



City of Kenmore - 18120 68th Avenue NE - P.O. Box 82607 - Kenmore, WA 98028
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City of Kenmore
City Council Regular Meeting Agenda
7:00 p.m., Monday, September 19, 2016
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. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. FLAG SALUTE

IV. AGENDA APPROVAL

V. PRESENTATION

- A. King County District Court Judge Marcine Anderson, and Patrick Wells, West Division Director

VI. PROCLAMATION

- A. National Recovery Month - September 2016
[Proclamation](#)

VII. 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.

VIII. BUSINESS AGENDA

- A. Integrating Low Impact Development Principles and Best Management Practices Into the City's Development-Related Codes, Rules and Standards - Richard Sawyer, Surface Water Program Manager, and Kris Overleese, Public Works Director/City Engineer
[Agenda Bill](#)
[Attachment A](#)

[Attachment B](#)
[PowerPoint Presentation](#)

- B. West Sammamish River Bridge Project Update and Architectural Discussion -
John Vicente, Capital Projects Manager, and Kris Overleese, Public Works
Director/City Engineer

[Agenda Bill & Attachments](#)
[PowerPoint Presentation](#)

IX. STAFF REPORT

X. COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS, COMMENTS & INITIATIVES

XI. ADJOURNMENT

Upcoming Meetings:

Tues., September 20, 2016	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Regular Meeting
Mon., September 26, 2016	7:00 p.m.	City Council Regular Meeting
Tues., October 4, 2016	7:00 p.m.	Planning Commission Regular Meeting
Mon., October 10, 2016	7:00 p.m.	City Council Regular Meeting

City of Kenmore Proclamation

National Recovery Month September 2016

WHEREAS, mental and/or substance use disorders affect all communities nationwide, but with commitment and support, people with these disorders can achieve healthy lifestyles and lead rewarding lives in recovery; and

WHEREAS, by seeking help, people who experience mental and/or substance use disorders can embark on a new path toward improved health and overall wellness; and

WHEREAS, the focus of **National Recovery Month** this September is to celebrate their journey with the theme *Join the Voices for Recovery: Our Families, Our Stories, Our Recovery*; and

WHEREAS, **Recovery Month** spreads the message that behavioral health is essential to health and one's overall wellness, and that prevention works, treatment is effective, and people recover; and

WHEREAS, we must encourage relatives and friends of people with mental and/or substance use disorders to implement preventive measures, recognize the signs of a problem, and guide those in need to appropriate treatment and recovery support services; and

WHEREAS, the impact of mental and/or substance use disorders is apparent in our local community, and through **Recovery Month**, people become more aware and able to recognize the signs of mental and/or substance use disorders, which can lead more people into needed treatment; and

WHEREAS, managing the effects of these conditions can help people achieve healthy lifestyles, both physically and emotionally; and

WHEREAS, the **Recovery Month** observance continues to work to improve the lives of those affected by mental and/or substance use disorders by raising awareness of these diseases and educating communities about the prevention, treatment, and recovery resources that are available.

For these reasons, **NOW, THEREFORE**, I, David Baker, Mayor of the City of Kenmore, Washington, on behalf of the City Council, do hereby proclaim the month of September 2016 as

National Recovery Month

in the City of Kenmore and call upon our community to observe this month with programs and events that support this year's observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, signed this 19th day of September, 2016.

Signed: _____
David Baker, Mayor

Attested: _____
Patty Safrin, City Clerk



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

Subject/Topic: Integrating Low Impact Development Principles and Best Management Practices Into the City's Development-Related Codes, Rules and Standards.

For Council Meeting Agenda of: September 19, 2016

Department: Public Works

Prepared by: Richard Sawyer, Surface Water Manager

	<u>Initial & Date</u>
Approved by Department Head:	KMD 9/14/16
Approved by City Attorney:	NA
Approved by Finance Director:	[Signature] 9/14/16
Approved by City Manager:	[Signature]

Proposed Council Action/Motion:
This meeting includes a staff presentation and no Council Action is required. Council feedback/comments is encouraged.

Exhibits/Attachments:
A – Gap Analysis
B – Draft Amendments

Expenditure Required \$50,000

Amount Budgeted \$50,000

Appropriation Required \$0

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:

The intent of this presentation is to 1) update the Council on what Low Impact Development is, 2) explain why and how we are integrating it into the City's codes and development standards and 3) outline upcoming steps that staff propose to implement these changes.

Background

The City's Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit) is issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) as part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The City has been under Permit coverage since 2007, and is currently under its third permit under Ecology. Each Permit has built upon requirements and programs developed under the previous Permit. The current Permit, effective August 1, 2013 through July 31, 2018, requires that the City revise their local development-related code, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents to incorporate and require Low Impact Development (LID) principles and LID Best Management Practices (BMPs). These revisions must be implemented by December 31, 2016.

As a brief reminder, LID is a surface water management philosophy that strives to manage surface water at the source through principles such as, but not limited to, 1) retention of native soils, vegetation and trees, 2) reduction of impervious areas and 3) clustering of development away from critical habitat. In addition to these principles, LID also utilizes an assortment of BMPs to manage surface water in a way that mimics how the predeveloped environment worked. These BMPs include rain gardens, green roofs, bio-retention facilities and permeable surfaces (including asphalt and concrete pavements, pavers and reinforced vegetated surfaces).

The City began the process of LID integration with updates to the Surface Water Master Plan and the Surface Water Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan in 2014 and 2015. Policy SW 1.1.4 was added to the Surface Water Element which support efforts to make LID the preferred and commonly used approach to site development. The Surface Water Master Plan developed a programmatic surface water project, labeled 'Sprog-01', which is the last part of integrating the Permit's LID requirements into the City's codes and standards.

Prior Policy Discussion

During the update of the Surface Water Master Plan, Council considered policies related to private versus public responsibility for surface and storm water management, which will be particularly important with the long term operations and maintenance of LID facilities. The City's existing administrative policies, which Council voted to support and continue, are to only maintain surface water facilities and structures that are within the right-of-way, or within a tract or easement dedicated to the City for the purpose of operations and maintenance and provide technical and educational assistance when possible to private property owners. The proposed code amendments and proposed surface water design manual adoption will support these policies. Proposed code amendments are called out in Attachment B under chapter 13.35.110 and 13.35.120 and additional details regarding drainage facility maintenance responsibility is described in the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual under section 1.2.6, which due to its size is not attached to this report. However, it is available on King County's website.

Additionally, during the update of the Surface Water Master Plan, surface water rate reductions were discussed in regards to privately maintained surface water facilities. In light of increasingly more complicated surface water management requirements over time and more stringent requirements coming with LID integration, Council voted to modify the rate reduction incentives to owners of privately operated surface water facilities. Currently, rate reductions are applied the same for any private facility owner regardless of the age or performance of the facility. The proposed code amendments will apply higher surface water rate reductions for newer facilities with higher performance levels. Council agreed that private stormwater facility maintenance was appropriate for rate reduction consideration, but voted to remove other rate reduction options, such as the curriculum option used by school districts to lower their rates based upon providing certain surface water related curriculum in classrooms. However, programs like this were found to be incredibly difficult to manage and enforce and providing private facility rate reduction to school district properties already provided a substantial reduction. The proposed rate reduction code amendments are shown in Attachment B, section 13.40.070.

Current Progress

The current phase of LID integration, which began in late 2015/early 2016, included 1) contracting a knowledgeable consultant to assist the City with integration of LID into applicable codes and standards. The consultant then worked with a committee of staff members to 2) gather all applicable information related to existing development codes and standards and 3) conducted a gap analysis to determine which codes and standards needed amending and which were meeting the intent of LID. Presently, and moving forward, the consultant is 4) working with staff to develop code amendments for Council and public review. The final step of the process will include 5) development of an ordinance for Council adoption. This ordinance would amend applicable codes and standards and adopt the new surface water design manual, meeting compliance with the NPDES municipal stormwater Permit.

To implement this project, the City acquired the services of two environmental engineering firms. PACE Engineering is the City's on-call surface water consultant and provides oversight and technical guidance. AHBL, Inc. has been forefront in developing and implementing LID in the Puget Sound region for many years and was co-author with the Puget Sound Partnership on the region's primary guidance manual on this topic titled "Integrating LID into Local Codes: A Guidebook for Local Governments". AHBL is currently conducting similar efforts for many other local municipalities and is providing the bulk of the review and recommendations that will be presented to Council over the next few meetings. The City formed a multi-department committee to work with the consultants on this endeavor, which includes planners from Development Services and Planning & Community Development, a Civil Engineer from Public Works and the City's Surface Water Program Manager.

Earlier this year, a thorough gap analysis of the City's existing codes and development standards was conducted. The gap analysis, which leveraged the Consultant's expertise and experience working with several other municipalities within the region, identified specific areas in the City's codes that hindered or prohibited the use of LID principles and BMPs. It is also worth noting that this gap analysis confirmed that many sections of the City's code already supported the implementation of LID principles and BMPs. The gap analysis (Attachment A) includes comments on many sections of code and is attached to this report for your review. Once the gap analysis identified areas in the City's codes and standards needing an update, staff worked with the consultant to begin drafting amendments to eliminate those gaps, which is still in progress and will continue to evolve with Council and public review. A copy of the current draft code amendments (Attachment B) are attached to this report for your review. The more substantial updates needed to address gaps include:

- Updated definitions to include LID terminology
- Updated landscaping requirements to allow LID where feasible
- Updated paving surface standards to allow permeable options where feasible
- Updated impervious area zoning maximums reduced (or established)
- Road Standards update to include LID requirements
 - Reduce impervious areas where feasible
 - Allow permeable surface options where feasible
 - Allow LID BMPs where feasible
- 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual update to include LID requirements
 - Equivalent to Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington
 - Define LID feasibility and infeasibility
 - Provides permitting and site planning criteria for LID principles and BMPs
 - Provides design and construction criteria for LID principles and BMPs
 - Provides operations and maintenance criteria for LID principles and BMPs

Council is encouraged to express their questions/comments at this presentation or email staff at any time. Questions and comments will be incorporated into staff's reviews and edits as needed.

Next Steps

Code amendments and Design Manual adoptions, to bring the City into compliance with current NPDES requirements, are required to be effective by December 31, 2016. Staff have proposed the following schedule to meet this deadline and allow the public and Council several opportunities to review and comment throughout the process.

This September 19, 2016 meeting will provide Council with the first versions of the gap analysis and draft code change recommendations. This version will also be presented to the public during two open houses scheduled the following week. Over the next 2-3 weeks, staff will review comments and questions and make applicable updates and prepare a draft ordinance to formalize the code edits. At the following Council meeting, Council will receive the draft ordinance for review and comment. A Public Hearing will also be held and the public will have an opportunity to comment on the draft ordinance.

Following the Public Hearing, staff will review comments and make applicable updates, if needed. In November, staff anticipates that the final ordinance will be prepared and ready for Council adoption. Depending on feedback received from the Public Hearing, this may happen in one meeting, but additional may be scheduled if needed.

Schedule Summary

September 2016 – SEPA submittal to City of Kenmore
September 2016 – Department of Commerce submittal
September 19, 2016 – Council Meeting 1 to introduce LID integration
September 27, 2016 – Public Open House 1 (morning session)
September 29, 2016 – Public Open House 2 (afternoon session)
October, 2016 – Council Meeting 2 to present draft ordinance
October, 2016 – Public Hearing to present draft ordinance
November, 2016 – Council Meeting 3 Motion to adopt final ordinance

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

The estimated cost is \$50,000, of which \$25,000 is being covered by a grant awarded to the City by Ecology. The other \$25,000 was budgeted in the adopted 2015-2016 biennial budget.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

7 – To address watershed and water quality issues affecting the City.

ATTACHMENT A
DRAFT GAP ANALYSIS

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
Title 12 - Streets and Bridges					
Chapter 12.50 - Street Standards					
1	12.50.010 Adoption	B. Consistent with the council's direction and intent in adopting the standards, the department of public works is hereby authorized to develop public rules and make minor changes to the standards, or the referenced companion documents, in order to better implement the standards and as needed to stay current with changing design and construction technology and methods.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 12.50.010 to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site planning: "Consistent with the council's direction and intent in adopting the standards, the department of public works is hereby authorized to develop public rules and make minor changes to the standards, or the referenced companion documents, in order to better implement the standards and as needed to stay current with changing design, <u>environmental</u> , and construction technology and methods."
Chapter 12.70 - Sidewalks, Planting Strips and Street Trees					
2	12.70.010 Definitions	A. "Curb" means a cement, concrete or asphaltic concrete raised structure designed to delineate the edge of the streetway and to separate the vehicular portion from that provided for pedestrians and to control surface drainage. B. "Planting strip" means that portion of the right-of-way behind the curb line and between the curb line and the sidewalk or between the sidewalk and the right-of-way line used for the planting of trees, grass, shrubs or ground cover. C. "Sidewalk" means that property between the curb line and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians, improved by paving with cement concrete or asphaltic concrete	Reduce impervious surface cover Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 12.070.010(B) to make LID the commonly used approach to site planning: "Planting Strip" means that portion of the right-of-way behind the curb line and between the curb line and the sidewalk or between the sidewalk and the right-of-way line used for the planting of trees, grass, shrubs or ground cover. <u>Landscape-based stormwater management facilities may also be placed within this area where feasible.</u> Staff is proposing to amend Section 12.070.010(C) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "Sidewalk" means that property between the curb line and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians, improved by paving with <u>permeable or impermeable</u> cement
3	12.70.040 Planting strip maintenance	Maintenance of planting strips including trees, shrubbery, grass or other ground cover shall be the responsibility of the abutting property owner. Should the director of public works find that such property is not being properly maintained, a notice shall be forwarded as provided in KMC 12.70.030 specifying a reasonable time within which such maintenance shall be accomplished. If the owner fails to proceed, the department of public works will have the maintenance performed, and the cost will be assessed against the property owner as provided in KMC 12.70.030.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 12.70.040 to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site planning: Maintenance of planting strips including trees, shrubbery, grass, <u>landscape-based stormwater management facilities</u> , or other ground cover shall be the responsibility of the abutting property owner. Should the director of public works find that such property is not being properly maintained, a notice shall be forwarded as provided in KMC 12.70.030 specifying a reasonable time within which such maintenance shall be accomplished. If the owner fails to proceed, the department of public works will have the maintenance performed, and the cost will be assessed against the property owner <u>as provided in KMC 12.70.030</u>
Title 13 - Utilities and Public Works					
Chapter 13.30 - General Provisions					
4	13.30.010 Surface water utility established	Pursuant to RCW 35.67.020, the City hereby determines to conduct, maintain and operate a stormwater utility	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
5	13.30.030 Surface water management plan	The City of Kenmore hereby adopts by reference the Kenmore surface water management plan, attached to the ordinance codified in this section as Exhibit A.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 13.35 - Surface Water Runoff Policy					
6	13.35.030 Definitions	K. "Drainage facility" means a constructed or engineered feature that collects, conveys, stores or treats surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include, but not be limited to, constructed or engineered streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, gutters, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, flow control or water quality treatment facilities, erosion and sediment control facilities and other structures and appurtenances that provide for drainage.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
7	13.35.030 Definitions	U. "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas which are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 13.35.030(U) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area <u>non-vegetated</u> surface which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads with compacted sub-grade, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities and tidelands shall not be considered as impervious surfaces <u>for the purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded but shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.</u> "
8	13.35.030 Definitions	DD. "Native vegetated surface" means a surface in which the soil conditions, ground cover and species of vegetation are like those of the original native condition for the site, as more specifically set forth in the Surface Water Design Manual.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
9	13.35.030 Definitions	FF. "New impervious surface" means the addition of a hard or compacted surface such as roofs, pavement, gravel or dirt or the addition of a more compacted surface such as the paving of existing dirt or gravel.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 13.35.030(FF) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "New Impervious Surface" means the addition of a non-vegetated surface such as roofs, pavement, patio, gravel, or dirt, <u>or the addition of a more compacted surface, like paving over pre-existing dirt or gravel. Permeable pavement and vegetated roofs are considered new impervious surface for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded, as are lawns, landscaping, sports fields, golf courses, and other areas that have modified runoff characteristics resulting from the addition of underdrains designed to collect stormwater runoff. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.</u>
10	13.35.030 Definitions	GG. "New pervious surface" means the conversion of native vegetated surface or other native surface to a nonnative pervious surface (e.g., conversion of forest or meadow to pasture land, grass land, cultivated land, lawn, landscaping, bare soil, etc.) or any alteration of existing nonnative pervious surface that significantly increases surface and stormwater runoff (e.g., conversion of pasture land, grass land, or cultivated land to lawn, landscaping or bare soil).	Reduce impervious surface cover Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
11	13.35.030 Definitions	HH. "Pollution-generating impervious surface" means an impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those subject to vehicular use or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes or chemicals and which receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall. Thus, a covered parking area would be included if runoff from uphill could regularly run through it or if rainfall could regularly blow in and wet the pavement surface. Metal roofs are also considered pollution-generating impervious surface unless they are treated to prevent leaching.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
12	13.35.030 Definitions	II. "Pollution-generating pervious surface" means a nonimpervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and stormwater runoff. "Pollution-generating pervious surfaces" include surfaces subject to the use of pesticides and fertilizers, to the use or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes or chemicals or to the loss of soil. Such surfaces include, but are not limited to, the lawn and landscaped areas of residential or commercial sites, golf courses, park sports fields and standard grassed modular grid pavement.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
13	13.35.030 Definitions	LL. "Redevelopment project" means a project that proposes to add, replace or modify impervious surface for purposes other than a residential subdivision or maintenance on a site that: 1. Is already substantially developed in a manner that is consistent with its current zoning or with a legal nonconforming use; or 2. Has an existing impervious surface coverage of 35 percent or more.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
14	13.35.030 Definitions	MM. "Replaced impervious surface" means any existing impervious surface on the project site that is proposed to be removed and re-established as impervious surface, excluding impervious surface removed for the sole purpose of installing utilities or performing maintenance. For purposes of this definition, "removed" includes the removal of buildings down to bare soil or the removal of Portland cement concrete (PCC) slabs and pavement or asphaltic concrete (AC) pavement. It does not include the removal of pavement material through grinding or other surface modification unless the entire layer of PCC or AC is removed.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 13.40 - Surface Water Management Program					
15	13.040.010 Definitions	H. "Drainage facility" means the system of collecting, conveying, and storing surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and constructed.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	Staff is proposing to amend Section 13.040.010(H) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site planning: "Drainage Facility" means the system of collecting, conveying, and storing surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, <u>landscape-based best management practices</u> , infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures <u>and appurtenances, both natural and constructed.</u>
16	13.40.010 Definitions	I. "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as it entered under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas which are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces for the purpose of this chapter.	Reduce impervious surface cover	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 13.40.010(I) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area <u>non-vegetated</u> surface which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads with compacted sub-grade, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities and tidelands shall not be considered as impervious surfaces <u>for the purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded but shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.</u> "
17	13.40.050 Policy	F. It is a finding of the City that open space properties provide a benefit to the surface and stormwater management system by the retention of property in an undeveloped state. Open space properties shall receive a discount from the rates and charges to encourage the retention of property as open space.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 13.45 - Water Quality					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
18	13.45.020 Definitions	H. "Drainage facility" means the system that collects, conveys, and stores surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and artificial.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site planning	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 13.045.020(H) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site planning: "Drainage Facility" means the system of collecting, conveying, and storing surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, <u>landscape-based best management practices</u> , infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures and <u>appurtenances, both natural and constructed</u> .
Title 15 - Buildings and Construction					
Chapter 15.25 Land Alterations					
19	15.25.010 Purpose	This chapter is intended to regulate land alterations within the City in order to protect public health, safety and welfare by A. Minimizing adverse stormwater impacts caused by land alterations; B. Protecting water quality from the adverse impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation; C. Minimizing aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat loss caused by the removal of vegetation; D. Protecting critical areas from adverse clearing and grading activities; E. Preventing damage to property and harm to persons caused by land alterations; F. Establishing administrative procedures for the issuance of permits, approval of plans, and inspection of land alteration operations; and G. Providing penalties for the violation of this chapter.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 15.25.010 to add the following Section D to encourage retaining native vegetation: <u>"D. Encouraging the retention of native vegetation and soils during clearing and grading activities;"</u>
20	15.25.030 Definitions	O. "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at a rate of flow greater than the flow under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, paved areas, gravel areas, areas of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces.	Reduce impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 15.25.030(O) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area <u>non-vegetated</u> surface which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads with compacted sub-grade, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities and tidelands shall not be considered as impervious surfaces <u>for the purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded but shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.</u> "
21	15.25.070 Permit required-exception	B. Clearing and Tree Removal. 1. Clearing and removal of trees for the construction of a structure authorized by a valid building permit, 2. Removal of significant trees on lots that contain existing single-family detached dwellings, and that are not within critical areas, shorelines or associated buffers, native growth protection areas, wildlife protection zones, or that have not been previously designated for protection (e.g., as part of a plat) and based on the following table: Lots up to 10,000 sq. ft.: 2 trees per year Lots 10,001 sq. ft. to 20,000 sq. ft.: 4 trees per year Lots 20,001 sq. ft. to 30,000 sq. ft.: 6 trees per year Lots 30,000 sq. ft. and greater: 8 trees per year	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
22	15.25.070 Permit required-exception	C. Engineering. 1. Less than 2,000 square feet of replaced impervious surface or new plus replaced impervious surface that is not within critical areas or associated buffers and that results in not more than 10,000 square feet of total impervious surface added within 10 years, and 2. Land alterations that are exempt from a grading permit and that do not alter the method by which the stormwater leaves the site. [Ord. 12-0345 § 3 (Exh. A).]	Reduce impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 15.25.070(C)(1) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "1. Less than 2,000 square feet of replaced impervious surface or new plus replaced impervious surface that is not within critical areas or associated buffers, and"
23	15.25.160 Standards	B. Cuts and fills shall conform to the following provisions unless otherwise approved by the city manager.	Minimize stormwater runoff	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 15.25.160(B) to add the following Section 6 addressing the compaction of permeable surfaces: "6. <u>Compaction of Permeable Surfaces. The compaction of new permeable surfaces should protect the soil moisture holding capacity. The duff layer or native topsoil shall be retained to the maximum extent practicable. Soil amendments shall be required to mitigate for lost moisture holding capacity where compaction or removal of some or all of the duff layer or underlying topsoil has occurred. The amendment must be such that the replaced topsoil is a minimum of 8 inches thick, unless the applicant demonstrates that a different thickness will provide conditions equivalent to the soil moisture holding capacity native to the site.</u> "

