

## Existing Conditions

# Capital Facilities Element and Public Safety

### Introduction

The Capital Facilities Element of the Redmond Comprehensive Plan provides information on topics related to capital facilities planning including:

- An inventory of existing facilities;
- Financial planning; and
- Identifying lands useful for public purposes.

In addition, the element adopts through reference many functional plans.

Capital facilities plans guide the investment and development of the physical structures that help our community efficiently maximize limited funding. Capital facilities planning allows the City of Redmond to determine the needs and priorities for capital facilities, and how capital facilities projects can be coordinated and successfully financed to meet those needs and priorities.

Information about capital facilities for utilities is contained in the Utilities chapter of this report.

### State & Regional Planning Context

#### State Laws and Regulations

##### Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA)

The GMA requires jurisdictions that fully plan under the GMA, including Redmond, to include a capital facilities plan element in their comprehensive plans ([RCW 36.70A.070\(3\)](#)). The capital facilities element is required before a jurisdiction can implement GMA impact fees. In addition, because Redmond has a population greater than 5,000 and fully plans under the GMA, a capital facilities plan is required before the City can impose certain taxes such as the real estate excise tax. In addition, a capital facilities plan is required before the City can qualify for certain state funding opportunities.

The capital facilities plan implements the land use element of the comprehensive plan, and these two elements, including the financing plan within the capital facilities element, must be coordinated and be consistent.

### Fast Facts

As reported by the 2019 City of Redmond Facilities Strategic Management Plan:

- Approximately 500,000 gross square feet of city-owned facilities.
- 27 Buildings
- 13 Sites
- Most of the City's facilities were constructed between 1952 and 2005.
- 73% of facilities require investment by 2030 to address functional or building condition issues

## Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

[WAC 365-196-415](#) requires that the capital facilities element of a comprehensive plan must contain:

- An inventory of capital facilities owned by public entities (aka “public facilities”), including the location and capacities of the facilities;
- A forecast of future needs for such capital facilities based on the land use element;
- Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- A (minimum) six-year financing plan for capital facilities; and
- A reassessment of the land use element if expected funding falls short of meeting existing needs.

## Puget Sound Regional Council

In the four-county central Puget Sound region, local governments have collaborated through the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) to establish a regional growth strategy, contained in VISION 2050. Puget Sound Regional Council’s VISION 2050 addresses a spectrum of capital facilities planning issues, which aims to create planning consistency across design, land use, transportation, and other considerations.

Growing public services to accommodate development can create challenges in how and where to locate new facilities. While capital facilities are essential to communities, they often impact the environment and adjacent jurisdictions. Infrastructure such as sewage treatment plants and power substations become hard to site and must be designed and operated with minimal negative impacts to communities.

PSRC emphasizes that communities must carefully consider equity when planning capital facilities. The historic provision of public services often systematically and disproportionately created worse conditions for people of color and people with low incomes. This in turn caused less access to economic opportunity and a lower quality of life. Redmond’s capital facility planning will need to incorporate equity to be consistent with PSRC guidance and the Redmond 2050 theme of equity and inclusion,

Vision 2050 contains the following key capital facilities development requirements. A full list can be found at the PSRC website ([Vision 2050](#)):

- **MPP-T-3** Reduce the need for new capital improvements through investments in operations, pricing programs, demand management strategies, and system management activities that improve the efficiency of the current system.
- **MPP-PS-1** Protect and enhance the environment and public health and safety when providing services and facilities.
- **MPP-PS-2** Promote affordability and equitable access of public services to all communities, especially the historically underserved. Prioritize investments to address disparities.
- **MPP-PS-3** Time and phase services and facilities to guide growth and development in a manner that supports the Regional Growth Strategy.
- **MPP-PS-29** Site or expand regional capital facilities in a manner that (1) reduces adverse social, environmental, and economic impacts on the host community, especially on historically

marginalized communities, (2) equitably balances the location of new facilities away from disproportionately burdened communities, and (3) addresses regional planning objectives.

- **MPP-PS-30** Do not locate regional capital facilities outside the urban growth area unless it is demonstrated that a non-urban site is the most appropriate location for such a facility.
- **PS-Action-2** Facilities Siting and Design: PSRC will facilitate cooperative efforts with special purpose districts and local jurisdictions to site and design facilities that enhance local communities in accordance with growth management goals and VISION 2050

## Countywide Planning Policies

The 2012 King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) were prepared to address changes to the Growth Management Act. For the purposes of this report, the 2012 CPPs, as amended in 2016, will be referenced because proposed amendments to the CPPs will not be adopted until 2021. The primary focus of this chapter will be applicable policies that are firmly grounded in GMA requirements and are consistent with regional objectives.

Redmond's capital facilities policies must be consistent with King County CPPs. The following provides a high-level, non-comprehensive, summary of key CPP policy directives.

