "net" electricity use. At the end of any billing period, if overall electricity production exceeds consumption (indicated by a negative meter read) a billing credit at current retail rates is applied to your next bill.
- *Federal Tax Incentives* - The federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, includes provisions for individuals and businesses to claim a 30% federal income tax credit for the cost of solar technology installations. Credit applies to the basis remaining after any utility or state incentives have been taken. Contact the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for further information.
- *Washington State Sales Tax Exemption* - The sale of solar electric systems under 10 kilowatts is exempt from state sales taxes.
- *Renewable Energy Production Incentives* - In May 2005, the Governor of Washington signed Senate Bill 5101, and in August 2006 the Washington Department of Revenue issued rules (updated in 2009) that established a base-level production incentive of 15 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) capped at $5,000 per year, for individuals, businesses, or local governments that generate electricity from solar power, wind power or anaerobic digesters. Higher incentive levels are available (up to 54 cents per kilowatt-hour) if the solar electric (PV) panels and/or inverter are manufactured in the State of Washington. If the system is a community-solar system the base rate is 30 cents per kilowatt-hour with higher incentive levels if system components are made in-state. The program runs from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2020. Ownership of the renewable energy credits or "green tags" remains with the customer-generator. Your solar electric system must be certified by the State Department of Revenue.

Q. What are the environmental benefits?

Solar power generates electricity with no global warming pollution, no fuel costs, and no risks of fuel price spikes, and has the potential to help move the country toward cleaner, reliable, and affordable sources of electricity.

Small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, typically on rooftops, account for the majority of solar installations, while large-scale PV systems and concentrating solar power (CSP) systems constitute the majority of solar's overall electricity-generating capacity.

All three are undergoing rapid growth. Given the abundance of sunshine across the country, solar power has the potential to supply a significant amount of electricity that is both environmentally and economically attractive.