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
24	15.25.170 Land Restoration	D. Such topsoil as required by subsection C of this section shall be planted with trees, shrubs, legumes or grasses, and these plants shall be so selected as to be indigenous to the surrounding area, or as approved through a mitigation plan. E. Graded or backfilled areas shall be reclaimed in a manner which will not allow water to collect and permit stagnant water to remain, unless otherwise approved through a mitigation plan. Suitable drainage systems approved by the city manager shall be constructed or installed if natural drainage is not possible.	Retain native vegetation Make LID the commonly-used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Title 16 - Environment					
Chapter 16.10 - Definitions					
25	16.10.550 Significant Vegetation Removal	"Significant vegetation removal" means the removal or alteration of trees, shrubs, and/or ground cover by clearing, grading, burning, chemical means, or other activity that causes significant adverse ecological impacts to functions provided by such vegetation. The removal of invasive or noxious weeds does not constitute significant vegetation removal. Tree pruning, not including tree topping, where it does not affect ecological functions, does not constitute significant vegetation removal. [Ord. 12-0334 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None Proposed
Chapter 16.45 - General Shoreline Development Standards					
26	16.45.010 General Shoreline Development Standards	B.5. All shoreline developments and uses shall manage increases in surface runoff, and control, treat and release surface water runoff so that receiving water quality and shoreline properties and features are not adversely affected. Control measures may include, but are not limited to, permeable surfacing, dikes, catch basins, settling ponds, interceptor drains and planted buffers.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation Minimize impervious surfaces	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
27	16.45.010 General Shoreline Development Standards	B.10. Land clearing, grading, filling and alteration of natural drainage features and landforms shall be limited to the minimum necessary for development. Surfaces cleared of vegetation and not to be developed shall be replanted. Surface drainage systems or substantial earth modifications shall be professionally designed to prevent maintenance problems or adverse impacts on shoreline features.	Retain native vegetation Minimize stormwater runoff	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None Proposed
Chapter 16.50 - Shoreline Uses					
28	16.50.070 Recreation	B. In the Natural Environment, recreational uses shall meet the following standards: [...] 2. Trails should be designed primarily for pedestrian access, including access by wheelchair where appropriate, and should be no larger than is necessary to accommodate expected pedestrian traffic; 3. Removal of vegetation for recreational uses shall be the minimum necessary to provide pedestrian access and limited visual access to the shoreline;	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None Proposed
29	16.50.080 Utility Facilities	A. Stormwater and sewage outfalls may be permitted in shoreline environments if upland treatment and infiltration to groundwater, streams or wetlands is not feasible per WAC 173-26-020 and there is no impact on salmon migratory habitat;	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None Proposed
30	16.50.100 Channel migration zone on Swamp Creek	B. Within the channel migration zone: 1. There shall be no subdivision of land within the channel migration zone except for the purpose of creating permanent, nonbuildable open space tracts. 6. Before new structural flood hazard reduction measures in shoreline jurisdiction can be approved, it must be demonstrated by a scientific and engineering analysis that they are necessary to protect existing development, that nonstructural measures are not feasible, that impacts on ecological functions and priority species and habitats can be successfully mitigated so as to assure no net loss of ecological function, and that appropriate vegetation conservation actions are undertaken.	Retain native vegetation Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 16.55 - Shoreline Modifications					
31	16.55.030 Shoreline modifications table and conditions	7. Shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement projects may include shoreline modifications of vegetation, removal of nonnative or invasive plants, and shoreline stabilization, including the installation of large woody debris, dredging and filling, provided the primary purpose is clearly restoration of the natural character and ecological functions of the shoreline. Mitigation actions identified through biological assessments required by the NOAA Fisheries Service and applied to flood hazard mitigation projects may include shoreline modifications of vegetation, removal of nonnative or invasive plants, and shoreline stabilization, including the installation of large woody debris, dredging and filling. [Ord. 12-0334 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
32	16.55.050 Docks, piers, moorage, buoys, floats, or launching facilities	12. In order to mitigate the impacts of new or expanded commercial moorage facilities, the applicant shall plant emergent vegetation (if site-appropriate) and a buffer of vegetation a minimum of 10 feet wide along the entire length of the lot immediately landward of the ordinary high water mark. Planting shall consist of native shrubs and trees and, when possible, emergent vegetation. At least five native trees will be included in a planting plan containing one or more evergreen trees and two or more trees that like wet roots (e.g., willow species) per every 100 lineal feet of shoreline. Such planting shall be monitored for a period of five years according to an approved monitoring plan. This subsection is not intended to prevent reasonable access through the shoreline critical area buffer to the shoreline, or to prevent recreational use of the shoreline critical area. This requirement may be waived or reduced for water-dependent transportation uses where it is demonstrated that vegetation could result in safety or navigation hazards.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 16.60 Vegetation Conservation					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
33	16.60 Vegetation Conservation areas	A. Shoreline buffers shall be considered vegetation conservation areas in which existing native vegetation is retained, unless removal is specifically allowed in this chapter or it can be demonstrated that another management approach would provide equal or better protection for shoreline ecological processes and functions. Nonnative vegetation may be retained unless otherwise required to be replaced as part of an enhancement associated with development or expansion of development on the property. B. Native and nonnative trees determined by the City to be hazardous or diseased may be removed. Selective pruning for safety and view protection is allowed, provided pruning is conducted in a manner that minimizes harm to the health of the trees being pruned. C. Nonnative vegetation may be removed as part of a restoration or enhancement project if replacement plantings will provide greater benefit to shoreline ecological processes than would be provided by strict application of this chapter.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
34	16.60.020 Vegetation management within critical areas	A. Vegetation management standards established in KMC 18.55.150(A)(5), 18.55.320(F)(5) and (6), 18.55.520(A)(2)(d) and (G), 18.55.530 and 18.55.650(A)(5) for critical areas and their buffers shall apply within all shorelines. B. Vegetation management standards established in KMC 18.55.420 for streams and their buffers shall apply within Sammamish River and Swamp Creek shorelines. In addition to provisions for recreational uses in KMC 16.65.020 allowing limited modifications to critical area buffers for the purposes of public access improvements, the following standards shall apply in shorelines: 1. In Swamp Creek Park, public access trails may be located within critical areas and required buffers, when planned along with a habitat restoration project and it is demonstrated that the ecological functions of the overall standard stream buffer area would be substantially improved. Trails in Swamp Creek Park roughly paralleling the shoreline of the Sammamish River or Swamp Creek shall generally be located at least 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark, but trails may extend closer to the water if necessary to reduce impacts on critical areas or adjacent properties, or access a pedestrian bridge across Swamp Creek. Spur trails may be extended to the water's edge but such access areas should be limited in order to protect ecological functions of the stream buffer and wetlands. 2. When public access is being provided as a part of mixed use development allowed in the Urban Conservancy Environment under KMC 16.50.030(B)(2)(a)(2), the director may allow public access trail development within the buffer in order to link with adjacent shoreline access, provided any new trail is farther from the shoreline than the waterward extent of existing development on the site and the proposed trail plan is accompanied by a plan demonstrating that the ecological functions of the overall required buffer area on a project site would be substantially improved. [Ord. 12-0334 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Retain native vegetation Minimize impervious surfaces	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
35	16.60.030 Vegetation management within lake Washington shoreline buffers	A. Vegetation removal within lake shoreline buffers is prohibited in the Shoreline Residential, Urban Conservancy, and Natural Shoreline Environments along Lake Washington unless the activity is part of a shoreline restoration or enhancement project or the vegetation removal is otherwise specifically allowed under Chapter 16.50 or 16.55 KMC. B. Vegetation clearing for permitted water-dependent uses is allowed in the Downtown Waterfront Environment. Such vegetation clearing must occur only in the minimum shoreline area that is necessary to support the permitted water-dependent use. [Ord. 12-0334 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Title 17 - Land Division					
Chapter 17.20 - Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions					
36	17.20.120 General layout standards	For residential developments in the R zones: A. The maximum length of blocks shall be 1,320 feet; and B. Except for corner lots, lots for single detached dwellings shall not have street frontage along two sides unless one of said streets is a neighborhood collector street or an arterial street. C. Lots shall be designed to avoid unusual configurations or narrow extensions that could make use difficult or confusing for future property owners. No portion of a lot shall be narrower than 25 feet, with the exception of cul-de-sac lots at the street frontage or an access panhandle approved by the development engineer. The lot width standards in KMC Title 18 also apply. Exceptions for unusual conditions may be considered on a case-by-case basis by the city manager.	Reduce impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
37	17.20.130 Lot segregations - Clustered development	when residential lot clustering is proposed, the following provisions shall be met A. Any open space resulting from lot clustering shall not be altered or disturbed except as specified on recorded documents creating the open space. Such open spaces may be retained under ownership by the subdivider, conveyed to residents of the development, or conveyed to a third party. When access to the open space is provided, the access shall be located in a separate tract; B. In the R-1 zone, open space tracts created by clustering required by KMC 18.21.030 shall be located and configured to create urban separators and greenbelts as required by the comprehensive plan or open space functional plans; to connect and increase protective buffers for critical areas; to connect and protect wildlife habitat corridors designated by the comprehensive plan; and to connect existing or planned public parks or trails. The City may require open space tracts created under this subsection to be dedicated to an appropriate managing public agency or qualifying private entity such as a nature conservancy.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 17.20.130 to encourage the retention of native vegetation by adding the following Sections: "C. <u>Open spaces created through lot clustering are encouraged to include retained native vegetation.</u> D. <u>Landscape based-stormwater management practices may be located within open spaces created through lot clustering, provided they are not located within critical areas.</u> "
Title 18 - Zoning					
Chapter 18.20 - Technical Terms and Land Use Definitions					
38	18.20.274 Best Management Practices	"Best management practices (BMPs)" means conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures that: A. Control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by high concentrations of nutrients, animal waste, toxics, and sediment; B. Minimize adverse impacts to surface water and ground water flow, circulation patterns, and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of wetlands; C. Protect trees and vegetation designated to be retained during and following site construction; and D. Provide standards for proper use of chemical herbicides within critical areas. The City shall monitor the application of best management practices to ensure that the standards and policies of this title are adhered to. [Ord. 11-0329 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
39	18.20.485 Clustered	"Clustered" means the grouping of structures on a portion of the available land, reserving a significant amount of the site as open space. Lot segregations for clustered development are discussed in KMC 17.20.130. [Ord. 11-0329 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
40	18.20.715 Development	"Development" means any activity upon the land consisting of construction or alteration of structures, earth movement, dredging, dumping, grading, filling, mining, removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals, driving of piles, drilling operations, bulkheading, clearing of vegetation, or other land disturbance. Development includes the storage or use of equipment or materials inconsistent with the existing use. Development also includes approvals issued by the City that bind land to specific patterns of use, including, but not limited to, subdivisions, short subdivisions, zone changes, conditional use permits, and binding site plans. Development does not include the following activities: A. Interior building improvements; B. Exterior structure maintenance activities, including painting and roofing; C. Routine landscape maintenance of established, ornamental landscaping, such as lawn mowing, pruning and weeding; or D. Maintenance of the following existing facilities that does not expand the affected area: septic tanks (routine cleaning); wells; individual utility service connections; and individual cemetery plots in established and approved cemeteries.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
41	18.20.1400 Impervious surface	"Impervious surface" means a hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas which are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Impervious surface shall not include areas of turf, landscaping, natural vegetation, or open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.20.1400 to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area <u>non-vegetated</u> surface which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads with compacted sub-grade, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities and tidelands shall not be considered as impervious surfaces <u>for the purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded but shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling."</u>
42	18.20.1671 Low Impact Development	"Low impact development (LID)" means a stormwater management and land development strategy that emphasizes conservation and use of existing natural site features integrated with distributed small-scale stormwater controls to more closely mimic natural hydrologic patterns in residential, commercial, and industrial settings.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.20.1671 to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: ""Low impact development (LID)" means a stormwater management and land development strategy that <u>strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design"</u>
43	18.20.1830 Native Vegetation	"Native vegetation" means vegetation comprised of plant species, other than noxious weeds, which are indigenous to the coastal region of the Pacific Northwest and which reasonably could have been expected to naturally occur on the site	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
44	18.20.2730 Significant Tree	"Significant tree" means an existing healthy tree that is not a hazard tree (i.e., a tree that does not have a high probability of imminently falling due to a debilitating disease or structural defect) and that, when measured four and one-half feet above grade, has a minimum diameter of: A. Eight inches for evergreen trees; or B. Twelve inches for deciduous trees.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
45	18.20.3340 Zero-lot-line development	"Zero-lot-line development" means a development that sites a building so that a wall is on the property boundary. Lot segregations for zero-lot-line development are discussed in KMC 17.20.125.	Minimize impervious surfaces	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.21 Residential Zones					
46	18.21.030 Residential zones R-1, R-4 and R-6 -- Development standards	Table B. R-1, R-4 and R-6 Residential Zones Development Standards 14 Applies to each individual lot. Impervious surface area standards for: a. Regional uses shall be established at the time of permit review; b. Nonresidential uses in residential zones shall comply with KMC 18.21.060 and 18.30.170; c. Individual lots in the R-4 through R-6 zones which are less than 9,076 square feet in area shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the nearest comparable R-6 zone; d. Lots may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.	Minimize impervious surface coverage Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.21.030, Table B as follows and add a "Base Impervious Surface: Percentage" to minimize impervious surface coverage: <u>Base Impervious Surface: Percentage:</u> <u>R-1: 30%, R-4: 45%, R-6: 60%</u> Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage: <u>R-1: 30%, R-4: 55%, R-6: 60%</u> Staff is proposing to add new footnote 14(e) to Section 18.21, Table B as follows to reduce impervious surface coverage: <u>"e. The base impervious surface percentage may be exceeded, up to the maximum impervious surface percentage, provided low impact development strategies are implemented subject to approval by the City Manager."</u>
47	18.21.030 Residential zones R-1, R-4 and R-6 -- Development standards	Table B. R-1, R-4 and R-6 Residential Zones Development Standards 9 At least 20 linear feet of driveway shall be provided between any garage, carport or other fenced parking area and the street property line. The linear distance shall be measured along the centerline of the driveway from the access point to such garage, carport or fenced area to the street property line.	Minimize impervious surface coverage Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
48	18.21.050 Residential zones R-12, R-18, R-24, and R-48 Development Standards	Table D. R-12, R-18, R-24, and R-48 Residential Zones Development Standards 3 These standards may be modified under the provisions for zero-lot-line developments. Applies to each individual lot. Impervious surface area standards for: a. Regional uses shall be established at the time of permit review; b. Nonresidential uses in residential zones shall comply with KMC 18.21.060 and 18.30.170; c. Lots may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.	Minimize impervious surface coverage Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
49	18.21.050 Residential zones R-12, R-18, R-24, and R-48 Development Standards	Table D. R-12, R-18, R-24, and R-48 Residential Zones Development Standards 6 At least 20 linear feet of driveway shall be provided between any garage, carport or other fenced parking area and the street property line. The linear distance shall be measured along the centerline of the driveway from the access point to such garage, carport or fenced area to the street property line.	Minimize impervious surface coverage Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
50	18.21.060 Nonresidential land uses in residential zones	A. Impervious surface coverage shall not exceed: 1. Seventy percent of the site in the R-1 through R-6 zones. 2. Eighty percent of the site in the R-12 through R-48 zones.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Sections 18.21.060(A) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "1. <u>Forty-five</u> percent of the site in the R-1 through R-6 zones. 2. <u>Sixty percent</u> in of the site in the R-12 through R-48 zones." Staff is also proposing to amend Section 18.21.060(A) by adding Section (e) addressing the allowance for a higher maximum impervious surface coverage with the implementation of low impact development strategies: "e. <u>The base impervious surface percentage may be exceeded, up to the maximum impervious surface percentage, provided low impact development strategies are implemented subject to approval by the City Manager.</u> "
Chapter 18.22 Neighborhood Business Zone					
51	18.22.020 Neighborhood business zone-Development standards	Table B: Neighborhood Business Zone Development Standards Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage: 85% -- The impervious surface area for any lot may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.23 - Community Business Zone					
52	18.23.040 Zoning Standards	Table B Maximum impervious surface: Percentage-- 90%	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
53	18.23.040 Zoning Standards	Table B Minimum interior setback: 0 feet for commercial or mixed use development except for interior lot lines adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6. 5 feet landscaped setback for residential except for interior lot lines adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6. For all interior lot lines adjoining a property zoned R-1 to R-6 a 15-foot landscaped setback is required.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.23.040 Table B, minimum interior setback, to read the following to encourage native vegetation retention: "0 feet for commercial or mixed use development except for interior lot lines adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6. 5 feet landscaped setback for residential except for interior lot lines adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6. <u>Native vegetation is encouraged.</u> For all interior lot lines adjoining a property zoned R-1 to R-6 a 15-foot landscaped setback of <u>native vegetation</u> is required."
Chapter 18.24 - Downtown Residential Zone					
54	18.24.040 Zoning Standards	Table B. Downtown Residential Development Standards Minimum Street Setback Primary structure – 6 ft. min.; 8 ft. min. average Garage, carport, paved parking – 10 ft. Maximum Street Setback West of 68th Avenue NE, the maximum setback is 10 ft. Minimum Interior Setback 5 ft.; otherwise when adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6 zone then 20 ft. Maximum Impervious Surface Percentage: 90%	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.25 - Downtown Commercial Zone					
55	18.25.040 Zoning Standards	Table B. Downtown Commercial Development Standards Street Setback Minimum 10 ft. from SR-522, unless otherwise allowed through Chapter 18.52 KMC, Downtown Design Standards; other streets 0 ft. Maximum 10 ft. unless otherwise allowed through Chapter 18.52 KMC, Downtown Design Standards The City may authorize intrusions of structural elements into the public right-of-way, including awnings, columns, bay windows, or others, through the design review, site plan review building permit review, or right-of-way use permit processes, if such intrusions would not impede safe travel by pedestrians, solar access is not significantly diminished, and City liability is limited Minimum Interior Setback: 0 ft; except when property adjoins R-1 to R-12 property, then 20 ft. Maximum Impervious surface percentage: 90%	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.25A - Urban Corridor Zone					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
56	18.25A.060 Zoning Standards	Table C. Urban Corridor Zone Development Standards Minimum Interior Setback: 20 ft. Maximum Impervious Surface Percentage: 90%	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to remove Section 18.25A.060 Table C, footnote 5, to minimize impervious surface coverage
57	18.25A.070 Additional Development Standards	A. Where the urban corridor zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas. d. Vegetation, including required vegetation screening, provided it is designed and of a size that will not obscure the view from the public right-of-way to the lake at the time of planting or upon future growth. In the event of a conflict between required landscaping and view preservation, view preservation shall take precedence over landscaping requirements;	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.25A.070(B)(4)(d) to read the following to retain native vegetation: "d. Vegetation, including required vegetation screening, provided it is designed and of a size that will not obscure the view from the public right-of-way to the lake at the time of planting or upon future growth. <u>Low growing, native vegetation is encouraged.</u> In the event of a conflict between required landscaping and view preservation, view preservation shall take precedence over landscaping requirements;"
Chapter 18.25B - Waterfront Commercial Zone					
58	18.25B.040 Zoning Standards	Table B. Waterfront Commercial Development Standards Street Setback: 10ft Minimum Interior Setback: 20ft Maximum impervious surface percentage: 90%	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to remove Section 18.25B.060 Table B, footnote 4, to minimize impervious surface coverage
59	18.25B.050 Additional development standards	A. Where the waterfront commercial zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.25B.050(A) to read the following to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "A. Where the waterfront commercial zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas. <u>Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.</u> "
Chapter 18.26 - Regional Business Zone					
60	18.26.070 Zoning Standards	Table D. Regional Business Zone Development Standards Street Setback: 10ft Minimum Interior Setback: 20ft Maximum impervious surface percentage: 90%	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to remove Section 18.26.070 Table D, footnote 4, to minimize impervious surface coverage
61	18.26.080 Additional development standards	A. Where the regional business zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.27 - Public and Semi-Public Zone					
62	18.27.040 Development Standards	Table B. Public and Semi-Public Zone Development Standards Minimum Street Setback: 0ft / 10ft / 20ft 0ft if adjacent to downtown commercial or downtown residential, 20ft if adjacent to R-1 through R-6, 10ft in all other cases Minimum Interior Setback: 0ft / 10ft / 20ft 0ft if adjacent to downtown commercial or downtown residential, 20ft if adjacent to R-1 through R-6, 10ft in all other cases Maximum Impervious Surface: 70% / 90% 90% if adjacent to downtown commercial or downtown residential, 70% in all other cases	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.27.040 Table B, footnote 5.b, to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "b. Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed <u>unless infeasible</u> , consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards."
63	18.27.050 Additional Development Standards	A. Where the public and semi-public zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the public and semi-public zone. Aesthetic safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.27.050(A) to read the following to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "A. Where the public and semi-public zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the public and semi-public zone. Aesthetic safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed. <u>Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.</u> "
Chapter 18.28 - Parks Zone					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
64	18.28.040 Development Standards	Table B. Parks Zone Development Standards Minimum Street Setback: 0ft / 10ft / 20ft 0ft if adjacent to downtown commercial or downtown residential, 20ft if adjacent to R-1 through R-6, 10ft in all other cases Minimum Interior Setback: 5ft / 20ft 20ft if adjacent to R-1 through R-6, 5ft in all other cases Maximum Impervious Surface: 5-30% For the purposes of this zone, paved trails are not considered impervious surface; provided that City stormwater and other applicable requirements are met The following maximum impervious surface standards apply based on the size of the park property: 100+ acres: 5% 30-100 acres: 10% <30 acres: 30% Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed where feasible, consistent with adopted stormwater standards	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.28.040 Table B, footnote 5.c, to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "b. Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed <u>unless infeasible</u> , consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards."
65	18.28.050 Additional Development Standards	A. Where the parks zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the parks zone. Aesthetic, safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.28.050(A) to read the following to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "A. Where the parks zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the parks zone. Aesthetic, safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed. <u>Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.</u> "
Chapter 18.28A - Golf Course Zone					
66	18.28A.040 Golf course zone - Development Standards	Table B. Golf Course Zone Development Standards Minimum Street Setback: 20ft / 30ft 30 feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6, 20 feet in all other cases Minimum Interior Setback: 10ft / 20ft 20ft if adjacent to R-1 to R-6, 10ft in all other cases Maximum Impervious Surface: 10% a. For the purposes of this zone, paved trails are not considered impervious surface; provided that City stormwater and other applicable requirements are met b. Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed where feasible, consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to remove Section 18.28A.040 Table B, footnote 5.a, to minimize impervious surface coverage Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.28A.040 Table B, footnote 5.b (to become footnote 5.a), to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "b. Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed unless infeasible, consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards."
67	18.28A.050 Golf course zone - Additional Development Standards	A. Where the golf course zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the golf course zone. Aesthetic, safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.28A.050(A) to read the following to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "A. Where the golf course zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the golf course zone. Aesthetic, safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed. <u>Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.</u> "
Chapter 18.30 - Development Standards - General					
68	18.30.130 Recreation space - On-site areas	B. Common recreational open space area designs shall comply with the following requirements: 1. Provide at least 45 square feet per dwelling unit, with a minimum size of 450 square feet; 2. Be adjacent to main pedestrian paths or near building entrances; 3. Be suitable and safe as a play space for children; and 4. Be graded and landscaped to encourage use by occupants of the development, including children. The applicant may provide permanent amenities (seating, picnic tables, play equipment, etc.). If play equipment is proposed, the equipment shall meet, at a minimum, the Consumer Product Safety Standards for equipment, soft surfacing and spacing.	Retain native vegetation Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f	None proposed
69	18.30.130 Recreation space - On-site areas	C.2.c. The stormwater facilities shall be landscaped and developed for passive recreation opportunities such as trails, picnic areas and aesthetic viewing; and	Minimize impervious surfaces	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f	None proposed
70	18.30.230 Setbacks - Projections and structures allowed	N. Stormwater conveyance and control facilities, both above and below ground, provided such projections are: 1. Consistent with setback, easement and access requirements specified in the Surface Water Design Manual; or 2. In the absence of said specifications, not within five feet of the property line;	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize stormwater runoff	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.30.230(N)(2) to read the following to minimize stormwater runoff: "2. In the absence of said specifications, not within five feet of <u>a rear or interior lot line.</u> "
Chapter 18.35 - Development Standards - Landscaping					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
71	18.35.040 Landscaping - Screen types and description	A. Type I Landscaping Screen. 1. Type I landscaping is a “full screen” that functions as a visual barrier. 2. Type I landscaping shall minimally consist of: a. A mix of primarily evergreen trees and shrubs generally interspersed throughout the landscape strip and spaced to form a continuous screen; b. Between 70 and 90 percent evergreen trees; c. Trees provided at the rate of one per 10 linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than 30 feet apart on center; d. Evergreen shrubs provided at the rate of one per four linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than eight feet apart on center; and e. Ground cover pursuant to KMC 18.35.090;	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.35.040(A) to add the following Section 3 to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "3. Landscape-based stormwater management facilities are permitted within Type I Landscaping Screen areas provided that the screening objectives in KMC 18.35.040.A.1 and KMC 18.35.040.A.2 are achieved."
72	18.35.040 Landscaping - Screen types and description	B. Type II Landscaping Screen. 1. Type II landscaping is a “filtered screen” that functions as a visual separator. 2. Type II landscaping shall minimally consist of: a. A mix of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs generally interspersed throughout the landscape strip spaced to create a filtered screen; b. At least 50 percent deciduous trees and at least 30 percent evergreen trees; c. Trees provided at the rate of one per 20 linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than 30 feet apart on center; d. Shrubs provided at the rate of one per four linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than eight feet apart on center; and e. Ground cover pursuant to KMC 18.35.090;	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.35.040(B) to add the following Section 3 to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "3. Landscape-based stormwater management facilities are permitted within Type II Landscaping Screen areas provided that the screening objectives in KMC 18.35.040.B.1 and KMC 18.35.040.B.2 are achieved."
73	18.35.040 Landscaping - Screen types and description	C. Type III Landscaping Screen. 1. Type III landscaping is a “see-through screen” that functions as a partial visual separator to soften the appearance of parking areas and building elevations. 2. Type III landscaping shall minimally consist of: a. A mix of evergreen and deciduous trees generally interspersed throughout the landscape strip and spaced to create a continuous canopy; b. At least 70 percent deciduous trees; c. Trees provided at the rate of one per 25 linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than 30 feet apart on center; d. Shrubs provided at the rate of one per four linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than eight feet apart on center; and e. Ground cover pursuant to KMC 18.35.090. [Ord. 11-0329 § 3 (Exh. 1).]	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.35.040(C) to add the following Section 3 to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "3. Landscape-based stormwater management facilities are permitted within Type III Landscaping Screen areas provided that the screening objectives in KMC 18.35.040.B.1 and KMC 18.35.040.B.2 are achieved."
74	18.35.050 Landscaping - Street trees for single-family subdivisions	For single-family subdivisions: A. Trees shall be planted at the rate of one tree for every 40 feet of frontage along a neighborhood collector street or arterial street; B. The trees shall be: 1. Located within the street right-of-way if permitted by the City; 2. No more than 20 feet from the street right-of-way line if located within a lot; 3. Maintained by the adjacent landowner unless part of a City maintenance program; and 4. A species approved by the City if located within the street right-of-way and compatible with overhead utility lines; C. The trees may be spaced at irregular intervals to accommodate sight distance requirements for driveways and intersections.	Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Sectionj 18.35.050(A) to read the following to encourage the retention of native vegetation: "A. Trees shall be planted at the rate of one tree for every 40 feet of frontage along a neighborhood collector street or arterial street. <u>Native vegetation cultivars are preferred</u> ;"