- **DP-3** Efficiently develop and use residential, commercial, and manufacturing land in the Urban Growth Area to create healthy and vibrant urban communities with a full range of urban services, and to protect the long-term viability of the Rural Area and Resource Lands. Promote the efficient use of land within the Urban Growth Area by using methods such as;
  - Directing concentrations of housing and employment growth to designated centers;
  - Encouraging compact development with a mix of compatible residential, commercial, and community activities;
  - Maximizing the use of the existing capacity for housing and employment; and
  - Coordinating plans for land use, transportation, capital facilities and services.
- **PF-20** Site or expand public capital facilities of regional or statewide importance within the county in a way that equitably disperses impacts and benefits and supports the Countywide Planning Policies.
- **T-7** Ensure state capital improvement policies and actions are consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy and support VISION 2040 and the Countywide Planning Policies.

## Local Planning & Regulatory Context

The Capital Facilities Element establishes policies to direct the development of the City's capital investment program in support of the community's vision for the future.

Broadly, capital facilities policy guidance in Redmond's Comprehensive Plan can be summed up by policies CF-1 and CF-6.

**CF-1 Develop and regularly update functional plans that assess capital facility needs and strategies for addressing such needs. Provide opportunities for public involvement appropriate to the nature of the update. Use functional plans to guide the development of capital priorities and investment decisions within each of the following functional areas:**

- Fire protection and response, including the city and Fire District #34
- Police protection

- Stormwater and surface water management
- Water and sewer systems
- Parks, arts, recreation, culture and conservation
- Transportation
- Emergency preparedness and management
- General government facilities
- Other functional areas as identified

**CF-6 Establish capital facility service standards that help determine long-term capital facility and funding requirements.**

- Water system
  - A flow volume that meets instantaneous demand together with projected fire flows.
- Sewer system
  - A level that allows collection of peak wastewater discharge plus infiltration and inflow.
- Transportation facilities
  - Transportation service standards help identify the need for growth-related transportation services, programs and projects, as well as those that serve people already living and working in Redmond. Redmond has adopted a type of standard based on person mobility, which encompasses all modes of travel including trips by vehicles, walking, biking and transit. Redmond adopts standards based on personal mobility, which encompasses all modes of travel including trips by vehicles, walking, biking and transit.
  - Mobility-based standards support transportation concurrency, meaning the transportation system is continually balanced as programs and projects are implemented proportionally with the level of growth and implement the City's land use vision. Refer to the Transportation Master Plan and policies TR 26-28 for further information on mobility.
  - The target threshold for Redmond's mobility-based transportation service standard strives for a condition where enhancement of the transportation system occurs concurrently, proportionately, in parallel with City growth, and in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the State Growth Management Act.
  - In addition, the mobility-based service standard is designed to have the effect of prioritizing future improvements and expanding travel choices to achieve a multimodal travel environment. Programs, projects and services in response to existing and growth-related travel include those that improve access and connections, including motor vehicle operations, public transit service levels, the walking and bicycling environment, and transportation demand management.
- Parks and recreational facilities
  - Children's Play Areas & Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities Service Areas: All residents should have convenient access (within one mile) to these facilities, which is calculated as within one mile depending on the quantity and quality of facilities.
  - Outdoor Sports Fields Usage Rates: Sports fields should operate at 80% capacity or less. If used at a higher rate, triggers the need to plan for additional capacity.

- Urban Parks Criteria: Both of Redmond’s urban centers, Downtown and Overlake, should contain enough urban park acreage to meet all urban park service criteria:
  - Serve the daily recreational needs of neighboring residents, and at the same time, are destination gathering places,
  - Approximately two acres in size or larger,
  - Urban parks within an urban center combined or individually can accommodate crowds of up to 10,000 people for community events,
  - Enough infrastructure to support community events, and
  - Designed and constructed with quality amenities and materials.
- Trails: The target population has convenient access to public trails from home or office. This is calculated as a quarter mile from trail access points. The target population is 100% of residents and 25% of workers in Redmond.
- Recreation: Achieve or exceed projected number of registrations per year by program area (exercise, recreation, special events, and arts).

## Redmond Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Programs

The City of Redmond has a wide range of plans, policies, regulations, and programs related to capital facilities and public safety. Redmond’s functional plans are major components of the City’s overall capital facilities program. The functional plans may be consulted for more detailed information regarding existing and planned facilities, service standards and facility development:

A selection of these adopted plans is listed below:

- Transportation Master Plan, 2013-2030. Update anticipated in 2022.
- Lake Washington School District (LWSD), Six-Year Capital Facility Plan, updated and adopted annually by LWSD staff.

In addition, a non-motorized trails plan is proposed to be developed. Utility-related plans are addressed in the Utilities chapter of this report.

More detailed descriptions of plans, policies, regulations, programs, and partnerships for the following topics are located within their individual sections of this report.

- City Hall
- Parks and Recreation
- Maintenance and Operations Campus
- Fire and Emergency Management Services
- Police Service

## Current Conditions

This section will address current conditions for City services that require capital facilities. However, not all Redmond services require a capital facility and, therefore, maintenance and replacement costs will not apply to those services. The following city services do not have city-owned facilities and services are contracted by outside providers:

- Solid waste: Services are provided through a City contract with Waste Management for the collection of garbage, recycling, yard debris, and food scraps.
- Sewer treatment: Services are provided by King County and depending on where a property is in Redmond, there is one of two facilities that will treat its sewage – either the Brightwater Treatment Plant north of Woodinville or the South Treatment Plant in Renton.
- Telephone and Cable: Telephone service for Redmond is provided by Frontier and Comcast Communications and wireless phone service is provided by various providers. Cable services are provided by Comcast. These services are provided by negotiated mutually beneficial franchise contract agreements.