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
75	18.35.070 - Landscaping - Surface parking areas	D. Landscaping around the perimeter of a site that is in addition to the perimeter landscaping required by KMC 18.35.045 may count toward 10 percent of the required surface parking area landscaping in all zones except the DC and DR zones, or RB-zoned properties that are not subject to P-suffix condition NS-P4, and which lie north of NE 175th Street (see subsection F of this section), if it is adjacent to the parking area; E. Parking area landscaping shall consist of: 1. Canopy-type deciduous trees, evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs and ground covers planted in islands or strips; 2. Shrubs that do not exceed a maintained height of 42 inches; 3. Plantings contained in planting islands or strips having an area of at least 100 square feet and with a narrow dimension of no less than five feet; 4. Ground cover in accordance with KMC 18.35.090; and 5. At least 70 percent of trees are deciduous	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.35.070(E)(1) to read the following to encourage the retention of native vegetation: 1. Canopy-type deciduous trees, evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs and ground covers planted in islands or strips. <u>Native vegetation cultivars are preferred."</u> Staff is proposing to add new Section 18.35.070(E)(2) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: <u>"2. Internal parking lot landscaping shall be configured as landscape-based stormwater management feature unless infeasible."</u> Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.35(E)(3) (to become (E)(4)) to read the following to reduce impervious surface coverage: "4. Plantings contained in planting islands or strips having an area of at least 100 square feet and with a <u>minimum</u> dimension of not less than five feet;"
76	18.35.080 Landscaping - General standards for all landscape areas	All new landscape areas proposed for a development shall be subject to the following provisions: [...]	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to add new section 18.35.080(G) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: <u>"G. Landscape areas proposed as stormwater management facilities shall be designed in accordance with the Kenmore Stormwater Management standards."</u>
77	18.35.100 Landscaping - Alternative options	The following alternative landscape options may be allowed, subject to City approval, only if they accomplish equal or better levels of screening, or when existing conditions on or adjacent to the site, such as significant topographic differences, vegetation, structures or utilities would render application of this chapter ineffective or result in scenic view obstruction: [...]	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.40 - Development Standards - Parking and Circulation					
78	18.40.010 Purpose	The purpose of this chapter is to provide adequate parking for all uses allowed in this title; to reduce demand for parking by encouraging alternative means of transportation including public transit, rideshare and bicycles; and to increase pedestrian mobility in urban areas by: A. Setting minimum off-street parking standards for different land uses that assure safe, convenient and adequately sized parking facilities within activity centers; B. Providing incentives to rideshare through preferred parking arrangements; C. Providing for parking and storage of bicycles; D. Providing safe, direct pedestrian access from public rights-of-way to structures and between developments; and E. Requiring uses which attract large numbers of employees or customers to provide transit stops.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to add new section 18.40.010(D) to read the following to minimize impervious surface coverage: <u>"D. Requiring the use of permeable surfacing unless infeasible;"</u>
79	18.40.030 Computation of required off-street parking spaces	D. Where other provisions of this code stipulate maximum parking allowed or reduced minimum parking requirements, those provisions shall apply.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to add new Section 18.40.030(G) to read the following to minimize impervious surface coverage: <u>"G. Exceedance of Minimum Parking – Zones Other than Downtown Commercial and Downtown Residential Zones West of 68th Avenue NE. Provision of parking shall not exceed 30 percent more than the minimum parking requirements unless the excess parking spaces are included in a structured parking garage, or under building and screened from the street frontage, unless the additional parking is associated with a phased, mixed use development and is interim in nature."</u>
80	18.40.030 Computation of required off-street parking spaces	G. Tree Retention – DC and DR Zones. Where an applicant proposes retention of trees in accordance with KMC 18.35.100(G) in the DC and DR zones, the city manager may reduce parking requirements by one parking space for every two significant trees that are saved in excess of the significant tree ordinance requirements.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
81	18.40.040 Shared parking requirements	C. The amount of the reduction shall not exceed 10 percent for each use, unless: 1. The normal hours of operation for each use are separated by at least one hour; or 2. A parking demand study is prepared by a professional traffic engineer and submitted by the applicant documenting that the hours of actual parking demand for the proposed uses will not conflict and those uses will be served by adequate parking if shared parking reductions are authorized; 3. The use is a mixed use development pursuant to KMC 18.50.120, in which case a 25 percent reduction may be granted; 4. The city manager will determine the amount of reduction subject to subsection D of this section;	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
82	18.40.100 Pedestrian and bicycle circulation and access	D. Pedestrian and bicycle access and walkways shall meet the following minimum design standards: 1. Access and walkways shall be well lit and physically separated from driveways and parking spaces by landscaping, berms, barriers, grade separation or other means to protect pedestrians from vehicular traffic; 2. Access and walkways shall be a minimum of 48 inches of unobstructed width and meet the surfacing standards of the City street standards for walkways or sidewalks; 3. The minimum standard for walkways required to be accessible for persons with disabilities shall be designed and constructed to comply with the current State Building Code regulations for barrier-free accessibility; 4. A crosswalk shall be required when a walkway crosses a driveway or a paved area accessible to vehicles.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
83	18.40.110 Off-street parking plan design standards	B. The minimum parking space and aisle dimensions for the most common parking angles are shown on the table in this subsection. For parking angles other than those shown on the chart, the minimum parking space and aisle dimensions shall be determined by the city manager. Regardless of the parking angle, one-way aisles shall be at least 10 feet wide, and two-way aisles shall be at least 20 feet wide. If dead-end aisles are used in the parking layout, they shall be constructed as two-way aisles. Parking plans for angle parking shall use space widths no less than eight feet, six inches for a standard parking space design and eight feet for a compact car parking space design.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
84	18.40.110 Off-street parking plan design standards	I. All vehicle parking and storage must be in a garage, carport or on an approved hard surface. Any impervious surface used for vehicle parking or storage must have direct and unobstructed driveway access.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
85	18.40.130 Compact car allowance requirements	In any development containing more than 20 parking spaces, up to 50 percent of the total number of spaces may be sized to accommodate compact cars, subject to the following: A. Each space shall be clearly identified as a compact car space by painting the word "COMPACT" in capital letters, a minimum of eight inches high, on the pavement at the base of the parking space and centered between the striping; B. Aisle widths shall conform to the standards set for standard size cars; and C. Apartment developments with less than 20 parking spaces may designate up to 40 percent of the required parking spaces as compact spaces.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.45 - Development Standards - Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services					
86	18.45.050 Surface water management	All new development shall be served by an adequate surface water management system as follows: A. The proposed system is adequate if the development proposal site is served by a surface water management system approved by the department as being consistent with the design, operating and procedural requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual and KMC Title 13; B. For a subdivision, short subdivision, zone reclassification, site plan review or master plan, the phased installation of required surface water management improvements shall be stated in the conditions of project approval. Such phasing may require that a bond or similar security be deposited with the City; and C. An adjustment from the requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual and KMC Title 13 shall be reviewed as set forth in KMC 13.35.050 and does not require a variance from this title unless relief is requested from a building height, setback, landscaping or other development standard set forth in this title.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.50 - Development Standards - Design Requirements for Specific Uses					
87	18.50.150 Mobile home parks - Standards for new parks	D. A mobile home park shall be exempt from impervious surface limits set forth in the zoning standards;	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.50.150(D) to read the following to minimize impervious surface coverage: "D. A mobile home park shall <u>not exceed 90% impervious surface coverage.</u> "
Chapter 18.52 - Downtown Design Standards					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
88	18.52.010 Purpose and intent	The Kenmore downtown design standards are intended to implement the City's comprehensive plan and vision for the creation of "...a community with an attractive, vital, pedestrian-oriented City center offering commercial, civic, cultural and park spaces, integrated with higher density housing..." and "...a community with clear design standards creating attractive functional, and enduring buildings and places...." The purpose of the downtown design standards is to create a pedestrian-oriented downtown by identifying appropriate site and development standards for new development. The Kenmore design standards are structured in the following manner	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to amend Section 18.52.010 to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "The Kenmore downtown design standards are intended to implement the City's comprehensive plan and vision for the creation of "...a community with an attractive, vital, pedestrian-oriented City center offering commercial, civic, cultural and park spaces, integrated with higher density housing..." and "...a community with clear design standards creating attractive, functional, and enduring buildings and places...." The purpose of the downtown design standards is to create a pedestrian-oriented downtown by identifying appropriate site and development standards, <u>including green infrastructure</u>, for new development. The Kenmore design standards are structured in the following manner."
89	18.52.050 Recommended guiding principles - General	M. Integrate and manage downtown development to support sound ecological principles by responding to natural landforms, providing stormwater management, improving water quality, and retaining and adding green spaces.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
90	18.52.070 Applicability	C. The components of the design standards shall apply as follows: (X = design component required under the specific standard)	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
91	18.52.100 Pedestrian walkways	B.4.a. Special Paving. Scored concrete, stained/colored concrete, concrete pavers, paving inlays, mosaics, or other special paving material. Not all portions of the pedestrian walkway are required to be paved; however, a minimum of 60 percent of the pedestrian walkway shall provide an all-weather walking surface;	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
92	18.52.120 Public spaces and plazas	B.2.a. Special Paving. Scored concrete, stained/colored concrete, concrete pavers, paving inlays, mosaics, or other special paving material.	Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
93	18.52.160 Building setbacks (for residential/primarily residential uses)	B.3. Palette of Front Yard Transition Elements. Use two or more of the following elements to provide front yard transitions and create usable front yard space: a. Steps; b. Low fences; c. Trellises; d. Site furnishings; e. Low hedges, trees, and landscaped borders; f. Patios if a low fence or trellis is included for added privacy.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to add new Section 18.52.160(B)(3)(f) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "f. <u>Raingardens or bioretention facilities</u>;"

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
94	18.52.180 Parking lot screening	B.2. Screening Techniques. Year-round perimeter screening shall provide a visually impervious screen utilizing one or more of the following screening techniques: a. Screen Walls. Low walls, opaque hedge walls, etc., shall be a minimum of three feet in height and maximum of four feet in height. Where screen walls are used, the 10-foot-wide planting strip requirement may be reduced by two feet. b. Screen Wall Transparency. For screen walls taller than four feet in height, all elements above four feet shall be made of semitransparent materials, i.e., lattice walls, trellises, etc. Those portions of the screen wall taller than four feet in height shall be a minimum of 85 percent transparency (i.e., see-through railing, trellis, or similar treatment). c. Evergreen Shrubs. Shrubs shall be maintained at a maximum four feet in height from the sidewalk to maintain visibility into the site for security/safety purposes. At planting, shrubs shall be a minimum two-gallon pot size or balled and burlapped equivalent. d. Trees. A mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. At planting, deciduous trees shall be a minimum three-inch caliper. Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of six-foot height to the uppermost branching point at planting. e. Wood Fences. If a wood fence is used, the fence shall have decorative detailing at the top (i.e., trellis materials) and an eight-foot-wide planting strip. The requirements of subsection (B)(2)(b) of this section are also applicable.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to add new Section 18.52.180(B)(2)(f) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "f. Bioretention landscaping. Bioretention landscaping may be used within the perimeter screen in conjunction with one or more of the options in subsections (B)(2)(a) thorough (e)."
95	18.52.200 Outdoor service and storage areas	B.3. Screening Techniques. Service area screening shall be 100 percent sight-obscuring, year-round, utilizing one or more of the following screening techniques: a. Fences and Walls. Fencing and wall materials shall be integrated and compatible with the design of the building (i.e., use the building's materials on fence columns); b. Adjacent to Pedestrian Walkways. Where an outdoor storage area is adjacent to a pedestrian walkway, fences installed for screening may be used only in combination with either landscaping, vines, trellis, or similar landscaping screening technique; c. Evergreen Hedges and Shrubs. Landscaping shall meet the City's landscaping requirements for Type I landscaping; d. Trees. A mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees. Landscaping shall meet the City's landscaping requirements for Type I landscaping.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Staff is proposing to add new Section 18.52.200(B)(3)(f) to read the following to make LID the commonly used approach to site development: "f. Bioretention landscaping. Bioretention landscaping may be used within the perimeter screen in conjunction with one or more of the options in subsections (B)(3)(a) thorough (d)."
Chapter 18.55 - Critical Areas					
96	18.55.320 Performance standards - General requirements	F.4. Averaged or Reduced Buffer Widths. Buffer widths may be averaged or reduced if an applicant receives approval as provided in this section. An applicant may request either (1) buffer averaging, or (2) buffer reduction with enhancement. A combination of these two buffer modification approaches shall not be used. a. Wetland Buffer Width Averaging. The city manager may allow averaging of the wetland buffer width in accordance with an approved critical areas report and the best available science on a case-by-case basis. Averaging of buffer widths may only be allowed where a qualified professional biologist demonstrates that: (1) Additional protection to the wetland will be provided through implementation of a buffer enhancement plan; (2) It will not reduce wetland functions or values; (3) The wetland contains variations in sensitivity due to existing physical characteristics or the character of the buffer varies in slope, soils, or vegetation, and the wetland would benefit from a wider buffer in places and would not be adversely impacted by a narrower buffer in other places; (4) The total area contained in the buffer after averaging is no less than that which would be contained within the standard buffer; and (5) For Class 1 and 2 wetlands, the buffer width shall not be reduced by more than 20 percent in any one place. For Class 3 wetlands, the buffer width shall not be reduced to less than 50 feet in any one place.	Retain native vegetation	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
Chapter 18.80 - Residential Density Incentives					
97	18.80.040 Public benefits and density incentives	A. The public benefits eligible to earn increased densities, and the maximum incentive to be earned by each benefit, are in subsection E of this section. The density incentive is expressed as additional bonus dwelling units, or fractions of dwelling units, earned per amount of public benefit provided. B. Bonus dwelling units may be earned through any combination of the listed public benefits. C. Bonus dwelling units may also be earned and transferred to the project site through the transfer of density credit (TDC) process by providing any of the open space, park site public benefits set forth in subsection (E)(2) of this section on sites other than that of the RDI development. D. Residential development in R-4 through R-24 and downtown residential zones with property-specific development standards requiring any public benefit enumerated in this chapter shall be eligible to earn bonus dwelling units in accordance with subsection E of this section if the public benefits provided exceed the basic development standards of this title. If a development is located in a special overlay district, bonus units may be earned if the development provides public benefits exceeding corresponding standards of the special district. E. The following are the public benefits eligible to earn density incentives through RDI review: [Table]	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage Retain native vegetation	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	This will be addressed through the Affordable Housing Initiative.
Surface Water Design Manual					