## City Hall

City Hall is the core facility for City administration, housing most City department offices, City Council spaces, conference rooms and a customer service center for the public to access City services such as permitting, business licensing, bill payments and issue reporting. City Hall is a LEED Silver certified building and opened in December 2005 as part of the Municipal Campus. The large expanse of lawn adjacent to City Hall is the site of the former Redmond City Hall, demolished in early 2005. The current four-story, 113,068 square-foot building showcases a two-story lobby with 25-foot windows, a prominent staircase to the second-floor lobby or “bridge” and exterior decks.

In 2017, the City moved the customer service desk to a newly designed customer service counter on the ground floor of City Hall. The Customer Service Center provides a single and centralized location for Redmond residents, businesses, and visitors to access City services. At the same time the City added seven new conference rooms on the first floor of City Hall, increasing the amount of meeting room space and its accessibility.

Parking for employees and guests is provided by an above-ground parking garage, as well as limited on-site parking directly east of City Hall. In recent years, electric vehicle charging stations have been installed at the City Hall parking lot, which provide electricity to electric vehicles at no cost to the user.

## Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Programs

Some key observations identified in the *2019 Facilities Strategic Management Plan*:

- Some spaces in City Hall are at capacity, while others are underutilized or vacant.
- Department locations within the building do not necessarily reflect ideal adjacencies to support collaborative relationships. (Since the report, office space in some departments have been reconfigured and, in some cases, staff have been relocated near other groups to foster synergy between working groups.)
- The City has recorded an increase in security incidents at City Hall. In response, access control measures have been implemented in the building.

## Partnerships

The facility is maintained by Wright Runstad property management, with its own on-site staff.

## Maintenance and Operations Campus

Park Operations and Public Works perform maintenance on City facilities and infrastructure. They are based at the 8.63-acre Maintenance and Operations Campus (MOC) in southeast Redmond. The City of Redmond reviewed existing conditions and capital facilities for the MOC as part of the 2019 City of Redmond Facilities Strategic Management Plan.

The MOC has twelve primary buildings, including administrative offices, core crew support facilities, shops, a decant facility, a fuel station used by all City departments, and multiple structures used to store vehicles and materials. The MOC facilities do not support their function; their condition, size, and layout limit workforce efficiency, collaboration opportunities, emergency response, inventory security and management, and workplace quality. These deficiencies were compounded by the Fall 2016 relocation of staff from the Sammamish River Business Park to the MOC.

### Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Programs

Key considerations identified in the *2019 Facilities Strategic Management Plan*:

- Inadequate reporting, dispatch, and meeting areas.
- Undersized and poorly equipped office space with respect to A/V support and pinup or whiteboard space.
- Undersized crew locker rooms, restrooms, and storage.
- Undersized fleets shop.
- Inadequate or nonexistent gear drying, decontamination, and laundry facilities
- Inefficient and poorly defined site circulation, creating operational challenges and potential safety risks.
- Unavailable heated parking required for certain vehicles
- Undersized, inefficient, and outdated warehousing, inventory control, and storage of materials and equipment

Remediating all these conditions will require capital expenditures funded through the budget process.

## Parks and Recreation

Redmond's park system consists of 1,351 acres of land and is comprised of 36 developed parks, six undeveloped parks, and five partially developed parks. The Redmond Watershed Preserve, a Resource Park east of the main city limits, represents more than half of the total acres. The parks are classified by the following categories:

- Community Parks provide opportunities for active and passive recreation to the region.
- Neighborhood Parks are small and typically accessed by foot or by bicycle.
- Resource Parks are natural areas that the City intends to preserve.
- Urban Parks are located primarily in Redmond's urban center and function as spaces to host community events and provide recreation opportunities.
- Trail Corridors are park spaces that prioritize public trails.
- Community Center Properties support community centers and other recreation facilities and do not provide any opportunities for outdoor recreation.
- Private Parks are created to comply with zoning regulations to serve developments.