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
98		City currently uses the 2009 King County Surface Water Design Manual.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage Retain native vegetation	Existing manual does not meet equivalency with Ecology's 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.	Staff is proposing to adopt the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual.
City of Kenmore 2016 Road Standards					
99	1.01 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations	N/A - consider adding a definition for "Drainage Facilities"	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Drainage Facilities are defined as "the system that collects, conveys, and stores surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and artificial" in the Municipal Code.
100	1.01 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations	N/A - consider adding a definition for "Low Impact Development (LID)"	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	The definition consistent with the Permit is as follows: ""Low Impact Development (LID)" means a stormwater management and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into project design.
101	3.03 Alternative Road Designs	The City of Kenmore seeks to promote and encourage the design of roads using the best available sciences and practices. These Standards are intended as general guidelines meant to be applied to a wide range of project types. Where specific projects can be better served by alternative road design elements such as shared spaces, living streets (Woonerf concept), cycle tracks, green alleys, parklets, and curb extensions, the applicant and City staff shall coordinate the alternative design elements and promote the use of such design in a manner that adequately address the safety concern of the City. Some basic guidelines for alternative design types have been provided in Section 6, but do not provide all of the details needed for full construction and implementation of such designs; the project engineer must provide a unique design for such roadway types. Generally, alternative roadway designs shall be privately maintained unless otherwise approved by the City Manager.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
102	5.01 General	F. The use of alternative or pervious pavement materials is permitted, and generally encouraged, on private driveways, private roadways, and offstreet parking areas.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Regulatory language is sufficient to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f	None proposed
103	5.01 General	I. The City may require additional connections for bicycles and pedestrians as directed by the City Manager as noted in Section 2.03.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider adding language that encourages the use of pervious surfacing for bicycle and pedestrian connection routes
104	5.04 Driveways	C.9. The City and franchised utilities are not obligated to replace alternative surfacing material within the public rightof-way with a like material and may, at the City Manager's discretion, replace existing driveways with standard asphalt or concrete within the rightof-way.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider revising this policy to require that alternative surfacing materials are replaced in-kind after any disturbance resulting from development or maintenance activities Discuss with City - regarding the replacement of alternative surfacing materials

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
105	6.01 Reconstruction	C.9. The City and franchised utilities are not obligated to replace alternative surfacing material within the public rightof-way with a like material and may, at the City Manager's discretion, replace existing driveways with standard asphalt or concrete within the rightof-way.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider revising this policy to require that alternative surfacing materials are replaced in-kind after any disturbance resulting from development or maintenance activities Discuss with City - regarding the replacement of alternative surfacing materials
106	6.04 Typical Sections for Residential Access Roads	Table 6.1: Residential Access Roads	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider establishing maximum pavement widths to reduce the impervious surface coverage of roadways Consider allowing alternative curb designs to better facilitate stormwater runoff into LID facilities, where applicable
107	6.05 Typical Sections for Commercial Access Roads	B. Vertical curbing is required on the both sides of all roadway types.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider allowing alternative curb designs to better facilitate stormwater runoff into LID facilities, where applicable
108	6.05 Typical Sections for Commercial Access Roads	Table 6.2: Commercial Access Roads	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider establishing maximum pavement widths to reduce the impervious surface coverage of roadways Consider allowing alternative curb designs to better facilitate stormwater runoff into LID facilities, where applicable
109	6.10 Street Ends	B. Permanent Cul-de-sac Bulbs: A cul-de-sac bulb is the required turn-around type for any public roadway and shall be constructed as follows: 1. Minimum right-of-way diameter across bulb section: 100 feet in a permanent cul-de-sac; rightof-way may be reduced, provided utilities and necessary drainage are accommodated on permanent easements within the development. 2. Minimum diameter of surfacing or pavement across bulb: 80 feet of paving.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider reducing the minimum right-of-way diameter and minimum surfacing requirements for cul-de-sacs Consider the implementation of landscaped islands in the center of cul-de-sacs to reduce impervious surface coverage and provide stormwater flow control and treatment
110	8.02 Curb & Gutters	A. Vertical curb and gutter shall be used on all new or widened public roads.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider allowing alternative curb designs to better facilitate stormwater runoff into LID facilities, where applicable
111	8.08 Bikeways	Every effort shall be made to include safe bikeways on all new roadways and reconstruction projects, unless bicyclists are prohibited by law from using the roadway. Design considerations for bikeways shall be assessed on a case by case basis, but shall generally comply with the following standards: A. At a minimum, projects shall include the bicycle facilities identified in the City Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan and as shown in Appendix A, unless otherwise approved by the City Manager B. The planning and design of bikeways in any category shall be in accordance with the WSDOT Design Manual and the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, current edition. C. Bike lanes, where required, shall be a minimum of 5 feet in width unless otherwise approved by the City Manager. D. Pavement markings shall be used on bike lanes and paths according to MUTCD and AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, current edition. E. The design of all signalized intersections shall address bicycle usage.	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing language could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider encouraging the use of pervious surfacing for bikeways
112	Appendix A - Typical Arterial Road Sections	Figures 1-13	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing sections could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition S5.C.4.f.	Consider incorporating LID BMPs into the section drawings to encourage their use where feasible

KENMORE CODE AND STANDARDS - OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS					
Number	Regulation or Standard Reference	Regulation or Standard Language	NPDES Permit LID Principle	Opportunity Analysis	Proposed Changes to Support NPDES Permit
113	Appendix B- Select Detail Drawings	Figures 8.001-8.003	Make LID the commonly used approach to site development Minimize impervious surface coverage	Existing sections could be strengthened to support the Permit. Minor changes or amendments could be appropriate to satisfy Special Condition SS.C.4.f.	Consider incorporating LID BMPs into the section drawings to encourage their use where feasible

ATTACHMENT B
DRAFT CODE AMENDMENTS

TITLE 12 – STREETS AND BRIDGES

Chapter 12.50 – Street Standards

12.50.010 – Adoption:

B. Consistent with the council’s direction and intent in adopting the standards, the department of public works is hereby authorized to develop public rules and make minor changes to the standards, or the referenced companion documents, in order to better implement the standards and as needed to stay current with changing design, [environmental](#), and construction technology and methods.

Chapter 12.70 – Sidewalks, Planting Strips and Street Trees

12.70.010 – Definitions:

A. “Curb” means a cement, concrete or asphaltic concrete raised structure designed to delineate the edge of the streetway and to separate the vehicular portion from that provided for pedestrians and to control surface drainage.

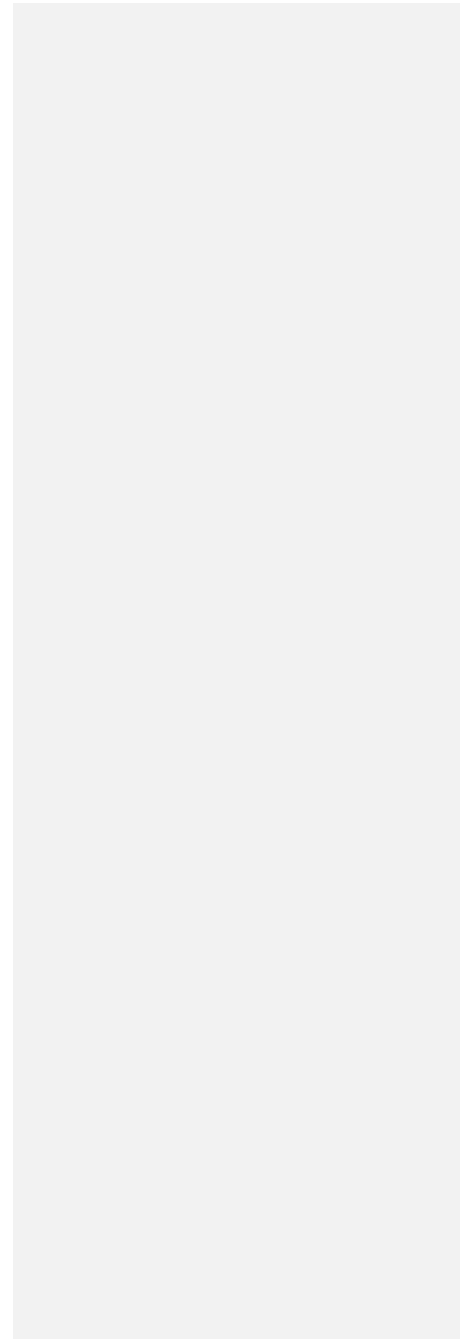
B. “Planting strip” means that portion of the right-of-way behind the curb line and between the curb line and the sidewalk or between the sidewalk and the right-of-way line used for the planting of trees, grass, shrubs or ground cover. [Landscape-based stormwater management facilities may also be placed within this area where feasible.](#)

C. “Sidewalk” means that property between the curb line and the adjacent property, set aside and intended for the use of pedestrians, improved by paving with [permeable or impermeable](#) cement concrete or asphaltic concrete.

12.70.040 – Planting Strip Maintenance:

Maintenance of planting strips including trees, shrubbery, grass, [landscape-based stormwater management facilities](#), or other ground cover shall be the responsibility of the abutting property owner. Should the director of public works find that such property is not being properly maintained, a notice shall be forwarded as provided in KMC 12.70.030 specifying a reasonable time within which such maintenance shall be accomplished. If the owner fails to proceed, the department of public works will have the maintenance performed, and the cost will be assessed against the property owner as provided in KMC 12.70.030.

TITLE 13
UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS



TITLE 13

CHAPTER 13.20
TECHNICAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Sections:

13.20.010 Scope of Chapter.

13.20.020 Adjustment

13.20.030 AKART

13.20.040 Applicant

13.20.050 Basin

13.20.060 Basin plan

13.20.070 Best Management Practices

13.20.080 City

13.20.090 City Manager

13.20.100 Clean Water Act

13.20.110 Closed Depression

13.20.120 Construct or modify

13.20.130 Conveyance system

13.20.140 County

13.20.150 Developed parcel

13.20.160 Development

13.20.170 Discharge

13.20.180 Drainage

13.20.190 Drainage easement

13.20.200 Drainage facility

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- 13.20.210 Drainage review
- 13.20.220 Erosion and sediment control
- 13.20.230 Financial guarantee
- 13.20.240 Flood hazard reduction plan
- 13.20.250 Flow control BMP
- 13.20.260 Flow control BMP design and maintenance details
- 13.20.270 Flow control BMP site plan (FCBMP site plan)
- 13.20.280 Flow control facility
- 13.20.290 Full drainage review
- 13.20.300 Hard surface
- 13.20.310 Ground water
- 13.20.320 High-use site
- 13.20.330 Hydraulically connected
- 13.20.340 Impervious surface
- 13.20.350 Improvement
- 13.20.360 Lake management plan
- 13.20.370 Land disturbing activity
- 13.20.380 Land use code
- 13.20.390 Landslide hazard drainage area
- 13.20.400 Large project drainage review
- 13.20.410 Licensed civil engineer
- 13.20.420 LID

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13.20.430 LID best management practices (LID BMPs)

13.20.440 LID principles

13.20.450 Low impact development

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13.20.460 Maintenance

13.20.470 Master drainage plan

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13.20.480 MS413.20.490 Municipal separate storm sewer system

13.20.500 Native vegetated surface

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13.20.510 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

13.20.520 Natural discharge location

13.20.530 New impervious surface

13.20.540 New pervious surface

13.20.550 New pollution generating impervious surface (New PGIS)

13.20.560 New pollution generating pervious surface (New PGPS)

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13.20.570 NPDES

13.20.580 Open space

13.20.590 Parcel

13.20.600 Permeable pavement

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13.20.610 Permeable soils

13.20.620 Person

13.20.630 Pervious surface

13.20.640 Pollution generating impervious surface (PGIS)

13.20.650 Pollution generating pervious surface (PGPS)

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13.20.660 Project

13.20.670 Project site

13.20.680 Rate Category

13.20.690 Redevelopment project

13.20.700 Replaced impervious surface

13.20.710 Replaced pollution generating impervious surface (Replaced PGIS)

13.20.720 Residence

13.20.730 Residential parcel

13.20.740 Runoff

13.20.750 Salmon conservation plan

13.20.760 Service area

13.20.770 Shared facility

13.20.780 Simplified drainage review

13.20.790 Site

13.20.800 Stormwater

13.20.810 Stormwater compliance plan

13.20.820 Stormwater pollution prevention manual

13.20.830 Sub-basin

13.20.840 Surface water

13.20.850 Surface water design manual (SWDM)

13.20.860 Surface and storm water management

13.20.870 Stormwater management program

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13.20.880 Stormwater management program plan

13.20.890 Surface water master plan

13.20.900 Targeted drainage review

13.20.910 Undeveloped parcel

13.20.920 Waters of the state

13.20.930 Water quality treatment facility

13.20.940 Western Washington phase II municipal stormwater permit

13.20.010 Scope of Chapter

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of Title 13 Division II. The definitions set forth in this section shall prevail over any conflicting definition found in the King County Surface Water Design Manual:

13.20.020 Adjustment

"Adjustment" means a city-manager-approved variation in the application of the requirements of KMC 13.35.050 and the Surface Water Design Manual to a particular project in accordance with KMC 13.35.050(C). The term "adjustment" replaces "variance" which had been used in prior editions of the Surface Water Design Manual.

13.20.030 AKART

"AKART" means "all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment". AKART represents the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants associated with a discharge. "AKART" applies to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

13.20.040 Applicant

"Applicant" means a property owner or a public agency or public or private utility which owns a right-of-way or other easement or has been adjudicated the right to such an easement pursuant to RCW 8.12.090, or any person or entity designated or named in writing by the property or easement owner to be the applicant, in an application for a development proposal, permit or approval.

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13.20.050 Basin**Formatted:** Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

"Basin" means a geographic area that contains or drains to a stream or river named or noted on common maps, such as Swamp Creek, or a geographic area that drains to a nonflowing water body named and noted on common maps, such as Lake Washington.

13.20.060 Basin plan**Formatted:** Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

"Basin plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and land use management adopted by ordinance for managing surface and stormwater within individual subbasins.

13.20.070 Best Management Practices**Formatted:** Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

"Best Management Practices" or "BMPs" means the best available and reasonable physical, structural, managerial, or behavioral activities, that, when used singly or in combination, eliminate or reduce the contamination of both surface and ground waters.

13.20.080 City**Formatted:** Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

"City" means City of Kenmore.

13.20.090 City Manager**Formatted:** Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

"City manager" means the Kenmore city manager or his or her designee, other directors, or any duly authorized representatives of such directors.

13.20.100 Clean Water Act

"Clean Water Act" means 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., as amended.

13.20.110 Closed Depression

"Closed depression" means an area greater than 5,000 square feet at overflow elevation that is low-lying and that has no or such a limited surface water outlet that the area acts as a stormwater retention facility.

13.20.120 Construct or modify

"Construct or modify" means to install a new drainage pipe or ditch or make improvements to an existing drainage pipe or ditch, for purposes other than maintenance, that either serves to concentrate previously unconcentrated surface and stormwater runoff, or serves to increase, decrease and/or redirect the

conveyance of surface and stormwater runoff. "Construct or modify" does not include installation or maintenance of a driveway culvert installed as part of a single-family residential building permit.

13.20.130 Conveyance system

"Conveyance system" means the drainage facilities and features, both natural and constructed, which collect, contain and provide for the flow of surface and stormwater from the highest points on the land down to a receiving water. The natural elements of the conveyance system include swales and small drainage courses, streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands. The constructed elements of the conveyance system include gutters, ditches, pipes, channels and most flow control and water quality treatment facilities.

13.20.140 County

"County" means the municipality of King County.

13.20.150 Developed parcel

"Developed parcel" means any parcel altered from its native state by the construction, creation or addition of impervious or pervious surfaces, including the alteration of soil conditions, ground cover, and species of vegetation (such as landscaping).

13.20.160 Development

"Development" means any activity that requires a permit or approval, including, but not limited to, a building permit, grading permit, shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, special use permit, zoning variance or reclassification, subdivision, short subdivision, urban planned development, binding site plan, site development permit or right-of-way use permit.

13.20.170 Discharge

"Discharge" means throw, drain, release, dump, spill, empty, emit, or pour forth any matter or to cause or allow matter to flow, run, or seep from land or be thrown, drained, released, dumped, spilled, emptied, emitted or poured into water.

13.20.180 Drainage

"Drainage" means the collection, conveyance, containment or discharge, or any combination thereof, of surface and stormwater runoff.

13.20.190 Drainage easement

"Drainage Easement" means a legal encumbrance that is placed against a property's title to reserve specified privileges for the users and beneficiaries of the drainage facilities contained within the boundaries of the easement.

13.20.200 Drainage facility

"Drainage facility" means a constructed or engineered feature that collects, conveys, stores, treats, or otherwise manages stormwater runoff or surface water. "Drainage facility" includes, but is not limited to, a constructed or engineered stream, lake, wetland, or closed depression, or a pipe, channel, ditch, gutter, flow control facility, flow control BMP, water quality facility, erosion and sediment control facility, and any other structure and appurtenance that provides for drainage.

13.20.210 Drainage review

"Drainage review" means an evaluation by the City of Kenmore staff of a proposed project's compliance with the drainage requirements in the Surface Water Design Manual. The types of drainage review include: simplified drainage review, targeted drainage review, directed drainage review, full drainage review and large project drainage review.

13.20.220 Erosion and sediment control

"Erosion and sediment control" means any temporary or permanent measures taken to reduce erosion, control siltation and sedimentation and ensure that sediment-laden water does not leave the site or enter into wetlands or aquatic areas.

13.20.230 Financial guarantee

"Financial guarantee" means a form of financial security posted to do one or more of the following: ensure timely and proper completion of improvements; ensure compliance with the Kenmore Municipal Code; or provide secured warranty of materials, workmanship of improvements and design. "Financial guarantee" include assignments of funds, cash deposit, surety bonds or other forms of financial security acceptable to the city manager. "Performance guarantee," "maintenance guarantee" and "defect guarantee" are considered subcategories of financial guarantee.

13.20.240 Flood hazard reduction plan

"Flood hazard reduction plan" means a plan and all the implementing programs, regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for reduction of flood hazards and prepared in accordance with RCW 86.12.200.

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13.20.250 Flow control BMP

"Flow control BMP" means a small scale drainage facility or feature that is part of a development site strategy to use processes such as infiltration, dispersion, storage, evaporation, transpiration, forest retention, and reduced impervious surface footprint to mimic pre-developed hydrology and minimize stormwater runoff.

Commented [A9]: "Flow Control BMP" is the technical term that embodies "low impact development" in the surface water design manual

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13.20.260 Flow control BMP design and maintenance details

"Flow control BMP design and maintenance details" means the diagrams/figures, design specifications, and maintenance instructions for each flow control BMP proposed on an individual site/lot that does not contain a flow control or water quality facility. These details are intended to be recordable to facilitate attachment to the declaration of covenant and grant of easement required for implementation of flow control BMPs on individual sites/lots. The City may waive all or a portion of this component if they determine there is no need to specify design details or maintenance instructions for certain proposed BMPs.

13.20.270 Flow control BMP site plan (FCBMP site plan)

"Flow control BMP site plan (FCBMP site plan)" means a scale drawing of an individual site/lot used to show how required flow control BMPs will be applied to the target surfaces of an individual site/lot that does not contain a flow control or water quality facility. The FCBMP site plan is intended to be a recordable document (or reducible to a recordable document) that can be attached to the declaration of covenant and grant of easement required for implementation of flow control BMPs on individual sites/lots. DPER may allow a written version of this plan if they determine there is no need to illustrate the size and location of proposed flow control BMPs.

13.20.280 Flow control facility

"Flow control facility" means a drainage facility designed to mitigate the impacts of increased surface and stormwater runoff generated by site development pursuant to the drainage requirements in this chapter. Flow control facilities are designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration and/or infiltration into the ground or to hold runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the conveyance system.

13.20.290 Full drainage review

"Full drainage review" means the evaluation required by KMC 13.35.040 of a proposed project's compliance with the full range of core and special requirements in the surface water design manual. Full Drainage Review is required for any proposed project, unless the project is subject to simplified drainage review, targeted drainage review, directed drainage review, or large project drainage review, that (1) would result in two thousand square feet or more of new plus replaced impervious surface; or (2) would result in 7,000 square feet or more of land disturbing activity.

13.20.300 Hard surface

"Hard surface" means an impervious surface, a permeable pavement, or a vegetated roof.

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Commented [A10]: "Hard surface" is a new term introduced by Ecology to differentiate permeable pavements and green roofs from impervious surfaces.

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13.20.310 Ground water

"Ground water" means all waters that exist beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of any stream, lake, or reservoir, or other body of surface water, whatever may be the geological formation or structure in which such water stands or flows, percolates or otherwise moves.

13.20.320 High-use site

"High-use site" means a commercial, industrial or street intersection site that generates a higher-than-average number of vehicle turnovers or has other characteristics that generate the potential for chronic oil accumulation. High-use sites include:

1. Commercial or industrial sites subject to:

- a. An expected daily traffic count greater than 100 vehicles per 1,000 square feet of gross building area;
- b. Petroleum storage or transfer in excess of 1,000 gallons per year, not including routine fuel oil storage or transfer; or
- c. Use, storage or maintenance of a fleet of 25 or more diesel vehicles each weighing over 10 tons; or

2. Street intersections with average daily traffic counts of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main streetway and 15,000 or more vehicles on any intersecting streetway (excluding pedestrian or bicycle use improvement projects).

13.20.330 Hydraulically connected

"Hydraulically connected" means connected through surface flow or water features such as wetlands or lakes.

13.20.340 Impervious surface

"Impervious surface" means a hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions before development; or that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow compared to the flow present under natural conditions prior to development (see also "new impervious surface"). Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, or storage areas, areas that are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces that similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface water or stormwater. For the purposes of applying the impervious surface thresholds and exemptions contained in the surface water design manual, permeable pavement, vegetated roofs, and pervious surfaces with underdrains designed to collect stormwater runoff are considered impervious surface while an open uncovered flow control or water quality facility is not. However, for the purposes of computing runoff, uncovered flow control or water quality facilities shall be modeled as impervious surfaces.

13.20.350 Improvement

"Improvement" means a permanent, human-made physical change to land or real property including, but not limited to, buildings, streets (with or without curbs or gutters), sidewalks, crosswalks, parking lots, water mains, sanitary and storm sewers, drainage facilities, and landscaping.

13.20.360 Lake management plan

"Lake management plan" means a plan describing the lake management recommendations and requirements adopted by public rule for managing water quality within individual lake basins.

13.20.370 Land disturbing activity

"Land disturbing activity" means an activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover, both vegetative and nonvegetative, or to the existing soil topography. "Land disturbing activity" includes, but is not limited to, demolition, construction, clearing, grading, filling, excavation and compaction. "Land disturbing activity" does not include tilling conducted as part of agricultural practices, landscaping maintenance or gardening.

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13.20.380 Land use code

"Land use code" means restrictions on the type of development for a specific parcel of land as identified by records maintained by the City of Kenmore as modified or supplemented by information resulting from investigation by the City. Land use codes are preliminary indicators of the extent of impervious surface and are used in the initial analysis to assign an appropriate rate category for a specific parcel.

13.20.390 Landslide hazard drainage area

"Landslide hazard drainage area" means an area tributary to a landslide hazard area (KMC 18.20.1570) where the City has determined that overland flows from new projects will pose a significant threat to health and safety because of their close proximity to the landslide hazard area. A delineation of known landslide hazard areas can be found in the Kenmore Critical Areas – Geologic Hazard Areas Map (KMC 18.55.130).

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13.20.400 Large project drainage review

"Large project drainage review" means the evaluation required by KMC 13.35.040 for any proposed project that:

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1. Would, at full build-out of the project site, result in 50 acres or more of new impervious surface within a drainage sub-basin or a number of sub-basins hydraulically connected across sub-basin boundaries; or

2. Has a project site of 50 acres or more within a critical aquifer recharge area.

13.20.410 Licensed civil engineer

"Licensed civil engineer" means a person registered with the State of Washington as a professional engineer in civil engineering.

13.20.420 LID

"LID" means Low impact development.

13.20.430 LID best management practices (LID BMPs)

"LID best management practices" or "LID BMPs" means distributed stormwater management practices, integrated into a project design, that emphasize pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration. LID BMPs are referred to as flow control BMPs in the

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surface water design manual and include, but are not limited to, bioretention, permeable pavements, limited infiltration systems, roof downspout controls, dispersion, soil quality and depth, and minimal excavation foundations.

13.20.440 LID principles

"LID principles" means land use management strategies that emphasize conservation, use of on-site natural features, and site planning to minimize impervious surfaces, native vegetation loss and stormwater runoff.

13.20.450 Low impact development

"Low Impact Development" or "LID" means a stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design. Other common names for "LID" may also include "Green Stormwater Infrastructure" or "Natural Drainage Systems".

13.20.460 Maintenance

"Maintenance" means those usual activities taken to prevent a decline, lapse, or cessation in the use of currently serviceable structures, facilities, BMPs, equipment, or systems if there is no expansion of any of these, and there are no significant hydrologic impacts. Maintenance includes the repair or replacement of non-functional facilities and BMPs, and the replacement of existing structures with different types of structures, if the repair or replacement is required to meet current engineering standards or is required by one or more environmental permits and the functioning characteristics of the original facility or structure are not changed. For the purposes of applying this definition to the thresholds and requirements of this manual, Public Works will determine whether the functioning characteristics of the original facility, structure, or BMP will remain sufficiently unchanged to consider replacement as maintenance. Drainage review is not required for projects proposing only maintenance.

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13.20.470 Master drainage plan

"Master drainage plan" means a comprehensive drainage control plan intended to prevent significant adverse impacts to the natural and constructed drainage system, both on site and off site.

13.20.480 MS4

"MS4" means the municipal separate storm sewer system.

13.20.490 Municipal separate storm sewer system

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"Municipal separate storm sewer system" means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

- (i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of Washington State;
- (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (iii) Which is not a combined sewer;
- (iv) Which is not part of a Publically Owned Treatment Works as defined at 40 CFR 122.2; and
- (v) Which is defined as "large" or "medium" or "small" or otherwise designated by Ecology pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26.

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13.20.500 Native vegetated surface

"Native vegetated surface" means a surface in which the soil conditions, ground cover, and species of vegetation are like those of the original native condition for the site. More specifically, this means (1) the soil is either undisturbed or has been treated according to the "native vegetated landscape" specifications in the SWDM Appendix C, Ssction C.2.1.8; (2) the ground is either naturally covered with vegetation litter or has been top-dressed between plants with 4 inches of mulch consistent with the native vegetated landscape specifications in Appendix C; and (3) the vegetation is either (a) comprised predominantly of plant species, other than noxious weeds, that are indigenous to the coastal region of the Pacific Northwest and that reasonably could have been expected to occur naturally on the site or (b) comprised of plant species specified for a native vegetated landscape in the SWDM Appendix C. Examples of these plant species include trees such as Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, alder, big-leaf maple and vine maple; shrubs such as willow, elderberry, salmonberry and salal; and herbaceous plants such as sword fern, foam flower, and fireweed.

13.20.510 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

TITLE 13

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

13.20.520 Natural discharge location

"Natural discharge location" means the location where surface and storm water runoff leaves (or would leave if not infiltrated or retained) the site or project site under existing site conditions.

13.20.530 New impervious surface

"New impervious surface" means the addition of a hard or compacted surface such as roofs, pavement, gravel or dirt; or the addition of a more compacted surface, like paving over pre-existing dirt or gravel. Permeable pavement and vegetated roofs are considered new impervious surface for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded in the SWDM, as are lawns, landscaping, sports fields, golf courses, and other areas that have modified runoff characteristics resulting from the addition of underdrains designed to collect stormwater runoff. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements in the SWDM are exceeded. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.

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13.20.540 New pervious surface

"New pervious surface" means the conversion of native vegetated surface or other native surface to a nonnative pervious surface (e.g., conversion of forest or meadow to pasture land, grass land, cultivated land, lawn, landscaping, bare soil, etc.) or any alteration of existing nonnative pervious surface that significantly increases surface and stormwater runoff (e.g., conversion of pasture land, grass land, or cultivated land to lawn, landscaping or bare soil; or alteration of soil characteristics).

13.20.550 New pollution generating impervious surface (New PGIS)

"New PGIS" means new impervious surface that is pollution-generating impervious surface or any alteration of existing pollution-generating impervious surface that changes the type of pollutants or results in increased pollution loads and/or concentrations.

13.20.560 New pollution generating pervious surface (New PGPS)

"New PGPS" means new pervious surface that is pollution-generating pervious surface or any alteration of existing pollution-generating pervious surface that changes the type of pollutants or results in increased pollution loads and/or concentrations.

13.20.570 NPDES

"NPDES" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

13.20.580 Open space

"Open Space" means any parcel, property or portion thereof classified for current use taxation under Chapter 84.34RCW, or for which the development rights have been sold to the City of Kenmore. This definition includes lands which have been classified as open space, agricultural or timber lands under criteria contained in Chapter 84.34 RCW.

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13.20.590 Parcel

"Parcel" means the smallest separately segregated unit or plot of land having an identified owner, boundaries and surface area which is documented for property tax purposes and given a tax lot number by the King County assessor.

13.20.600 Permeable pavement

"Permeable pavement" means Pervious concrete, porous asphalt, permeable pavers or other forms of pervious or porous paving material intended to allow passage of water through the pavement section. It often includes an aggregate base that provides structural support and acts as a stormwater reservoir.

13.20.610 Permeable soils

"Permeable soils" means soil materials with a sufficiently rapid infiltration rate so as to greatly reduce or eliminate surface and storm water runoff.

13.20.620 Person

"Person" means an individual, and his or her agent or assign, municipality, political subdivision, government agency, partnership, corporation, business, or any other entity.

13.20.630 Pervious surface

"Pervious surface" means any surface material that allows stormwater to infiltrate into the ground. Examples include lawn, landscape, pasture, and native vegetation areas. Note for purposes of threshold determination and runoff volume modeling for detention and treatment in the SWDM, vegetated roofs and permeable pavements are to be considered impervious surfaces along with lawns, landscaping, sports fields, golf courses, and other areas that have modified runoff characteristics resulting from the addition of underdrains.

13.20.640 Pollution generating impervious surface (PGIS)

"Pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS)" means an impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those that are subject to: vehicular use, industrial activities, or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals; and that receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall. A covered parking area would be included if runoff from uphill could regularly run through it or if rainfall could regularly blow in and wet the pavement surface. PGIS includes metal roofs unless they are coated with an inert, non-leachable material (see SWDM Reference 11-E). PGIS includes roofs that are exposed to the venting of significant amounts of dusts, mists, or fumes from manufacturing, commercial, or other indoor activities. PGIS includes vegetated roofs exposed to pesticides, fertilizers, or loss of soil. Other roofing types that may pose risk but are not currently regulated are listed in the SWDM Reference 11-E. Lawns, landscaping, sports fields, golf courses, and other areas that have modified runoff characteristics resulting from the addition of underdrains that have the pollution generating characteristics described under the "pollution-generating pervious surface" definition are also considered PGIS.

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13.20.650 Pollution generating pervious surface (PGPS)

"Pollution-generating pervious surface (PGPS)" means a non-impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those that are subject to vehicular use, industrial activities, storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and that receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall; or subject to use of pesticides and fertilizers, or loss of soil. Such surfaces include, but are not limited to, the lawn and landscaped areas of a residential, commercial, or industrial site or land use, golf courses, parks, sports fields (natural and artificial turf), cemeteries, and County-standard grassed modular grid pavement.

13.20.660 Project

"Project" means any proposed action to alter or develop a site which may also require drainage review.

13.20.670 Project site

"Project site" means the portion of a site and any off-site areas subject to proposed project activities, alterations and improvements including those required by this chapter.

13.20.680 Rate Category

"Rate category" means the classification in this chapter given to a parcel in the service area based upon the type of land use on the parcel and the percentage of impervious surface area contained on the parcel.

13.20.690 Redevelopment project

"Redevelopment project" means a project that proposes to add, replace or modify impervious surface for purposes other than a residential subdivision or maintenance on a site that:

1. Is already substantially developed in a manner that is consistent with its current zoning or with a legal nonconforming use; or
2. Has an existing impervious surface coverage of 35 percent or more.

13.20.700 Replaced impervious surface

"Replaced impervious surface" means any existing impervious surface on the **project site** that is proposed to be removed and re-established as impervious surface, excluding impervious surface removed for the sole purpose of installing utilities or performing maintenance on underground infrastructure. For structures, *removed* means the removal of buildings down to the foundation. For other impervious surfaces, *removed* means the removal down to base course or bare soil. It does not include the removal of pavement material through grinding or other surface modification unless the entire layer of PCC or AC is removed. Replaced impervious surface also includes impervious surface that is moved from one location to another on the project site where the following two conditions are met: (A) the area from which the impervious surface is moved from will be restored to the same or better runoff discharge characteristics as the area being covered by the moved impervious surface, and (B) impervious surface at the new location is either designated as non- pollution generating or the pollution generating characteristics remain unchanged compared to that of the original location.

13.20.710 Replaced pollution generating impervious surface (Replaced PGIS)

"Replaced PGIS" means replaced impervious surface that is pollution-generating impervious surface.

13.20.720 Residence

"Residence" means a building or structure or portion thereof, designed for and used to provide a place of abode for human beings. The term residence includes the term "residential" or "residential unit" as referring to the type of or intended use of a building or structure.

13.20.730 Residential parcel

"Residential parcel" means any parcel which contains no more than three residences or three residential units which are within a single structure and is used primarily for residential purposes.

13.20.740 Runoff

"Runoff" means that portion of water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that flows over the surface or just below the surface from where it fell and is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes, wetlands and shallow groundwater as well as on ground surfaces. For the purposes of this definition, "groundwater" means all waters that exist beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of any stream, lake, or reservoir, or other body of surface water, whatever may be the geological formation or structure in which such water stands or flows, percolates or otherwise moves.

13.20.750 Salmon conservation plan

"Salmon conservation plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, land use management adopted by ordinance, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for conservation and recovery of salmon within a water resource inventory area designated by the State under WAC 173-500-040.

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13.20.760 Service area

"Service area" means the City of Kenmore.

13.20.770 Shared facility

"Shared facility" means a drainage facility designed to meet one or more of the requirements of KMC 13.35.050 for two or more separate projects contained within a basin. Shared facilities usually include shared financial commitments for those drainage facilities.

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13.20.780 Simplified drainage review

"Simplified drainage review" means the drainage review for a proposed single family residential project or agricultural project that: results in less than 5,000 square feet of new plus replaced pollution generating impervious surface, results in less than ¾ acre of pollution generating pervious surface, limits target

impervious and pervious surface as specified in the Section 1.1.2.1 of the SWDM, and meets the simplified drainage requirements specified in Appendix C of the SWDM, including flow control best management practices, erosion and sediment control measures, and drainage plan submittal requirements.

13.20.790 Site

"Site" means a single parcel, or two or more contiguous parcels that are under common ownership or documented legal control, used as a single parcel for a proposed project for the purposes of applying the authority from the City of Kenmore to carry out a proposed project. For projects located primarily within dedicated rights-of-way, "site" includes the entire width of right-of-way subject to improvements proposed by the project.

13.20.800 Stormwater

"Stormwater" means the water produced during precipitation or snowmelt, which runs off, soaks into the ground, or is dissipated through evapotranspiration. Stormwater that runs off or soaks into the ground ultimately becomes surface water or groundwater.

13.20.810 Stormwater compliance plan

"Stormwater compliance plan" means a plan or study and all regulations and procedures that have been adopted by the City to implement the plan or study, including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for managing stormwater quantity and quality discharges from the City's municipal separate storm sewer system in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program under the Clean Water Act.

13.20.820 Stormwater pollution prevention manual

"Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual" means the manual (and supporting documentation referenced or incorporated in the manual) describing best management practices and procedures for existing facilities and existing and new activities not covered by the Surface Water Design Manual.

13.20.830 Sub-basin

"Sub-basin" means a geographic area that:

1. Drains to a stream or water body named and noted on common maps; and
2. Is contained within a basin of the stream or water body.

13.20.840 Surface water

"Surface water" means the water that exists on land surfaces before, during, and after stormwater runoff occurs and includes, but is not limited to, the water found on ground surfaces and in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes, wetlands, and Puget Sound. It also includes shallow groundwater.

13.20.850 Surface water design manual (SWDM)

"Surface Water Design Manual" means the King County Surface Water Design Manual and supporting documentation referenced or incorporated in the manual, describing surface and stormwater design and analysis requirements, procedures and guidance adopted pursuant to KMC 13.35.025. A link to obtain an electronic version of the Surface Water Design Manual is available on King County's webpage.

13.20.860 Surface and storm water management

"Surface and storm water management" means the services provided by the surface water management program, including but not limited to planning, maintenance and operations, regulation, financial administration, public involvement, outreach and education, drainage investigation and enforcement, aquatic resource restoration, surface and stormwater quality and environmental monitoring, intergovernmental relations and facility design and construction.

13.20.870 Stormwater management program

"Stormwater Management Program" means the set of actions and activities designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable and to protect water quality, and comprising the components listed in the City's Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit.

13.20.880 Stormwater management program plan

"Stormwater Management Program Plan" means the documentation submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology describing the status of implementation of the requirements of the City's Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit.

13.20.890 Surface water master plan

"Surface Water Master Plan" means the 2015 City of Kenmore Surface Water Master Plan, which was an update to the 2001 and 2008 City of Kenmore Surface Water Management Plans.

13.20.900 Targeted drainage review

"Targeted drainage review" means an abbreviated evaluation required by KMC 13.35.040 for certain types of proposed projects which are not subject to full or large project drainage review. Targeted drainage review may be required for some projects in simplified drainage review.

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13.20.910 Undeveloped parcel

"Undeveloped parcel" means any parcel which has not been altered from its native state by the construction, creation or addition of impervious or pervious surfaces, including the alteration of soil conditions, ground cover, and species of vegetation (such as landscaping).

13.20.920 Waters of the state

"Waters of the State" means those waters as defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR within the boundaries of Washington State and "waters of the state" as defined in chapter 90.48 RCW.

13.20.930 Water quality treatment facility

"Water quality treatment facility" means a drainage facility designed to reduce pollutants once they are already contained in surface and stormwater runoff. A water quality treatment facility is the structural component of best management practices (BMPs). When used singly or in combination, a water quality treatment facility reduces the potential for contamination of both surface and groundwaters. [Ord. 11-0329 § 10; Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.020).]

13.20.940 Western Washington phase II municipal stormwater permit

"Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit" means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit for discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewers in Western Washington issued to the City by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

CHAPTER 13.30
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 13.30.010 Surface water utility established.
- 13.30.020 Stormwater utility fund created.
- 13.30.030 Surface water management plan.
- 13.30.040 Penalty.

13.30.010 Surface water utility established.

Pursuant to RCW [35.67.020](#), the City hereby determines to conduct, maintain and operate a stormwater utility. [Ord. 98-0016 § 1.]

13.30.020 Stormwater utility fund created.

There is hereby created a stormwater utility fund, into which all rates and charges shall be placed. [Ord. 98-0016 § 4.]

13.30.030 Surface water management plan.

The City of Kenmore hereby adopts by reference the Kenmore surface water management plan, attached to the ordinance codified in this section as Exhibit A.* [Ord. ~~1601-0105xxx~~ § 1.]

Commented [A11]: Update with 2015 SW Plan Update

*Code reviser's note: Exhibit A is on file in the office of the city clerk.

13.30.040 Penalty.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as set forth in Chapter [1.15](#) KMC. [Ord. 98-0016 § 5.]

CHAPTER 13.35
SURFACE WATER RUNOFF POLICY

Sections:

- 13.35.010 Scope.
- 13.35.020 Purposes.
- 13.35.025 King County Surface Water Design Manual adopted.
- ~~13.35.030 Definitions.~~
- 13.35.040 Drainage review.
- 13.35.050 Drainage review – Requirements.
- 13.35.060 Critical drainage and/or erosion areas.
- 13.35.070 Engineering plans for the purposes of drainage review.
- 13.35.080 Construction timing and final approval.
- 13.35.090 Liability insurance required.
- 13.35.100 Financial guarantees authorized.
- 13.35.110 Drainage facilities accepted by the City of Kenmore for maintenance.
- 13.35.120 Drainage facilities not accepted by the City of Kenmore for maintenance.
- 13.35.130 Hazards.
- 13.35.140 Administration.
- 13.35.150 Enforcement.
- 13.35.160 Liberal construction.
- 13.35.180 Agency rules.
- 13.35.190 Severability.
- 13.35.200 Penalty.

13.35.010 Scope.

Compliance with the standards in this chapter and the Surface Water Design Manual does not necessarily mitigate all probable and significant environmental impacts to aquatic biota. Fishery resources and other living components of aquatic systems are affected by a complex set of factors. While employing a specific flow control standard may prevent stream channel erosion or instability, other factors affecting fish and other biotic resources (such as increases in stream flow velocities) are not directly addressed by the Surface Water Design Manual. Thus, compliance with this manual should not be construed as mitigating all probable and significant stormwater impacts, and additional mitigation may be required to protect aquatic biota in streams and wetlands. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.005).]

13.35.020 Purposes.

The council finds this chapter is necessary in order to promote the public health, safety and welfare by providing for the comprehensive management of surface and stormwaters and erosion control, especially that which preserves and utilizes the many values of the City's natural drainage system including open space, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, education and urban separation. The council also finds that the City of Kenmore shall conduct programs to reduce flooding, erosion, and sedimentation, prevent and mitigate habitat loss, enhance groundwater recharge, and prevent water quality degradation through the implementation of comprehensive and thorough permit review, construction inspection, enforcement, and maintenance in order to promote the effectiveness of the requirements contained in this chapter. The council also finds that elements of this chapter fulfill certain requirements of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, issued to the City by the Washington State Department of Ecology, pursuant to the federal Water Pollution Control Act ([33 U.S.C. Section 1251](#)) and the State law governing water pollution control (Chapter [90.48](#) RCW). [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.010).]

13.35.025 King County Surface Water Design Manual adopted.

A. Adoption. The King County Surface Water Design Manual, dated ~~January 9, 2009~~[April 24, 2016](#), is hereby adopted for use in the City of Kenmore. The adoption of the King County Surface Water Design Manual, or "KCSWDM," includes the adoption of the Grading Code Soil Amendment Standard (Reference No. 4A to the KCSWDM) and Wetland Hydrology Protection Guidelines (Reference No. 5 to the KCSWDM). Future revisions of the KCSWDM shall be adopted only if approved by the Kenmore city council.

B. Modifications to Surface Water Design Manual. The city council adopts the following modifications to the King County Surface Water Design Manual, dated ~~January 9, 2009~~[April 24, 2016](#), in the City of Kenmore:

1. KCSWDM 1.1.1(1) – Projects Requiring Drainage Review. Drainage review is required for any proposed project (except those proposing only maintenance) that is subject to a City of Kenmore development permit or approval, including, but not limited to, those listed at right (or their City of Kenmore equivalent) and that meets any one of the following conditions:

(1) The project adds or will result in either: 500 square feet or more of new impervious surface or 2,000 square feet or more of replaced impervious surface, or new plus replaced impervious surface, or (if subsection 1.1.1(1) is not met, see conditions set forth in subsections 1.1.1(2) through ~~(76)~~ of the Surface Water Design Manual, to determine if design review is required).

The remaining text of KCSWDM 1.1.1, Projects Requiring Drainage Review, including but not limited to subsections 1.1.1(2) through (76), shall apply within the City of Kenmore.

2. KCSWDM 1.1.2.1 – ~~Small Project~~Simplified Drainage Review. The following threshold and allowance shall not apply within the City of Kenmore:

a. The "Threshold" text of KCSWDM 1.1.2.1 is revised so that the minimum threshold for projects eligible for ~~small projects~~simplified drainage review shall be 500 square feet of new impervious surface; or

b. 2,000 square feet or more of replaced impervious surface, or new plus replaced impervious surface; or

c. 7,000 square feet or more of land disturbing activity; and

~~db.~~ The allowance for ~~simplified~~small-project drainage review for projects in the rural residential, agricultural and forestry zones that result in no more than four percent total impervious surface and no more than 15 percent pervious surface is void and shall not apply within the City of Kenmore.

Commented [A12]: This section must remain because of "no backsliding" rules imposed by the Permit. This threshold is more stringent than required by Ecology.