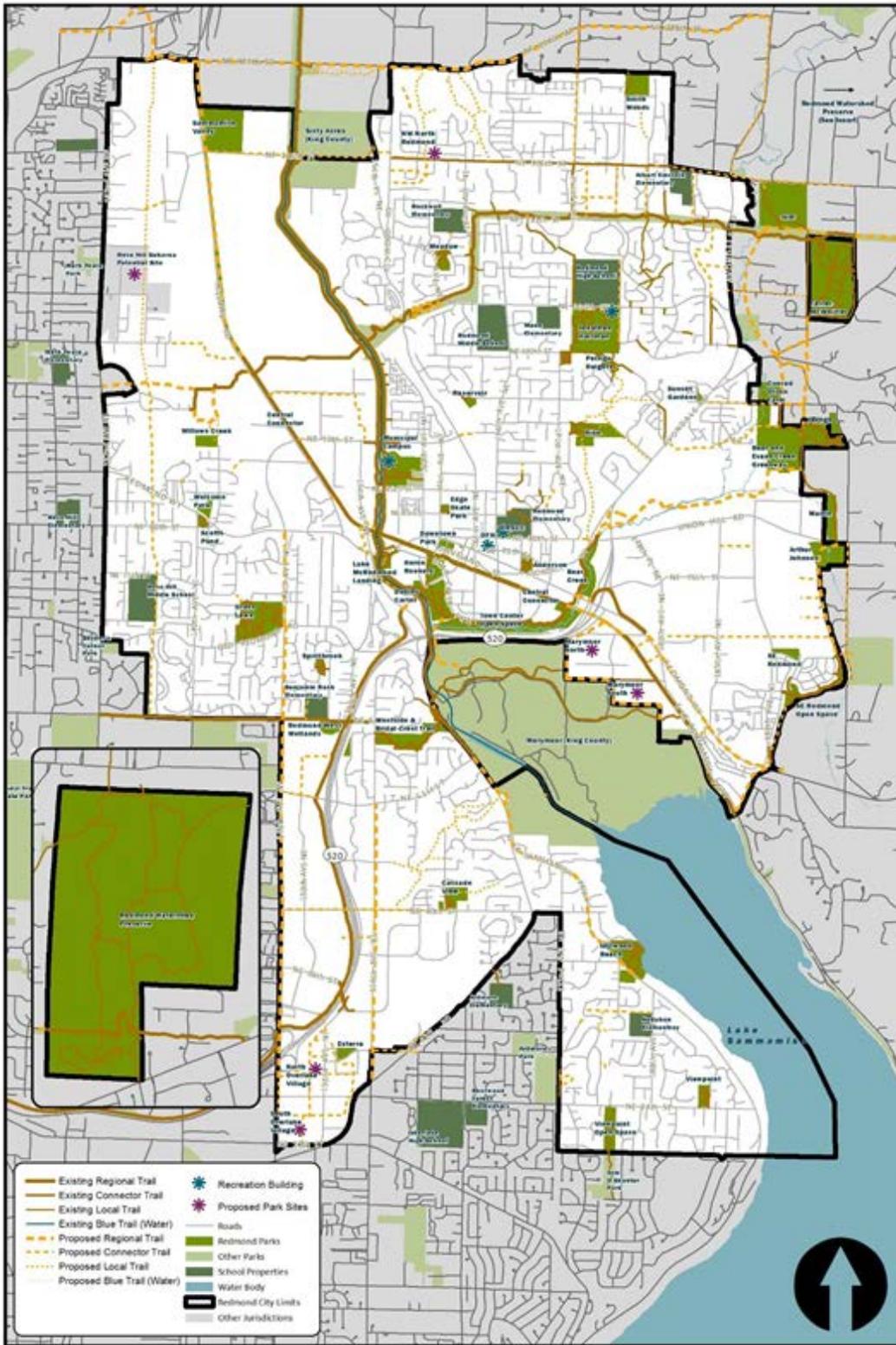
Capital projects in the 2017-30 PARCC Plan were prioritized using rating criteria. Each of the categories (e.g. parks and recreation, trails, and maintenance and operations projects) had a separate set of rating criteria. The criteria addressed the following:

- Safety Hazard
- Preserve/Replace Asset
- Geographic Equity
- Walkability/ Connectivity
- Community Demand
- Service Delivery
- Unique Benefits
- Customer Service

Chapter 10 of the 2017-30 PARCC Plan includes a complete list of capital projects prioritized by existing and projected needs. The adopted 2021-22 Budget lists the funded Parks Department capital projects. The budget also includes a list of priority projects that could be funded in 2023-26 if funding becomes available.

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FIGURE 1 - EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARK SYSTEM MAP<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> City of Redmond Parks Department 2017

## Capital Facilities

The Parks Department operates all park facilities, the Old Fire House Teen Center, the Redmond Pool and the Redmond Community Center at Marymoor Village, a 20,000 square-foot leased building offering activities and room rentals seven days a week.

Key considerations that may impact future policies and funding decisions:

- Old Fire House Teen Center
  - Although the Teen Center is well-liked by users, it is not purpose-built; its configuration does not adequately support its program and impedes supervision (*2019 Facilities Strategic Management Plan*)
  - The facility's live music programming may not be compatible with future development in the surrounding area. (*2019 Facilities Strategic Management Plan*)
- Senior Center
  - The Redmond Senior Center closed in September 2019 after it was discovered that the structural integrity of the building was compromised and could not be occupied until structural repairs were made. City Hall was used to partially fill the programmatic role of Senior Center before the COVID pandemic.
  - A structural review of the Center showed the building needed to be renovated or demolished and rebuilt. The Center was demolished in November 2020.
  - In October 2020, Council unanimously authorized the Mayor to repurpose \$15 million allocated for a Redmond Senior and Community Center in the 2019-2020 budget. The budget will fund additional community involvement and the design of a new facility to be located on the site of the former Redmond Senior Center.
- Redmond Pool
  - The pool was closed in 2019 for substantial rehabilitation work and is expected to be completed in the 1Q 2021.
  - Currently, the City is investigating the viability of partnering with neighboring jurisdictions on a joint regional aquatic center.
- Other Community Spaces
  - The PARCC Plan calls for parks and public gathering spaces especially in Downtown and Overlake where population densities are highest, including indoor recreation space.
  - The City leases space for the Redmond Community Center at Marymoor Village and will need to determine how that space factors into long-term plans, especially considering its location in an area of Redmond that is expected to redevelop with additional density.