The remaining text and threshold requirements of KCSWDM 1.1.2.1, Small Project Drainage Review, shall apply within the City of Kenmore.

~~3. KCSWDM 1.2.3 – Core Requirement No. 3: Flow Control. The following statement shall be added to the flow control requirement: "infiltration of stormwater runoff shall be used wherever feasible."~~ The "Impervious Surface Percentage Exemption" (Section 1.2.3.1) is void and shall not apply within the City of Kenmore.

Commented [A13]: New LID principles cover this now

Commented [A14]: I don't think this is there anymore

The remaining text of KCSWDM 1.2.3 Core Requirement No. 3: Flow Control, shall apply within the City of Kenmore.

4. Flow Control Applications Map. The King County Flow Control Applications Map included with the KCSWDM shall not be applied in the City of Kenmore. All of the City of Kenmore is a conservation flow control area (level two) except for:

a. The Swamp Creek Basin is a flood problem flow control area (level three); and

b. Project sites with identified downstream flooding problems that may require a higher level of flow control for impact mitigation.

Commented [A15]: Administrative change we have been requiring due to historical and ongoing flooding issues in this basin. This change would codify that policy.

~~project sites with identified downstream flooding problems that may require a higher level of flow control for impact mitigation.~~

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5. Water Quality Applications Map. The King County Water Quality Applications Map included with the KCSWDM shall not be applied in the City of Kenmore. All of the City of Kenmore is a basic water quality treatment area unless the project's land use triggers enhanced basic water quality treatment.

6. Landslide Hazards Drainage Areas Map. The King County Landslide Hazard Drainage Areas Map included with the KCSWDM shall not be applied in the City of Kenmore. Landslide hazard drainage areas in Kenmore are defined in KMC [13.35.030](#)(Y).

7. KCSWDM 1.2.3.2 – Flow Control Requirements; KCSWDM 1.2.8.2 – Water Quality Implementation Requirements. A section entitled "Landscaping and Aesthetics Requirements" shall be added to the flow control and water quality implementation sections, as follows:

Landscaping and Aesthetics Requirements:

1. All exposed flow control and water quality facilities are required to be designed and constructed with landscaping and other features to address aesthetics. Ponds and swales shall be designed to appear as naturally-occurring features, with free-form shapes and side slopes no steeper than 3H:1V. Wetponds and combined wetpond/detention ponds shall have a five-foot wide planted "bench" at or one foot below the permanent water surface. A landscape plan must be submitted for the facility during engineering design review that adheres to the landscaping criteria listed in KCSWDM 5.3.1.1. Minor deviations from specific design criteria in the KCSWDM may be allowed to facilitate implementing this requirement, when it can be demonstrated that such a deviation will not reduce the intended function of the facility.

2. Fencing is optional. Fencing may be constructed of wood or chain link material; however maintenance of wood fences will be the responsibility of the property owner or homeowners association. Chain link fencing must be green or black vinyl coated. If fencing is proposed, the landscape plan must include a 10-foot buffer of Type I landscaping on the outside of the fenced area, as defined by KMC [18.35.040](#)(A), together with climbing evergreen shrubs or vines capable of growing on the fence. Alternatives to Type I landscaping within the 10-foot buffer may be approved for low fences that do not create significant view blockage.

C. Interpretation. The city manager, or his designee, is authorized to interpret the ~~2009-2016~~ King County Surface Water Design Manual, as amended for use in the City of Kenmore, provide guidelines for its implementation, promulgate rules, and resolve conflicts or inconsistencies that may arise in their interpretation or application. [Ord. 11-0329 § 9; Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 §§ 3, 4, 5.]

13.35.030 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter. The definitions set forth in this section shall prevail over any conflicting definition found in the King County Surface Water Design Manual:

A. "Adjustment" means a city manager-approved variation in the application of the requirements of KMC ~~13.35.050~~ and the Surface Water Design Manual to a particular project in accordance with KMC ~~13.35.050(C)~~. The term "adjustment" replaces "variance" which had been used in prior editions of the Surface Water Design Manual.

B. "Applicant" means a property owner or a public agency or public or private utility which owns a right-of-way or other easement or has been adjudicated the right to such an easement pursuant to RCW ~~9.12.090~~, or any person or entity designated or named in writing by the property or easement owner to be the applicant, in an application for a development proposal, permit or approval.

C. "Basin" means a geographic area that contains or drains to a stream or river named or noted on common maps, such as Swamp Creek, or a geographic area that drains to a nonflowing water body named and noted on common maps, such as Lake Washington.

D. "Basin plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and land use management adopted by ordinance for managing surface and stormwater within the basin.

E. "City manager" means the Kenmore city manager or his or her designee, other directors, or any duly authorized representatives of such directors.

F. "Closed depression" means an area greater than 5,000 square feet at overflow elevation that is low-lying and that has no or such a limited surface water outlet that the area acts as a stormwater retention facility.

G. "Construct or modify" means to install a new drainage pipe or ditch or make improvements to an existing drainage pipe or ditch, for purposes other than maintenance, that either serves to concentrate previously unconcentrated surface and stormwater runoff, or serves to increase, decrease and/or redirect

Commented [A16]: Moved to new definitions section at 13.20

the conveyance of surface and stormwater runoff. "Construct or modify" does not include installation or maintenance of a driveway culvert installed as part of a single-family residential building permit.

H. "Conveyance system" means the drainage facilities and features, both natural and constructed, which collect, contain and provide for the flow of surface and stormwater from the highest points on the land down to a receiving water. The natural elements of the conveyance system include swales and small drainage courses, streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands. The constructed elements of the conveyance system include gutters, ditches, pipes, channels and most flow control and water quality treatment facilities.

I. "Development" means any activity that requires a permit or approval, including, but not limited to, a building permit, grading permit, shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, special use permit, zoning variance or reclassification, subdivision, short subdivision, urban planned development, binding site plan, site development permit or right-of-way use permit.

J. "Drainage" means the collection, conveyance, containment or discharge, or any combination thereof, of surface and stormwater runoff.

K. "Drainage facility" means a constructed or engineered feature that collects, conveys, stores or treats surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include, but not be limited to, constructed or engineered streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, gutters, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, flow control or water quality treatment facilities, erosion and sediment control facilities and other structures and appurtenances that provide for drainage.

L. "Drainage review" means an evaluation by the City of Kenmore staff of a proposed project's compliance with the drainage requirements in the Surface Water Design Manual. The types of drainage review include: small project drainage review, targeted drainage review, full drainage review and large project drainage review.

M. "Erosion and sediment control" means any temporary or permanent measures taken to reduce erosion, control siltation and sedimentation and ensure that sediment laden water does not leave the site or enter into wetlands or aquatic areas.

N. "Financial guarantee" means a form of financial security posted to do one or more of the following: ensure timely and proper completion of improvements; ensure compliance with the Kenmore Municipal Code; or provide secured warranty of materials, workmanship of improvements and design. "Financial guarantee" include assignments of funds, cash deposit, surety bonds or other forms of financial security

acceptable to the city manager. "Performance guarantee," "maintenance guarantee" and "defect guarantee" are considered subcategories of financial guarantee.

O. "Flood hazard reduction plan" means a plan and all the implementing programs, regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for reduction of flood hazards and prepared in accordance with RCW 86.12.200.

P. "Flow control best management practice" means a method or design for dispersing, infiltrating, or otherwise reducing or preventing development-related increases in surface and stormwater runoff at, or near, the source of those increases. "Flow control best management practice" includes the methods and designs specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.

Q. "Flow control facility" means a drainage facility designed to mitigate the impacts of increased surface and stormwater runoff generated by site development pursuant to the drainage requirements in this chapter. Flow control facilities are designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration and/or infiltration into the ground or to hold runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the conveyance system.

R. "Full drainage review" means the evaluation required by KMC 13.35.040 of a proposed project's compliance with the full range of core and special requirements of this chapter and the KCSWDM, unless the project is subject to small project drainage review, targeted drainage review, or large drainage review, that:

1. Would result in 2,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface;
2. Would result in 35,000 square feet or more of new pervious surface; or

3. Is a redevelopment project on one or more parcels where the total of new and replaced impervious surface is 5,000 square feet or more and when the valuation of proposed improvements exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing site improvements, including interior improvements and excluding required mitigation and frontage improvements.

S. "High-use site" means a commercial, industrial or street intersection site that generates a higher-than-average number of vehicle turnovers or has other characteristics that generate the potential for chronic oil accumulation. High-use sites include:

1. Commercial or industrial sites subject to:

- a. An expected daily traffic count greater than 100 vehicles per 1,000 square feet of gross building area;
- b. Petroleum storage or transfer in excess of 1,000 gallons per year, not including routine fuel oil storage or transfer; or
- c. Use, storage or maintenance of a fleet of 25 or more diesel vehicles each weighing over 10 tons; or

2. Street intersections with average daily traffic counts of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main streetway and 15,000 or more vehicles on any intersecting streetway (excluding pedestrian or bicycle use improvement projects).

T. "Hydraulically connected" means connected through surface flow or water features such as wetlands or lakes.

U. "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas which are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces.

V. "Improvement" means a permanent, human-made physical change to land or real property including, but not limited to, buildings, streets (with or without curbs or gutters), sidewalks, crosswalks, parking lots, water mains, sanitary and storm sewers, drainage facilities, and landscaping.

W. "Lake management plan" means a plan describing the lake management recommendations and requirements adopted by public rule for managing water quality within individual lake basins.

X. "Land disturbing activity" means an activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover, both vegetative and nonvegetative, or to the existing soil topography. "Land disturbing activity" includes, but is not limited to, demolition, construction, clearing, grading, filling, excavation and compaction. "Land disturbing activity" does not include tilling conducted as part of agricultural practices, landscaping maintenance or gardening.

Y. "Landslide hazard drainage area" means an area tributary to a landslide hazard area (KMC 18.20.1570) where the City has determined that overland flows from new projects will pose a significant threat to health and safety because of their close proximity to the landslide hazard area. A delineation of known landslide hazard areas can be found in the Kenmore Critical Areas — Geologic Hazard Areas Map (KMC 18.55.130).

Z. "Large project drainage review" means the evaluation required by KMC 13.35.040 for any proposed project that:

1. Would, at full build-out of the project site, result in 50 acres or more of new impervious surface within a drainage sub-basin or a number of sub-basins hydraulically connected across sub-basin boundaries; or
2. Has a project site of 50 acres or more within a critical aquifer recharge area.

AA. "Licensed civil engineer" means a person registered with the State of Washington as a professional engineer in civil engineering.

BB. "Maintenance" means those usual activities taken to prevent a decline, lapse or cessation in the use of currently serviceable structures, facilities, equipment, or systems, if there is no expansion of the structure, facilities, equipment or system and there are no significant hydrologic impacts. "Maintenance" includes the repair or replacement of nonfunctional facilities or the replacement of existing structures with different types of structures, if the repair or replacement is required by one or more environmental permits or to meet current engineering standards and the functioning characteristics of the original facility or structure are not changes.

CC. "Master drainage plan" means a comprehensive drainage control plan intended to prevent significant adverse impacts to the natural and constructed drainage system, both on site and off site.

DD. "Native vegetated surface" means a surface in which the soil conditions, ground cover and species of vegetation are like those of the original native condition for the site, as more specifically set forth in the Surface Water Design Manual.

EE. "Natural discharge location" means the location where runoff leaves the project site under existing site conditions as defined in the Surface Water Design Manual.

FF. "New impervious surface" means the addition of a hard or compacted surface such as roofs, pavement, gravel or dirt or the addition of a more compacted surface such as the paving of existing dirt or gravel.

GG. "New pervious surface" means the conversion of native vegetated surface or other native surface to a nonnative pervious surface (e.g., conversion of forest or meadow to pasture land, grass land, cultivated land, lawn, landscaping, bare soil, etc.) or any alteration of existing nonnative pervious surface that significantly increases surface and stormwater runoff (e.g., conversion of pasture land, grass land, or cultivated land to lawn, landscaping or bare soil).

HH. "Pollution-generating impervious surface" means an impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those subject to vehicular use or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes or chemicals and which receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall. Thus, a covered parking area would be included if runoff from uphill could regularly run through it or if rainfall could regularly blow in and wet the pavement surface. Metal roofs are also considered pollution-generating impervious surface unless they are treated to prevent leaching.

II. "Pollution-generating pervious surface" means a nonimpervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and stormwater runoff. "Pollution-generating pervious surfaces" include surfaces subject to the use of pesticides and fertilizers, to the use or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes or chemicals or to the loss of soil. Such surfaces include, but are not limited to, the lawn and landscaped areas of residential or commercial sites, golf courses, park sports fields and standard grassed modular grid pavement.

JJ. "Project" means any proposed action to alter or develop a site which may also require drainage review.

KK. "Project site" means the portion of a site and any off-site areas subject to proposed project activities, alterations and improvements including those required by this chapter.

LL. "Redevelopment project" means a project that proposes to add, replace or modify impervious surface for purposes other than a residential subdivision or maintenance on a site that:

1. Is already substantially developed in a manner that is consistent with its current zoning or with a legal nonconforming use; or
2. Has an existing impervious surface coverage of 35 percent or more.

MM. "Replaced impervious surface" means any existing impervious surface on the project site that is proposed to be removed and re-established as impervious surface, excluding impervious surface removed for the sole purpose of installing utilities or performing maintenance. For purposes of this

definition, "removed" includes the removal of buildings down to bare soil or the removal of Portland cement concrete (PCC) slabs and pavement or asphaltic concrete (AC) pavement. It does not include the removal of pavement material through grinding or other surface modification unless the entire layer of PCC or AC is removed.

NN. "Runoff" means that portion of water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that flows over the surface or just below the surface from where it fell and is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes, wetlands and shallow groundwater as well as on ground surfaces. For the purposes of this definition, "groundwater" means all waters that exist beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of any stream, lake, or reservoir, or other body of surface water, whatever may be the geological formation or structure in which such water stands or flows, percolates or otherwise moves.

OO. "Salmon conservation plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, land use management adopted by ordinance, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for conservation and recovery of salmon within a water resource inventory area designated by the State under WAC 173-500-040.

PP. "Shared facility" means a drainage facility designed to meet one or more of the requirements of KMC 13.35.050 for two or more separate projects contained within a basin. Shared facilities usually include shared financial commitments for those drainage facilities.

QQ. "Site" means a single parcel, or two or more contiguous parcels that are under common ownership or documented legal control, used as a single parcel for a proposed project for the purposes of applying the authority from the City of Kenmore to carry out a proposed project. For projects located primarily within dedicated rights-of-way, "site" includes the entire width of right-of-way subject to improvements proposed by the project.

RR. "Small project drainage review" means the drainage review for a proposed single-family residential project that would result in 10,000 square feet or less of total impervious surface added on or after January 8, 2001.

SS. "Stormwater compliance plan" means a plan or study and all regulations and procedures that have been adopted by the City to implement the plan or study, including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for managing stormwater quantity and quality discharges from the City's municipal separate storm sewer system in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program under the Clean Water Act.

TT. "Sub-basin" means a geographic area that:

~~1. Drains to a stream or water body named and noted on common maps; and~~

~~2. Is contained within a basin of the stream or water body.~~

~~UU. "Surface and stormwater" means water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that is found on ground surfaces and in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes and wetlands as well as shallow groundwater.~~

~~VV. "Surface Water Design Manual" means the manual and supporting documentation referenced or incorporated in the manual, describing surface and stormwater design and analysis requirements, procedures and guidance. A link to obtain an electronic version of the Surface Water Design Manual is available on the Kenmore webpage.~~

~~WW. "Targeted drainage review" means an abbreviated evaluation required by KMC 13.35.040 for certain types of proposed projects which are not subject to full or large project drainage review. Targeted drainage review may be required for some projects in small project drainage review.~~

~~XX. "Water quality treatment facility" means a drainage facility designed to reduce pollutants once they are already contained in surface and stormwater runoff. A water quality treatment facility is the structural component of best management practices (BMPs). When used singly or in combination, a water quality treatment facility reduces the potential for contamination of both surface and groundwaters. {Ord. 11-0329 § 10; Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.020).}~~

13.35.040 Drainage review.

A. When Required. A drainage review is required when any proposed project is subject to a City of Kenmore development permit or approval and:

1. Would result in:

- a. ~~Five hundred square feet or more of new impervious surface; or~~
- b. Two thousand square feet or more of replaced impervious or new plus replaced impervious surface;

2. Would involve 7,000 square feet or more of land disturbing activity;

3. Would construct or modify a drainage pipe or ditch that is 12 inches or more in size or depth or receives surface and stormwater runoff from a drainage pipe or ditch that is 12 inches or more in size or depth;

Commented [A17]: This is a more stringent threshold than Ecology requires, but we must keep it because of "no backsliding" rules in the City's permit.

4. Contains or is adjacent to a flood hazard area as defined in KMC [18.55.700](#);
5. Is located within a critical drainage area; or
6. Is a redevelopment project proposing \$100,000 or more of improvements to an existing high-use site; or
- ~~7. Is a redevelopment project on a site in which the total of new plus replaced impervious surface is 5,000 square feet or more and whose valuation of proposed improvements, including interior improvements and excluding required mitigation and frontage improvements, exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing site improvements.~~

B. Type of Drainage Review. The drainage review for any proposed project shall be scaled to the scope of the project's size, type of development and potential for impacts to the regional surface water system to facilitate preparation and review of project applications. If drainage review for a proposed project is required by subsection A of this section, the city manager shall determine which of the following drainage reviews apply as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual:

1. ~~Simplified~~Small project drainage review;
2. Targeted drainage review;
3. Directed drainage review;
3. Full drainage review; or
4. Large project drainage review. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 §§ 1, 2; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.030).]

Commented [A18]: This is a new drainage review type from King County that replaces the previous "small project drainage review"

Commented [A19]: This is a new drainage review type that fits projects slightly larger than small, but not quite "full" or "large".

13.35.050 Drainage review – Requirements.

A. Core Requirements. A proposed project required to have drainage review pursuant to KMC [13.35.040](#) must meet each of the ~~applicable~~following core requirements, which are described in detail in the Surface Water Design Manual. ~~Projects subject only to small project drainage review that meet the small project drainage requirements specified in the Surface Water Design Manual, including flow control best management practices, erosion and sediment control measures and drainage plan submittal requirements, are deemed to comply with the following core requirements.~~

Commented [A20]: Details from the SWDM do not need to be repeated or summarized here. The code will adopt the SWDM and that is where the details will be located, rather than try to summarize or repeat requirements here.

- ~~1. Core Requirement No. 1 — Discharge at the Natural Location. All surface and stormwater runoff from a project shall be discharged at the natural location so as not to be diverted onto, or away~~

from, downstream properties. The manner in which runoff is discharged from the project site shall not create a significant adverse impact to downhill properties or drainage systems as specified in the discharge requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual.

2. Core Requirement No. 2 — Off-Site Analysis. The initial application submittal for proposed projects shall include an off-site analysis report that assesses potential off-site drainage and water quality impacts associated with development of the proposed site and proposes appropriate mitigations to those impacts. This initial submittal shall include, at minimum, a level one downstream analysis as described in the Surface Water Design Manual. If impacts are identified, the proposed projects shall meet any applicable problem-specific requirements as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.

3. Core Requirement No. 3 — Flow Control. Proposed projects that would result in 2,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface or 35,000 square feet or more of new pervious surface, or that are redevelopment projects that would result in a total of 5,000 square feet or more of new and replaced impervious surface, shall provide flow control facilities or flow control best management practices, or both, to control surface and stormwater runoff generated by new impervious surface, new pervious surface, replaced impervious surface and any existing impervious surface added on or after January 8, 2001, as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. Flow control facilities shall meet the area-specific flow control requirements and the flow control implementation requirements applicable to the project site as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. Flow control best management practices shall also be applied as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. Projects subject to area-specific flow control facility requirements shall meet one of the flow control facility performance criteria listed in subsections (A)(3)(a) through (A)(3)(c) of this section, as directed by the Surface Water Design Manual:

- a. Level One. Match the predeveloped site's peak discharge rates for the two-year and 10-year return periods;
- b. Level Two. Meet level one criteria and also match the predeveloped site's discharge durations for the predeveloped peak discharge rates between the 50 percent of the two-year peak flow through the 50-year peak flow; or
- c. Level Three. Meet level two criteria and also match the predeveloped site's peak discharge rate for the 100-year return period.

4. Core Requirement No. 4 — Conveyance System. All engineered conveyance system elements for proposed projects shall be analyzed, designed and constructed to provide the minimum level of

protection against overtopping, flooding, erosion and structural failure as specified by the conveyance requirements for new and existing systems and conveyance implementation requirements described in the Surface Water Design Manual.

5. Core Requirement No. 5 — Erosion and Sediment Control. All proposed projects that will clear, grade, or otherwise disturb the site shall provide erosion and sediment control (ESC) that prevents, to the maximum extent possible, the transport of sediment from the site to drainage facilities, water resources and adjacent properties.

Erosion and sediment controls shall be applied in accordance with KMC Title 15 as specified by the temporary ESC measures and performance criteria and implementation requirements in the Surface Water Design Manual and erosion and sediment control standards (KMC 15.25.090).

6. Core Requirement No. 6 — Maintenance and Operation. Maintenance of all drainage facilities in compliance with the City of Kenmore maintenance standards is the responsibility of the applicant/property owner as described in the Surface Water Design Manual, except those facilities for which the City of Kenmore is granted an easement or covenant and assumes maintenance and operation as described in KMC 13.35.110 and 13.35.120 and the Surface Water Design Manual.

7. Core Requirement No. 7 — Financial Guarantees and Liability. All drainage facilities constructed or modified for projects, except downspout infiltration and dispersion systems for single family residential lots, must comply with the liability requirements of KMC 13.35.090 and the financial guarantee requirements of KMC Title 21.

8. Core Requirement No. 8 — Water Quality. Proposed projects that would result in 5,000 square feet or more of new pollution-generating impervious surface or 35,000 square feet or more of new pollution-generating pervious surface, or that are redevelopment projects that would result in a total of 5,000 square feet or more of new and replaced pollution-generating impervious surface, shall provide water quality treatment facilities to treat polluted surface and stormwater runoff generated by new or replacement impervious surface, new pollution-generating pervious surface and any existing pollution-generating impervious surface added on or after January 8, 2001, as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. However, pervious surfaces are specifically excluded if there is a good faith agreement with the King Conservation District to implement a farm management plan for agricultural uses, and pervious areas for other uses are specifically excluded if the city manager approves a landscape management plan that controls pesticides and fertilizers leaving the site. Water quality treatment facilities shall meet the area-specific water quality treatment requirements and the water quality implementation requirements applicable to the project site as specified in the

~~Surface Water Design Manual. The facilities specified by these requirements are designed to reduce pollutant loads according to the applicable annual average performance goals listed in subsections (A)(8)(a) through (A)(8)(d) of this section for 95 percent of the annual average runoff volume;~~

~~a. Basic Water Quality. Remove 80 percent of the total suspended solids;~~

~~b. Enhanced Basic Water Quality. Remove 50 percent of total zinc;~~

~~c. Sensitive Lake Protection. Remove 50 percent of the total phosphorus;~~

~~d. Sphagnum Bog Protection. Remove 50 percent of the total phosphorus and 40 percent of the total nitrate plus nitrite. The discharge shall maintain a pH of less than 6.5 and an alkalinity of less than 10 milligrams per liter.~~

B. ~~Special Requirements.~~ A proposed project required by KMC [13.35.040](#) to have drainage review shall meet any of the following special requirements which apply to the site and which are described in detail in the Surface Water Design Manual. The city manager shall verify if a proposed project is subject to and meets any of the special requirements.:

Commented [A21]: Do not need to repeat or summarize SWDM details here.

~~1. Special Requirement No. 1—Other Adopted Area Specific Requirements. If a proposed project is in a designated critical drainage area, or is in an area included in an adopted master drainage plan, basin plan, salmon conservation plan, stormwater compliance plan, flood hazard reduction plan, lake management plan or shared facility plan, then the proposed project shall meet the applicable drainage requirements of the critical drainage area, master drainage plan, basin plan, salmon conservation plan, stormwater compliance plan, flood hazard reduction plan, lake management plan or shared facility plan.~~

~~2. Special Requirement No. 2—Floodplain/Floodway Delineation. If a proposed project contains or is adjacent to a stream, lake, wetland or closed depression, or if other City of Kenmore regulations require study of flood hazards relating to the proposed project, the 100-year floodplain boundaries and floodway shall be determined and delineated on the site improvement plans and profiles and any final maps prepared for the proposed project. The flood hazard study shall be prepared for as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.~~

~~3. Special Requirement No. 3—Flood Protection Facilities. If a proposed project contains or is adjacent to a stream that has an existing flood protection facility, such as a levee, revetment or berm, or proposes to construct a new, or modify an existing, flood protection facility, then the flood~~

protection facilities shall be analyzed and designed as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual to conform with the Federal Emergency Management Administration regulations as found in 44 CFR:

~~4. Special Requirement No. 4—Source Control. If a proposed project requires a commercial building or commercial site development permit, then water quality source controls shall be applied to prevent rainfall and runoff from coming into contact with pollutants to the maximum extent possible. Water quality source controls shall be applied in accordance with Chapter 13.45 KMC, the King County stormwater pollution control manual, and the Surface Water Design Manual. All structural source controls shall be identified on the site improvement plans and profiles or final maps prepared for the proposed project.~~

~~5. Special Requirement No. 5—Oil Control. If a proposed project is a high-use site or is a redevelopment project proposing \$100,000 or more of improvements to an existing high-use site, then oil control shall be applied to all runoff from the high-use portion of the site as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.~~

C. Adjustment.

1. An adjustment to the requirements contained in this section and/or other requirements in the Surface Water Design Manual may be proposed. The resulting development shall be subject to all of the remaining terms and conditions of this chapter and the adjustment shall:

- a. Produce a compensating or comparable result in the public interest; and
- b. Meet this chapter's objectives of safety, function, appearance, environmental protection and maintainability based upon sound engineering judgment.

2. If complying with subsection (C)(1)(a) of this section will deny reasonable use of a property, the best practicable alternative shall be obtained as determined by the city manager according to the adjustment process defined in the Surface Water Design Manual.

3. Requests for adjustments which may be in conflict with the requirements of any other City of Kenmore ~~division~~ department shall require review and concurrence with that ~~department~~ division.

4. Requests for an adjustment are a Type 1 land use decision as provided in KMC 19.25.020 and shall be processed in accordance with procedures for a Type 1 land use decision set forth in KMC 19.25.020.

5. The City may require monitoring of experimental designs and technology or untested applications proposed by the applicant in order to determine compliance with subsection (C)(1) of this section and the approved plans and conditions.

6. Although adjustment decisions, classified as Type 1 land use decisions, are not allowed an administrative appeal per KMC [19.25.020](#), the applicant may request reconsideration of the denial or conditions of approval of an adjustment request in the manner specified in Section 1.4.5 of the Surface Water Design Manual. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.050).]

13.35.060 Critical drainage and/or erosion areas.

Development in areas where the city manager has determined that the existing flooding, drainage and/or erosion conditions present an imminent likelihood of harm to the welfare and safety of the surrounding community shall meet special drainage requirements set by the city manager until such time as the community hazard is alleviated. Such conditions may include the limitation of the volume of discharge from the subject property to predevelopment levels, preservation of wetlands or other natural drainage features or other controls necessary to protect against community hazard. Where alternate facility designs or methods will produce a compensating or comparable result in the public interest and which will meet this section's objectives of safety, function, appearance, environmental protection and maintainability, based upon sound engineering judgment, an adjustment to the special drainage requirements promulgated under this section may be proposed; provided, that the resulting development shall be subject to all of the remaining terms and conditions of this chapter. Where application of this section will deny all reasonable use of a property and a facility or design that produces a compensating or comparable result cannot be obtained, then a best practicable alternative may be obtained, to be determined by the city manager according to the adjustment process defined in the Surface Water Design Manual. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.060).]

13.35.070 Engineering plans for the purposes of drainage review.

A. Where to Submit.

1. All engineering plans shall be submitted to the city manager for review in accordance with the Surface Water Design Manual except those drainage plans developed by, or under the review of, the city manager for either surface and stormwater capital improvement, repair, maintenance or restoration projects or other government agency projects that are linear in shape, such as streetways, railways, pipelines, utility lines and trails.
2. If engineering plans are returned for any reason, they shall be submitted to the applicant.

3. All master drainage plans, if required, shall be submitted to the city manager for review in accordance with the specifications in the Surface Water Design Manual. The master drainage plan process should commence at the same time as the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process.

4. All drainage plans not subject to review by the city manager pursuant to subsection (A)(1) of this section shall be reviewed by the city manager in accordance with KMC [13.35.050](#). Project applicability and compliance with KMC [13.35.050](#) shall be documented in writing and available for review.

B. Expiration. The expiration time frames as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual shall apply to all permit and approval applications.

C. Processing. All plans shall be processed in accordance with the review procedures specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.

D. Contents. All submittal procedures, definitions and specifications for the required contents of engineering plans are presented in the Surface Water Design Manual. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.070).]

13.35.080 Construction timing and final approval.

A. No work related to permanent or temporary storm drainage control for a permitted development may proceed without the approval of the city manager.

B. Erosion and sediment control measures associated with both the interim and permanent drainage systems shall be:

1. Constructed in accordance with the approved plan prior to any grading or land clearing other than that associated with an approved erosion and sediment control plan; and
2. Satisfactorily sequenced and maintained until all improvements, restoration, and landscaping associated with the permit and approvals for the project are completed and the potential for on-site erosion has passed.

C. The applicant shall have constructed and have in operation those portions of the drainage facilities necessary to accommodate the control of surface and stormwater runoff discharging from the site before the construction of any other improvements or buildings on the site, or to final recording of a plat or short plat, unless upon written request of the applicant, the city manager authorizes recording before construction of facilities in order to minimize impacts that may result from construction of facilities during

inappropriate times of the year. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.090).]

13.35.090 Liability insurance required.

The applicant required to construct the drainage facility pursuant to this chapter shall maintain a combined single limit per occurrence liability policy in the amount established annually by the City of Kenmore risk management program, which shall name the City of Kenmore as an additional insured and protect the City of Kenmore from liability relating to the construction or maintenance of the facility until construction approval or acceptance for maintenance, whichever is last. Proof of this required liability policy shall be provided to the city manager prior to commencing construction of any drainage facility. If this liability insurance is not kept in effect as required, the City of Kenmore may initiate enforcement action pursuant to Chapter [1.20](#) KMC. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.100).]

13.35.100 Financial guarantees authorized.

The city manager is authorized to require all applicants issued permits or approvals under the provisions of the title to post financial guarantees consistent with the provisions of KMC Title [21](#). [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.105).]

13.35.110 Drainage facilities accepted by the City of Kenmore for maintenance.

A. The City of Kenmore is responsible for the maintenance, including performance and operation, of drainage facilities which have formally been accepted for maintenance by the city manager.

B. The City of Kenmore may assume maintenance of privately maintained drainage facilities only if the following conditions have been met:

1. If the facility is not located within the right-of-way, then the following apply:

a. All necessary easements or dedications entitling the City to properly maintain the drainage facility have been conveyed to the City;

b. The facility is located on residential property or properties

c. The facility is required for reasons beyond the control of the residential property owner;

d. The facility does not contain waters of the State;

e. The facility is not required primarily as a result of impacts associated with ground water;

Commented [A22]: These policies were discussed and approved by Council during the 2015 Surface Water Master Plan update – Policy 3.3.1.

f. The facility is not required primarily as a result of runoff from neighboring private properties;

g. Before assuming maintenance of privately maintained drainage facilities, the City will consider:

(1) The cost of assuming maintenance and operations

(2) The public benefit of assuming maintenance and operations

All necessary easements or dedications entitling the City to properly maintain the drainage facility have been conveyed to the City;

2. The city manager has determined that the facility is in the dedicated public road right-of-way or that maintenance of the facility will contribute to protecting or improving the health, safety and welfare of the community based upon review of the existence of or potential for:

- a. Flooding;
- b. Downstream erosion;
- c. Property damage due to improper function of the facility;
- d. Safety hazard associated with the facility;
- e. Degradation of water quality or in-stream resources; or
- f. Degradation to the general welfare of the community; and

3. The city manager has declared in writing acceptance of maintenance responsibility by the City. Copies of this document will be kept on file with the city manager.

C. The city manager may terminate the assumption of maintenance responsibilities in writing after determining that continued maintenance will not significantly contribute to protecting or improving the health, safety and welfare of the community based upon review of the existence of or potential for:

- 1. Flooding;
- 2. Downstream erosion;
- 3. Property damage due to improper function of the facility;

4. Safety hazard associated with the facility;
5. Degradation of water quality or in-stream resources; or
6. Degradation to the general welfare of the community.

Copies of this document will be kept on file with the city manager.

D. A drainage facility which does not meet the criteria of this section shall remain the responsibility of the applicant required to construct the facility and persons holding title to the property for which the facility was required. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.115).]

13.35.120 Drainage facilities not accepted by the City of Kenmore for maintenance.

A. The person or persons holding title to the property and the applicant required to construct a drainage facility shall remain responsible for the facility's continual performance, operation and maintenance in accordance with the standards and requirements of the city manager and remain responsible for any liability as a result of these duties. This responsibility includes maintenance of a drainage facility which is:

1. Under a maintenance guarantee or defect guarantee;
2. A private road conveyance system;
3. Released from all required financial guarantees prior to July 7, 1980;
4. Located within and serving only one single-family residential lot;
5. Located within and serving a multifamily or commercial site unless the facility is part of an approved shared facility plan;
6. Located within or associated with an administrative or formal subdivision which handles runoff from an area of which less than two-thirds is designated for detached or townhouse dwelling units located on individual lots unless the facility is part of an approved shared facility plan;
7. Previously terminated for assumption of maintenance responsibilities by the city manager in accordance with KMC [13.35.110](#); ~~or~~
8. Not otherwise accepted by the City for maintenance; ~~or~~

9. Located within a private easement or any easement otherwise not specifically dedicated to the City for the purposes of maintenance and operations.

Commented [A23]: Surface Water Master Plan Policy 3.3.1

B. Prior to the issuance of any of the permits and/or for any multifamily or commercial project required to have a flow control or water quality treatment facility, the applicant shall record a declaration of covenant as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. The restrictions set forth in such covenant shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for notice to the persons holding title to the property of a City of Kenmore determination that maintenance and/or repairs are necessary to the facility and a reasonable time limit in which such work is to be completed.

1. In the event that the titleholders do not effect such maintenance and/or repairs, the City of Kenmore may perform such work upon due notice. The titleholders are required to reimburse the City of Kenmore for any such work. The restrictions set forth in such covenant shall be included in any instrument of conveyance of the subject property and shall be recorded with the City of Kenmore.

2. The City may enforce the restrictions set forth in the declaration of covenant provided in the Surface Water Design Manual.

C. Prior to the issuance of any of the permits and/or approvals for the project or the release of financial guarantees posted to guarantee satisfactory completion, the person or persons holding title to the subject property for which a drainage facility was required shall pay a fee established by the city manager to reasonably compensate the City for costs relating to inspection of the facility to ensure that it has been constructed according to plan and applicable specifications and standards.

D. The duties specified in this section with regard to payment of inspection fees and reimbursement of maintenance costs shall be enforced against the person or persons holding title to the property for which the drainage facility was required.

E. Where not specifically defined in this section, the responsibility for performance, operation and maintenance of drainage facilities and conveyance systems, both natural and constructed, shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.120).]

13.35.130 Hazards.

A. Whenever the city manager determines that any existing construction site, erosion and sedimentation problem and/or drainage facility poses a hazard to life and limb, endangers any property, and/or adversely affects the condition or capacity of other drainage facilities, the safety and operation of City

right-of-way, utilities, and/or other property owned or maintained by the City, the applicant/person to whom the permit was issued pursuant to KMC [13.35.040](#), the owner of the property within which the drainage facility is located, the applicant/person responsible for maintenance of the facility, and/or other person or agent in control of said property, upon receipt of notice in writing from the city manager shall, within the period specified therein, repair or otherwise address the cause of the hazardous situation in conformance with the requirements of this chapter.

B. Should the city manager have reasonable cause to believe that the situation is so adverse as to preclude written notice, the city manager may take the measures necessary to eliminate the hazardous situation; provided, that the city manager shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner before acting. In such instances the applicant of whom a drainage plan was required pursuant to KMC [13.35.040](#), the owner of the property and/or the person responsible for the maintenance of the facility shall be obligated for the payment of all costs incurred. If costs are incurred and a financial guarantee pursuant to this chapter or other City requirement has been posted, the city manager shall have the authority to collect against the financial guarantee to cover costs incurred. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.130).]

13.35.140 Administration.

A. Administration.

1. The city manager is authorized to promulgate and adopt administrative rules for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of this chapter. Adopted administrative rules are available to the public from the city manager.
2. The city manager is authorized to develop procedures for applying adopted rules and regulations during the review of permit applications for the development of land. These procedures may also be contained in the Surface Water Design Manual.

B. Inspections. The city manager is authorized to make such inspections and take such actions as may be required to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

C. Right of Entry. Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, monitor for proper function of drainage facilities or whenever the city manager has reasonable cause to believe that violations of this chapter are present or operating on a subject property or portion thereof, the city manager may enter such premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or perform any duty imposed upon the city manager by this chapter; provided, that if such premises or portion thereof is occupied, the city manager shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person having charge or control of the premises or portion thereof and demand entry.

D. Access. Proper ingress and egress shall be provided to the city manager to inspect, monitor or perform any duty imposed upon the city manager by this chapter. The city manager shall notify the responsible party in writing of failure to comply with this access requirement. Failing to obtain a response within seven days from the receipt of notification, the city manager may order the work required completed or otherwise address the cause of improper access. The obligation for the payment of all costs that may be incurred or expended by the City in causing such work to be done shall thereby be imposed on the person holding title to the subject property. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.140).]

13.35.150 Enforcement.

The city manager is authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the ordinances and resolutions codified in it, and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder pursuant to the enforcement and penalty provisions of Chapters [1.15](#) and [1.20](#) KMC. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.180).]

13.35.160 Liberal construction.

This chapter is exempted from the rule of strict construction and shall be liberally construed to give full effect to the objectives and purposes for which it was enacted. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.192).]

13.35.180 Agency rules.

Any documents and/or manuals formally adopted by rule which implement the policies promulgated in this chapter are governed by the City of Kenmore. Any inconsistencies identified will be controlled by the City of Kenmore. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.196).]

13.35.190 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or property is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or property shall not be affected. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 02-0132 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.04.200).]

13.35.200 Penalty.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the civil and criminal penalties set forth in Chapter [1.15](#) KMC. [Ord. 10-0305 § 2; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 § 5.]

CHAPTER 13.40
SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Sections:

~~13.40.010 Definitions.~~

- 13.40.020 Authority.
- 13.40.030 Purpose.
- 13.40.040 Applicability.
- 13.40.050 Policy.
- 13.40.060 Rate structure.
- 13.40.070 Rate adjustments and appeals.
- 13.40.080 Petition for additional services.
- 13.40.090 Billing procedure.
- 13.40.100 Delinquencies and foreclosures.
- 13.40.110 Administrative procedures.
- 13.40.120 Report of revenue and expenditure analysis.
- 13.40.130 Severability.
- 13.40.140 Penalty.

~~13.40.010 Definitions.~~

~~The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:~~

~~A. "Basin plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including but not limited to capital projects, public education activities, land use management regulations adopted by ordinance for managing surface and stormwater management facilities and features within individual subbasins.~~

~~B. "County" means King County.~~

~~C. "Department" means the department of community development or its successor agency.~~

~~D. "Developed parcel" means any parcel altered from the natural state by the construction, creation or addition of impervious surfaces.~~

~~E. "Director" means the director of the department of community development or its successor agency or the director's designee.~~

~~F. "Division" means the department of community development or its successor agency.~~

Commented [A24]: Moved to new definitions section at 13.20

Commented [A25]: County specific

Commented [A26]: County specific

Commented [A27]: County specific

G. "Lake management plan" means the plan, and supporting documents as appropriate, describing the lake management recommendations and requirements which has been formally adopted by rule. Adopted lake management plans are available from the City and the department of community development. A synopsis of adopted lake management plans will be distributed to all Surface Water Design Manual subscribers as part of the manual's routine update process.

H. "Drainage facility" means the system of collecting, conveying, and storing surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and constructed.

I. "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as it entered under natural conditions prior to development, and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas which are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces for the purpose of this chapter.

J. "Land use code" means restrictions on the type of development for a specific parcel of land as identified by records maintained by the City of Kenmore as modified or supplemented by information resulting from investigation by the City. Land use codes are preliminary indicators of the extent of impervious surface and are used in the initial analysis to assign an appropriate rate category for a specific parcel.

K. "Maintenance" means the act or process of cleaning, repairing or preserving a system, unit, facility, structure or piece of equipment.

L. "Natural surface water drainage system" means such landscape features as rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands. This system circulates water in a complex hydrological cycle.

M. "Open space" means any parcel, property or portion thereof classified for current use taxation under Chapter 84.34 RCW, or for which the development rights have been sold to the City of Kenmore. This definition includes lands which have been classified as open space, agricultural or timber lands under criteria contained in Chapter 84.34 RCW.

N. "Parcel" means the smallest separately segregated unit or plot of land having an identified owner, boundaries and surface area which is documented for property tax purposes and given a tax lot number by the King County assessor.

O. "Person" means any individual, firm, company, association, corporation or governmental agency.

P. "Program" means the surface water management program as set forth in this chapter.

Q. "Rate category" means the classification in this chapter given to a parcel in the service area based upon the type of land use on the parcel and the percentage of impervious surface area contained on the parcel.

R. "Residence" means a building or structure or portion thereof, designed for and used to provide a place of abode for human beings. The term residence includes the term "residential" or "residential unit" as referring to the type of or intended use of a building or structure.

S. "Residential parcel" means any parcel which contains no more than three residences or three residential units which are within a single structure and is used primarily for residential purposes.

T. "Retention/detention facility" means a type of drainage facility designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by any combination of evaporation, plant transpiration and infiltration into the ground, or to hold runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the surface and stormwater management system.

U. "Service area" means the City of Kenmore.

V. "Stormwater plan" means a City of Kenmore ordinance specifying the stormwater control facilities that will be funded by a bond issue.

W. "Surface and stormwater management services" means the services provided by the surface water management program, including but not limited to basin planning, facilities maintenance, regulation, financial administration, public involvement, drainage investigation and enforcement, aquatic resource restoration, surface and stormwater quality and environmental monitoring, natural surface water drainage system planning, intergovernmental relations and facility design and construction.

X. "Subbasin" means a drainage area which drains to a watercourse or water body named and noted on common maps and which is contained within a basin as defined in KMC 13.35.030.

~~Y. "Surface and stormwater" means water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes and wetlands as well as shallow groundwater.~~

~~Z. "Surface and stormwater management system" means constructed drainage facilities and any natural surface water drainage features that do any combination of collection, storing, controlling, treating or conveying surface and stormwater.~~

~~AA. "Undeveloped parcel" means any parcel which has not been altered from its natural state by the construction, creation or addition of impervious surface. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCG 9.08.010).]~~

13.40.020 Authority.

A. There is hereby created and established the surface water management program of the City of Kenmore under which the provisions of this chapter shall be carried out.