## **Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Programs**

The Parks, Arts & Culture, Recreation, and Conservation Plan (PARCC Plan), adopted in 2017, serves as the strategic document for the Parks and Recreation Department from 2017-2030. This plan was an update to the 2010 PARCC Plan, as required by the Washington State Growth Management

Act<sup>2</sup>. Also, the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requires that the PARCC Plan be updated every six years as a condition for grant funding. This guiding document provides a priority list for capital project implementation, as well as a strategic direction to further policies and priorities outlined in the City's Comprehensive plan. An update to this plan is anticipated by early 2023.

## **Partnerships**

There are several entities that own and operate public lands or facilities that are available to Redmond residents and visitors including King County, City of Bellevue, Lake Washington School District, Puget Sound Energy, and other private entities. There are about 1,800 acres of park land owned by others and located within one-quarter mile of Redmond.

King County Parks & Recreation Division is responsible for the most popular King County park operating adjacent to Redmond city limits: Marymoor<sup>3</sup>, a 640-acre park with recreational activities, rare amenities such as a bird watching sanctuary, P-patch, velodrome; event venues and an off-leash dog area.

## **Fire and Emergency Management Services**

The Mission of the Redmond Fire Department is to continuously protect and preserve life and property through quality education, prevention, disaster preparedness, and rapid emergency response within their 45 square mile service area which includes the City of Redmond and the surrounding area of unincorporated King County within King County Fire District 34.

The King County Fire District 34 was created in 1948 to provide fire protection services for the unincorporated areas surrounding Redmond. The Fire District provided services to the City of Redmond during the early years of the District. However, the current partnership is for the City of Redmond to provide services to the Fire District through a contract that is set to expire in 2022. The District is approximately 28 square miles and has an estimated population of 23,000 residents. Fire protection services are provided from three fire stations located in the District. The District is governed by a three-member Board of Commissioners that are elected to a six-year term.

The fire department has four divisions to provide services to the City and surrounding areas: fire suppression, emergency medical services, emergency management and preparedness, and fire prevention. Additional support services are also provided to include apparatus maintenance and purchasing.

## **Capital Facilities**

The Fire Department's nine facilities include seven fire stations, a fleet maintenance building, and a storage building for the Community Emergency Response Team. The fleet (engines, medic,

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<sup>2</sup> City of Redmond PARCC Plan, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> King County, Marymoor Webpage, 2020.

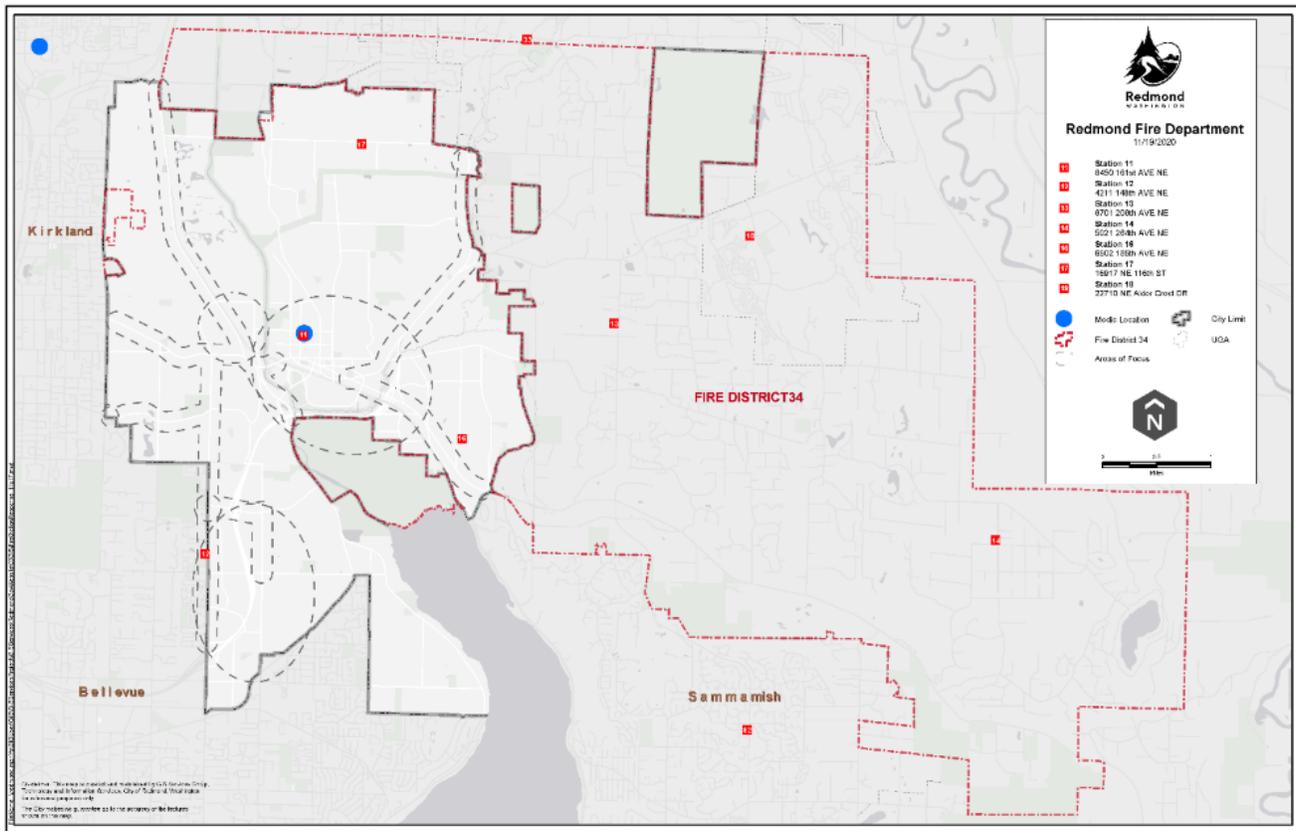
command vehicles, etc.) contains 30 vehicles, including six fire engines, two ladder vehicles, and six medic units.

Station 11 in Downtown Redmond serves as the headquarters for fire services.

TABLE 1 - FIRE STATION NEIGHBORHOOD ASSIGNMENTS

<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>Stations</b>
Bear Creek	11
Downtown	11
Grass Lawn	11/12
Willow/Rose Hill	11
Idylwood	12
Overlake	12
SE Redmond	16
Education Hill	17
North Redmond	17
Sammamish Valley	11/17

FIGURE 2 -FIRE SERVICE AREA<sup>4</sup>



Fire stations, along with hospitals and police stations, are designated as essential facilities by building code. Fire station seismic upgrades are crucial to ensure safe and uninterrupted operation of regional critical facilities after an earthquake. Seismic upgrades for essential facilities must go beyond “life safety” standards to a higher level of protection. These upgrades would minimize damage so that these facilities have an improved capability to respond to emergencies after an earthquake.

To address this concern, seismic upgrades are underway at fire stations: 14, 16 (along with its adjacent fleet shop), and 18. Upgrades at fire stations 14 and 18 are funded by Fire District 34’s 2019 budget.

Three fire stations located outside of city limits are owned by Fire District 34 but operated by Redmond through a use agreement. The quantity and locations of existing fire stations are generally adequate, but facility condition and size challenges remain.

The Training Division uses three different facilities:

1. The Captain and Lieutenant are located at Station 17
2. The Battalion Chief and administrative support are located at Station 11
3. The Fire Department has limited access to the training tower and associated training facilities at Bellevue Fire Department.

<sup>4</sup> City of Redmond GIS Services, 2020

There is no fire training ground that meets the Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) requirements for a facility dedicated to the full range of required training. Not having one impacts the WSRB rating. The City of Redmond does have some towers which can be used for hose stretching exercises, where firefighters can charge the hose line up the tower and spray the water outside. However, because firefighters are unable to perform any smoke training at those towers, the WRSB does not consider these sites to be full training towers.

### **Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Programs**

At the time of this existing conditions report (January 2021), the City of Redmond is drafting an updated Redmond Fire Strategic Plan. The plan is expected to be completed and adopted in 2021. The scope of the plan will include the following assessments of the Fire Department:

- Operations
- Response capabilities
- Staffing
- Facility Conditions
- Facility Renovation/Replacement Recommendations
- Financing
- Community Risk Factors
- Demand Projections
- Other resources necessary for the delivery of services to the community.

Other plans, regulations, policies, and programs that are relevant to Fire service include:

- RCW 19.27 and WAC 51-54A-0404 Fire safety and evacuation plans.
- The City of Redmond has adopted the International Fire Code (IFC) applicable to new construction.
- The City of Redmond established Fire regulatory authority is contained within [2.52 RMC](#). This chapter creates the Fire Department, defines its composition, and provides authority for right of entry.
- The City has adopted impact fees for fire-related capital improvements to meet City fire levels of service. The rate schedule applies to residential and non-residential uses. The Fire impact fees will be recalibrated in 2021 with the adoption of the Fire Functional Plan update.
- There is a firefighter/paramedic assigned to the Training Division. This position is a liaison to the Medic One program. Through this connection, emergency medical services training is conducted for the Fire Department. The Medic One system provides support to Redmond and other departments to provide basic EMT classes for new recruits.
- Redmond Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), 2015. The CEMP specifies the authorities, functions, and responsibilities that pertain to establishing collaborative action plans between City departments, local, state, federal, volunteer, public, non-profit and private sector organizations. It also contains detailed information on participant Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). By coordinating all phases of emergency management, the CEMP helps minimize the impacts of incidents in the City of Redmond.
- King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCRHMP), 2020 and associated Redmond Specific Annex, 2015 and Redmond Pandemic Plan Annex 2020. The plan addresses Redmond's risk of vulnerability and impact of hazards such as: avalanche, earthquake, flood,

landslide, severe weather, tsunami/seiche, volcano, wildfire urban interface, civil disturbance, cyber-attack, dam failure, hazardous materials incidents, public health emergency, structure fire, terrorism. The plan enumerates mitigation strategies and describes how they are managed by a city interdepartmental collaborative process with monitoring by King County.

## **Partnerships**

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) currently coordinates volunteers in the following programs under the umbrella organization Redmond Citizen Corps Council (RCCC): Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC). Use of an umbrella organization permits the growth of services that are tailored to the needs of the City and community. It provides for expansion or contracting based on resource gaps, current technology, and available resources.

Chapter V, Section C.5 of the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) states "mutual aid agreements (MAAs) should be implemented to assure support from alternate sources" for when the City's resources have been depleted. The City has two mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with WSDOT that allow the City to request and receive requests for assistance in responding to emergencies. In this way, MAAs increase Redmond's emergency response capabilities. The Agreements do not obligate any agency to provide resources to others but will serve as an additional tool available for emergency response. Many of Redmond's neighboring cities and agencies are currently signatories to these agreements, including: King County, Bellevue, Kirkland, Sammamish, Issaquah, and Seattle Department of Transportation.

## **Police Service**

The Police Department is based out of the Public Safety Building (PSB) on the Municipal Campus. The PSB contains a variety of specialized functions in addition to department offices, including the City's 911 dispatch center and data center. The PSB recently underwent a phased renovation. The initial phase addressed water intrusion and seismic deficiencies. The 2019-20 budget allocated funds for Phase II to resolve deficiencies that would extend the service life of the building and improve energy efficiency including upgrades to the electrical, fire, and mechanical systems. So far, PSB capital improvement work has included:

- Roof replacement
- Roof and wall insulation
- Installation of energy-efficient windows
- New metal siding
- Addition of steel structural bracing for seismic purposes
- Replacement of all lockers in the men's and women's locker rooms
- Modification of the fire suppression system
- Replacement of several heat pumps

Key challenges identified in the *2019 Facilities Strategic Management Plan*:

- Reconfigured spaces at the Public Safety Building created through incremental renovations over time are not well served by the building's HVAC systems.

- Electrical and mechanical systems are poorly documented and coordinated and reaching the end of their useful lives.
- PSB parking is inadequate for the personal and fleet vehicles required to support 24/7 operations.

### **Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Programs**

Peace officer power and duties are defined by state statute in RCW 43.34 and RCW 10.93 and adopted by the Redmond Municipal Code. The guiding document for police service is the 2014 Police Functional Plan. An update to this functional plan is anticipated for adoption in 2Q 2021.

Programmatic components in the Police Department include:

- Contracted services with IKRON Greater Seattle to provide grant-funded Mental Health Professionals to co-respond with police to people in crisis and provide follow-up services and training. The grant is funded by WASPC - Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs.
- Community Court: The establishment of a community court as an alternative problem-solving court. It differs from a traditional court in that it seeks to identify and address the underlying challenges of court participants that may contribute to further criminal activity. Its goal is to build stronger and safer neighborhoods and reduce recidivism. Seattle and Burien have both adopted this Redmond model.
- Partnering with Redmond's Homeless Outreach Coordinator by the police Mental Health Professional, Police Bike Unit, and Patrol Officers to assist with court diversion.

### **Partnerships**

The Redmond City Police Department collaborates with numerous entities to facilitate programmatic training, create financial efficiencies, and optimize services. A brief summary of partnerships is listed below.

- King County Regional Force Investigation Team (to independently investigate critical incidents, such as officer-involved use of deadly force)
- FEMA grant-funded Tri-County Regional Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) program (King, Peirce, Snohomish Counties) to provide training, preparation, and coordination of fire and the police response to mass casualty incidents
- Redmond police participate cooperatively with federal task forces, such as ICAC - Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, FBI Safe Streets Task Force, JTTF Joint Terrorism Task Force, USSS (Secret Service) Electronic Crimes Task Force
- Board Membership and dedicated Crime Analyst grant-funded Financial Fraud and Identity Theft Task Force through WA State Commerce Dept
- Marine Patrol for Lake Sammamish is provided via contract with KCSO. Animal Control Services are provided via contract with
- Jail services are provided via contract with South Correctional Entity & King County.
- For scenes requiring major investigations, Redmond's Criminal Investigation Division partners with the WSP Crime Scene Response and Crime Lab.
- Redmond City Police partner with King County Regional Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to provide mobile and field fingerprint capabilities.

## Trends Analysis

The City continues to direct its limited resources, as well as federal and state funding, to those areas which are key to its future. The main trends or guiding principles for capital facilities include:

- Preserving and maintaining existing facilities,
- Resolving existing deficiencies,
- Planning for new facilities to accommodate growth consistent with current levels of service,
- Enhancing community character with projects that enable community building and support economic vitality, and
- Creating a financing plan to fund capital improvement projects at city facilities.

The City of Redmond strives to conduct effective asset management, by meeting a required level of service in the most cost-effective way through the planning, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal of assets to provide for present and future customers.

## Policy Considerations

The Redmond 2050 comprehensive plan update will include review of the policies in the Capital Facilities Element (last updated partially in 2018), with a focus on addressing the considerations raised by each section in this report. The overall goal of policy revisions is to address major facility needs and the framework used to fund and build capital projects that align with the comprehensive plan vision and the Redmond 2050 themes of equity and inclusion, sustainability, resilience, and being a technology forward community.

Below is a discussion on broad framing tools that guide policy review for the various capital facility topics. After the topics are discussed, this report provides a preliminary collection of policies that have been identified for review based on the four themes of the comprehensive plan update.

### City Hall

Policy review would include focus on the following considerations:

- Redefining level of service expectations with the community through outreach
- Identifying possible synergies through co-location and partnership opportunities
- Resolving facility issues
- Maintaining facility conditions

### Parks and Recreation

Policy review would include focus on the following considerations:

- About half of the City's resident population has access to children's play, whereas the City's goal is 100%.
- About 54% of the target population can access outdoor sports and fitness facilities. The City's goal is 100% of residents and 25% of employees.

- Currently, the trail system provides access to trails for 34% of the target population; up to 66% are within one-quarter mile of a trail access point. The City's LOS is to achieve access by 100% residents and 25% employees.
- While there are parks in the Downtown Urban Center, none exist in the Overlake Urban Center though one is planned to open in 2022.

In addition, the PARCC Plan contains policies that have been impacted by recent budget constraints due to the COVID pandemic, such as policy PR-3 Provide opportunities to improve personal health and community connections by providing a variety of parks and recreation facilities and programs.

## Fire and Emergency Management Services

Policy review focuses on the considerations listed below:

- Population growth for the City of Redmond (and across the region) is expected to continue increasing. To accommodate the Puget Sound Regional Council growth target allocations, it is likely that Redmond will see an increase in low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise structures. These types of structures require a much different approach than a residential structure in terms of firefighting strategies and tactics.
- Comprehensive Plan policies that involve services for the urban centers will be most relevant to Fire service due to concentrated populations and taller structures. This includes policies centered around infrastructure, levels of service, and growth allocations.

## Police Service

Policy review focuses on the considerations listed below:

- Though the Public Safety Building has been seismically upgraded, it is in a liquefaction zone, where an earthquake may render access to the area impassible. This could impact the capabilities of the 911 Dispatch Center and Emergency Coordination Center.
- It is best practice to provide secure parking for personal and patrol vehicles due to safety and vandalism concerns. The existing secure parking at the PSB is inadequate for the number of vehicles required to support 24/7 operations with overlapping shifts. The Mobile Command post is an oversized vehicle without adequate secure parking.
- Regional efforts, including Redmond joining a regional SWAT team and a potential shared dispatch center, have unknown implications for Police's facilities needs but may require construction or modification of Police facilities in the future.
- Growth in Overlake and light rail expansion will likely impact policing needs and may require additional Police presence in the area. As congestion increases, satellite storage for emergency response equipment, e.g. barricades, may be needed.

## Policy Review – Four Themes

Broadly, the policy review for Comprehensive Plan elements are framed within four themes:

1. Resiliency & Economic Recovery
2. Equity & Inclusion
3. Technology Forward ("Smart City")
4. Sustainability

Specific policies for review are discussed below, organized by the four themes

## **Resiliency & Economic Recovery**

**CF-2.5 Ensure that functional and strategic plans address emergency preparedness needs as applicable including:**

- Seismic retrofits;
- Infrastructure resiliency (“Safe-to-fail”) mechanisms including backup power generation, resilient network infrastructure, and communications; and
- Methods and facilities (“Alternative Service Centers”) to provide essential services including shelter, food and water, medical care, cleanup, and restoration. Local alternative Service Centers in areas of the City less susceptible to hazards liquefaction, landslides, and floods.

This policy will be reviewed in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic to determine if other types of emergency preparedness should be included.

**CF-12 Use capital facilities to attract growth to centers by:**

- Giving priority to funding for public facilities and services within the Downtown and Overlake Urban Centers,
- Creating a mechanism to provide ongoing capital funds for Redmond’s Urban Centers, and
- Prioritizing projects outside these Urban Centers that will increase mobility to and from the centers.

This policy bolsters growth in urban centers by prioritizing urban centers. As part of the Redmond 2050 update, future considerations for urban centers include up-zoning to accommodate allocated growth targets. Redmond’s urban centers will also contain multiple light rail stations. This policy will be reviewed to determine if any additional clauses or considerations should be added to further resiliency and economic recovery.

## **Equity & Inclusion**

**CF-5.5 Engage the community during the capital planning and implementation process to seek input, inform direction and provide updates.**

This policy will be reviewed to determine if any additional clauses or considerations should be added to strengthen engagement in order to find opportunities for increased effectiveness in actualizing equity and inclusion throughout the capital facility planning process. The focus should be on process equity to ensure inclusive, open and fair access for all stakeholders to decision processes that impact community and operational outcomes.

### **Technology Forward (“Smart City”)**

Multiple policies will be reviewed to determine how technology and “smart city” principles could be included. Further review will be conducted to determine appropriate levels of specificity for technology language in policies. The Focus should be on utilizing technology to respond more rapidly and effectively to incidents and service interruption.

### **Sustainability**

**CF-5** Require that properties, when they develop or redevelop, construct or contribute to improvements as identified in adopted plans.

Redmond is undergoing significant population growth, and environmental sustainability considerations may warrant adding provisions to this policy to meet community goals.

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