B. The program created in this section shall be administered by the City.

C. Whenever necessary to examine the property characteristics of a particular parcel for the purposes of implementing this chapter, the ~~director~~ City Manager may enter any property or portion thereof at reasonable times in compliance with the following procedures:

1. If the property or portion thereof is occupied, the ~~director~~ City Manager shall present identification credentials, state the reason for entry and request entry;
2. If the property or portion thereof is unoccupied, the ~~director~~ City Manager shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the property or portion thereof and request entry; and
3. Unless entry is consented to by the owner or person in control of any property or portion thereof, the ~~director~~ City Manager, before entry, shall obtain a search warrant as authorized by the laws of the State of Washington.

D. The ~~director~~ City Manager is authorized to enforce this chapter, the ordinances and resolutions codified in it and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder pursuant to the enforcement and penalty provisions of Chapter 1.20 KMC.

E. The program may provide services related to surface and stormwater management, including but not limited to basin planning, facilities maintenance, regulation, financial administration, public involvement,

drainage investigation and enforcement, aquatic resource restoration, surface and stormwater quality and environmental monitoring, natural surface water drainage system planning, intergovernmental relations, and facility design and construction. The program may contract for services with interested municipalities or special districts including but not limited to sewer and water districts, school districts, port districts or other governmental agencies.

~~F. 1. Whenever a city or town annexes an area, or a city or town incorporates an area and the county has issued revenue bonds or general obligation bonds to finance stormwater control facilities that are payable in whole or in part from rates or charges imposed in the area, the county shall continue imposing all portions of the rates or charges that are allocated to payment of the debt service on bonds in that area after the effective date of the annexation or official date of the incorporation until:~~

Commented [A28]: Not needed – no remaining annexation debts remain

- ~~a. The debt is retired;~~
- ~~b. Any debt that is issued to refinance the underlying debt is retired; or~~
- ~~c. The city or town reimburses the county an amount that is sufficient to retire that portion of the debt borne by the annexed or incorporated area.~~

~~2. If the county provides stormwater management services to the city or town by contract, the contract shall consider the value of payments made by property owners to the county for the payment of debt service. This section applies whether or not the bonds finance facilities that are geographically located within the area that is annexed or incorporated. The City shall construct all facilities included in the stormwater plan financed by the proceeds of the bonds. The stormwater plan may be modified and facilities authorized in the stormwater plan may be added, deleted or modified either before or after annexation or incorporation of part of the service area when the city council determines, after notification of cities within the affected basins, that the changes are necessary or advisable in order to implement the stormwater plan within available funding levels. If bond proceeds are insufficient to complete all facilities authorized in the stormwater plan, the county council shall, after notification of cities within the affected basins, prioritize the use of bond proceeds to construct those facilities most necessary and in the best interest of the area served by the stormwater plan. If the stormwater plan is amended for the reasons in this section, any related agreements with other jurisdictions shall be revised as necessary. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.020).]~~

13.40.030 Purpose.

It is the finding of the City that the surface water management program is necessary in order to promote public health, safety and welfare by establishing and operating a comprehensive approach to surface and

stormwater problems which would reduce flooding, erosion and sedimentation, prevent and mitigate habitat loss, enhance groundwater recharge and prevent water quality degradation. This comprehensive approach includes the following elements: basin planning, land use regulation, construction of facilities, maintenance, public education, and provision of surface and stormwater management services. It is the finding of the City that the most cost effective and beneficial approach to surface and stormwater management is through preventative actions and protection of the natural drainage system. In approaching surface and stormwater problems the surface water management program shall give priority to methods which provide protection or enhancement of the natural surface water drainage system over means which primarily involve construction of new drainage facilities or systems. The purpose of the rates and charges established herein is to provide a method for payment of all or any part of the cost and expense of surface and stormwater management services or to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of any issue of general obligation or revenue bonds issued for such services. These rates and charges are necessary in order to promote the public health, safety and welfare by minimizing uncontrolled surface and stormwater, erosion, and water pollution, to preserve and utilize the many values of the City's natural drainage system including water quality, open space, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, education, urban separation and drainage facilities, and to provide for the comprehensive management and administration of surface and stormwater. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.040).]

13.40.040 Applicability.

A. Developed parcels within the ~~service area~~City shall be billed each year for surface and stormwater management services pursuant to RCW 36.89.080. Surface and stormwater management services or service charges, or both, shall be imposed on developed parcels lying within ~~cities and towns~~the City when the services or charges, or both, have been provided for by interlocal agreements between the county and the cities or towns. ~~That portion of the rates or charges allocated to payment of debt service on revenue or general obligation bonds issued to finance stormwater control facilities in areas annexed or incorporated subsequent to the issuance of the bonds shall be imposed as set forth in KMC 13.40.020.~~ In addition, the county and cities or towns may enter into interlocal agreements allowing the city or town to provide surface and stormwater management services or charges, or both, for specified developed parcels lying within unincorporated King County.

Commented [A29]: Redundant. Staff will confirm with legal.

Commented [A30]: No longer relevant. Need to confirm with legal.

Commented [A31]: The City does not serve unincorporated KC

B. The service area may be modified in accordance with policy contained in KMC 13.40.050. Modifications to the service area shall be by ordinance. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.050).]

13.40.050 Policy.

A. It is the finding of the City that the majority of the basins in the service area are shared with incorporated cities and towns. In order to achieve a comprehensive approach to surface and stormwater management the county and incorporated jurisdictions within a specific basin should coordinate surface and stormwater management services. In addition, the program may contract for services with interested municipalities or special districts including but not limited to sewer and water districts, school districts, port districts or other governmental agencies.

B. It is the finding of the City that many of the difficulties found in the management of surface and stormwater problems are contributed to by the general lack of public knowledge about the relationship between human actions and surface and stormwater management. In order to achieve a comprehensive approach to surface and stormwater management the City should provide general information to the public about land use and human activities which impact surface and stormwater management. Pursuant to RCW [36.89.085](#), it is the finding of the City that public school districts can provide significant benefits to the City regarding surface and stormwater management through educational programs and community activities related to protection and enhancement of the surface and stormwater management system. These programs and activities can provide students with an understanding of human activities and land use practices that create surface and stormwater problems and involve students by learning from first hand exposure, the difficulties of resolving surface and stormwater management problems after they occur.

C. It is the finding of the City that developed parcels contribute to an increase in surface and stormwater runoff to the surface and stormwater management system. This increase in surface and stormwater runoff results in the need to establish rates and charges to finance the City's activities in surface and stormwater management. Developed parcels shall be subject to the rates and charges of the surface water management program based on their contribution to increased runoff. The factors to be used to determine the degree of increased surface and stormwater runoff to the surface and stormwater management system from a particular parcel shall be the percentage of impervious surface coverage on the parcel and the total acreage of the parcel.

D. It is the finding of the City that undeveloped parcels do not contribute as much as developed parcels to an increase in surface and stormwater runoff into the surface and stormwater management system. Undeveloped properties shall be exempt from the rates and charges of the surface water management program.

E. It is the finding of the City that maintained drainage facilities mitigate the increased runoff contribution of developed parcels by providing on-site drainage control. Parcels served by retention/detention facilities which were required for development of the parcel pursuant to Chapter [13.35](#) KMC and approved by the

City of Kenmore or can be demonstrated as required in KMC [13.40.070](#) by the property owner to provide detention/retention of surface and stormwater to the standards in Chapter [13.35](#) KMC shall receive a discount as provided in the rates and charges of the surface water management program, if the facility is maintained at the parcel owner's expense to the standard established by the department. That portion of the rates or charges allocated for payment of debt service on revenue or general obligation bonds issued to finance stormwater control facilities will not be discounted for retention/detention facilities.

F. It is a finding of the City that open space properties provide a benefit to the surface and stormwater management system by the retention of property in an undeveloped state. Open space properties shall receive a discount from the rates and charges to encourage the retention of property as open space.

G. It is a finding of the City that the majority of the parcels in the service area are residential. The variance between residential parcels in impervious surface coverage is found to be minor and to reflect only minor differences in increased runoff contributions. The administrative cost of calculating the service charge individually for each residential parcel and maintaining accurate information would be very high. A flat charge for residential parcels is less costly to administer than calculating a separate charge for each parcel and is equitable because of the similarities in impervious surface coverage between residential parcels. Therefore, residential parcels shall be charged a flat charge based upon an average amount of impervious surface.

H. It is a finding of the City that very lightly developed nonresidential parcels which have an impervious surface coverage of 10 percent or less of the total parcel acreage are characterized by a very low intensity of development and generally a large number of acres. A greater number of acres of undeveloped land associated with an impervious surface results in significantly less impact to the surface and stormwater management system. Many of the very lightly developed properties are recreational, agricultural and timber lands identified in the City of Kenmore comprehensive plan and should be encouraged to retain their low intensity of development. These parcels shall be charged a flat rate which will encourage the retention of large areas of very lightly developed land.

I. It is the finding of the City that lightly to very heavily developed nonresidential parcels which have an impervious surface coverage of more than 10 percent have a substantial impact on the surface and stormwater management system. The impact of these parcels on the surface and stormwater management system increases with the size of the parcels. Therefore, lightly to very heavily developed properties shall be charged a rate determined by the percent of impervious surface coverage multiplied by the parcel acreage.

J. It is a finding of the City that City and State streets contribute a significant amount of increased runoff to the surface and stormwater management system, which contributes to the need for basin planning, drainage facilities and other related services. However, both the City streets and State highway programs provide substantial annual programs for the construction and maintenance of drainage facilities, and the streets systems and their associated drainage facilities serve as an integral part of the surface and stormwater management system. City and State streets will not be charged a service fee. The rate charged City streets and State highways shall reflect the benefit which City streets and State highway facilities provide to the surface and stormwater management system. City and State street drainage systems unlike the drainage systems on other properties are continually being upgraded to increase both conveyance capacity and control. It is envisioned that the streets program will work cooperatively with the surface water management program to improve regional surface and stormwater management services as new information is available from basin plans and other sources. The percentage of impervious surface coverage for City streets and State highways shall be calculated by dividing average width of streetway and shoulder by the average width of the right-of-way. The service charge shall be calculated in accordance with RCW 90.03.525.

Commented [A32]: The city has administratively decided not to charge public roads a surface water fee. This code update codifies that policy.

K. It is the finding of the City that comprehensive management of surface and stormwater runoff must include anticipation of future growth and development in the design and improvement of the surface and stormwater management system. Service charge revenue needs shall be based upon the present and future requirements of the surface and stormwater management system, and these needs shall be considered when determining the rates and charges of the program.

L. It is the finding of the City that basin plans are essential to establishing a comprehensive approach to a capital improvement program, maintenance of facilities and regulation of new developments. A plan should analyze the measures needed to control surface and stormwater runoff which results from existing and anticipated development within the basin. The measures investigated to control runoff should include land use regulation such as setback requirements or community plan revisions which revise land use densities as well as the use of drainage facilities. A plan also should recommend the quantity and water quality runoff control measures required to further the purposes set forth in KMC [13.40.030](#), and community goals. The institutional requirements and regulations, including but not limited to land use management, funding needs, and incentives for preserving the natural surface water drainage system should be identified in the plan. The proposed ordinances and regulations necessary to implement the plan shall be transmitted to the council simultaneously with the plan.

M. It is the finding of the City that areas with development related surface and stormwater problems require comprehensive management of surface and stormwater.

N. It is the finding of the City that additional surface and stormwater runoff problems may be caused by new land use development if not properly mitigated both through protection of natural systems and through constructed improvements. The Surface Water Design Manual and KMC Titles [13](#), [15](#), [18](#) and [19](#) have been adopted by the City of Kenmore to mitigate the impact of land use development. Further mitigation of these impacts is based on expertise which continues to evolve as new information on our natural systems is obtained and new techniques are discovered. The surface water management program, through reconnaissance studies, basin plans, and other special studies, will continuously provide valuable information on the existing problems and areas of the natural drainage system that need special protection. The City is researching and developing methods to protect the natural drainage system through zoning, buffering and setbacks to alleviate existing problems. Setback and buffering measures allow natural preservation of wetlands and stream corridors to occur, alleviate erosion and water pollution and provide a safe environment for the small mammals and fish which inhabit critical areas. Based upon the findings in this subsection, and as information and methods become available, the city manager, as appropriate, shall draft and submit to the council regulations and development standards to allow protection of the surface and stormwater management system including natural drainage systems.

~~O. It is finding of the City that the unique stormwater needs of the rural area of the City require that the City's surface water management program established under Chapter 36.89 RCW develop a rural drainage program. The intent of this rural drainage program is to provide a means through which existing and emerging surface water problems in the rural areas can be addressed in a manner that preserves both rural resources and rural activities including agriculture and forestry. Rural drainage services provided by the City shall support a rural level of development and not facilitate urbanization. This rural drainage program shall result in a program consistent with countywide planning policies LU-10 and LU-21, and which implements City of Kenmore comprehensive plan policies.~~

Commented [A33]: The City does not have identified rural areas

P. The program will maintain long-term fiscal viability and fund solvency for all of its related funds. All required capital and operating expenditures will be covered by service charges and other revenues generated or garnered by the program. The program will pay all current operating expenses from current revenues and will maintain an operating reserve to minimize service impacts due to revenue or expenditure variances from plan during a fiscal year. This reserve will be calculated based on the historic variability of revenue and expenditures. The program will adopt a strategic financial planning approach which recognizes the dynamic nature of the program's fiscal operating environment. Long-term projections will be updated in the program's adopted strategic plan. One-time revenues will be dedicated to one-time-only expenditures and will not be used to support ongoing requirements. The program's approach to financial reporting and disclosure will be comprehensive, open, and accessible.

Q. The program shall prepare an annual, multi-year capital improvement program which encompasses all of the program's activities related to the acquisition, construction, replacement, or renovation of capital facilities or equipment. All proposed new facilities will be subject to a consistent and rigorous needs analysis. The program's capital facilities will be planned and financed to ensure that the benefits of the facilities and the costs for them are balanced over time.

R. The program will manage its debt to ensure continued high credit quality, access to credit markets, and financial flexibility. All of the program's debt management activities will be conducted to maintain at least the current credit ratings assigned to the City's debt by the major credit rating agencies and to maintain an adequate debt service coverage ratio. Long-term debt will not be used to support operating expenses. The program will develop and maintain a central system for all debt-related records which will include all official statements, bid documents, ordinances, indentures, leases, etc., for all of the program's debt and will accurately account for all interested earnings in debt-related funds. These records will be designed to ensure that the program is in compliance with all debt covenants and with State and federal laws. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.060).]

13.40.060 Rate structure.

A. The service charges shall be based on the relative contribution of increased surface and stormwater runoff from a given parcel to the surface and stormwater management system. The percentage of impervious surfaces on the parcel and the total parcel acreage will be used to indicate the relative contribution of increased surface and stormwater runoff from the parcel to the surface and stormwater management system. The relative contribution of increased surface and stormwater runoff from each parcel will determine that parcel's share of the service charge revenue needs. The service charge revenue needs of the program are based upon all or any part, as determined by the council, of the cost of surface and stormwater management services or to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of any issue of general obligation or revenue bonds issued for that purpose.

B. The City shall determine the service charge for each parcel within the service area by the following methodology: residential and very lightly developed nonresidential parcels shall receive a flat rate service charge for the reasons set forth in KMC [13.40.050](#). Light to very heavily developed parcels shall be classified into the appropriate rate category by their percentage of impervious surface coverage. Land use codes or data collected from parcel investigations, or both, will be used to determine each parcel's percentage of impervious surface coverage. After a parcel has been assigned to the appropriate rate category, the service charge for the parcel will be calculated by multiplying the total acreage of the parcel times the rate for that category.

C. Effective ~~August 31, 1998~~ January 1, 1992, there is hereby imposed upon all developed properties in the ~~service area~~ City annual service charges as imposed by the city council by resolution.

Commented [A34]: This should be the City's incorporation date.

The minimum service charge in any class shall be imposed by the city council by resolution. ~~Mobile home parks' maximum annual service charges in any class shall be imposed by the city council by resolution times the number of mobile home spaces.~~

Commented [A35]: Mobile home parks have always been charged using the standard methodology and staff recommend removing this portion of code for clarity.

D. The city council will review the surface water management service charges annually to ensure the long-term fiscal viability of the program and to guarantee that debt covenants are met. The program will use equitable and efficient methods to determine service charges.

E. When a parcel with impervious surface is divided by the boundary of the service area and a portion of the parcel's impervious surface drains into the service area, the parcel shall be charged as otherwise provided herein on the basis of the lands and impervious surfaces which drain into the service area.

When the ~~City Manager~~ director has determined that the impervious surface of a parcel, divided by the boundary of the service area, completely drains outside of the service area, the parcel will be exempt from the rates and charges of this chapter.

F. The Kenmore city council by ordinance may supplement or alter charges within specific basins and subbasins of the service area so as to charge properties or parcels of one basin or subbasin for improvements, studies or maintenance which the council deems to provide service or benefit the property owners of one or more basins or subbasins. [Ord. 02-0139 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.070).]

13.40.070 Rate adjustments and appeals.

A. Any person billed for service charges may file a "request for rate adjustment" with the City within three years of the date from which the bill was sent. However, filing of such a request does not extend the period for payment of the charge.

B. Requests for rate adjustment may be granted or approved by the ~~City Manager~~ director only when one of the following conditions exists:

1. The parcel is owned and is the personal residence of a person or persons determined by the county assessor as qualified for a low-income senior citizen property tax exemption authorized under RCW [84.36.381](#). Parcels qualifying under this subsection shall be exempt from all charges imposed in KMC [13.40.060](#);
2. The acreage of the parcel charged is in error;

3. The parcel is nonresidential and the actual impervious surface coverage of the parcel charged places it in a different rate category than the rate category assigned by the City;

4. The parcel is nonresidential and the parcel meets the definition of open space in KMC [13.40.010](#). Parcels qualifying under this subsection will be charged only for the area of impervious surface and at the rate which the parcel is classified under using the total parcel acreage;

5. The parcel is served by one or more retention/detention facilities required pursuant to Chapter [13.35](#) KMC, or can be demonstrated by the property owner to provide detention/retention of surface and stormwater to the standards in Chapter [13.35](#) KMC, and is maintained at the expense of the parcel owner to the standards required by the ~~City~~ department. Parcels served by facilities permitted 1) prior to September 1, 1998 shall receive a 10% reduction, 2) after September 1, 1998 and prior to December 31, 2009 shall receive a 20% reduction, 3) after December 31, 2009 and prior to December 31, 2016 shall receive a 30% discount, and 4) after December 31, 2016 shall receive a 40% reduction. Larger parcels, which are partially served by a facility, may receive a partial reduction based on the percentage of the parcel served, with only the portion of the parcel being served by the facility receiving the reduction. Nonresidential parcels except in the light category qualifying under this subsection shall be charged at the rate of one lower rate category than it is classified by its percentage of impervious surface coverage. Nonresidential parcels in the light rate category qualifying under this subsection shall be charged at the rate imposed by the city council by resolution. Residential parcels and parcels in the very light category qualifying under this subsection shall be charged an amount imposed by the city council by resolution.

6. The parcel is owned or leased by a public school district which provides activities which directly benefit the surface water management program. The activities may include curriculum specific to the issues and problems of surface and stormwater management, and student activities in the community to expose students to the efforts required to restore, monitor or enhance the surface and stormwater management system. Pursuant to RCW ~~36.89.085~~, the amount of the rate adjustment shall be determined by the director based upon the cost of the activities to the school district but not to exceed the value of the activity to the surface water management program. Determination of which activities qualify for the surface water management service charge reduction will be made by the City. Reductions in surface water management service charges will only be granted to school districts which provide programs that have been evaluated by the City. The rate adjustment for the school district activity may be applied to any parcel in the service area which is owned or operated by the school district; or

7. The service charge bill was otherwise not calculated in accordance with this chapter.

Commented [A36]: Council reviewed this rate adjustment and voted to continue with the rate adjustment program outlined in the surface water master plan, section 3.2.2.3. The years are derived from King County SWDM updates – 1998, 2009 and 2016.

Commented [A37]: Removed per policy discussion with Council during the surface water master plan update. Policy 3.2.2.3

C. The property owner shall have the burden of proving that the rate adjustment sought should be granted.

D. Decisions on requests for rate adjustments shall be made by the ~~City Manager~~~~director~~ based on information submitted by the applicant and by the City within 30 days of the adjustment request except when additional information is needed. The applicant shall be notified in writing of the ~~City Manager's~~~~director's~~ decision. If an adjustment is granted which reduces the charge for the current year or two prior years, the applicant shall be refunded the amount overpaid in the current and two prior years.

E. If the ~~director~~~~City Manager~~ finds that a service charge bill has been undercharged, then either an amended bill shall be issued which reflects the increase in the service charge or the undercharged amount will be added to the next year's bill. This amended bill shall be due and payable under KMC 13.40.100. The ~~director~~~~City Manager~~ may include in the bill the amount undercharged for two previous billing years in addition to the current bill.

F. Decisions of the ~~director~~~~City Manager~~ on requests for rate adjustments shall be final unless, within 30 days of the date the decision was mailed, the applicant submits in writing to the ~~director~~~~City Manager~~ a notice of appeal setting forth a brief statement of the grounds for appeal and requesting a hearing before the city hearing examiner. The examiner's decision shall be a final decision pursuant to KMC 19.30.070. [Ord. 11-0329 § 11; Ord. 02-0139 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.080).]

13.40.080 Petition for additional services.

A. The City of Kenmore residents inside or outside the existing surface water management service area may petition the Kenmore city council for establishment of an independent fee for additional services not currently provided by surface water management to them. Sixty percent of the residents of the proposed special service area may petition the council for the additional service and charge. The purpose of the petition process and additional charge is to: (1) provide additional services to residents within the existing service area; (2) provide additional services to residents outside the service area; or (3) expand the service area to include the area within the petition.

B. The city manager shall develop a process for creating special service areas and the criteria for acceptance of the special service areas by June 1992. The city manager should use the process outlined in Exhibit B* as a guide for developing the petition process and the criteria for acceptance of the special service areas. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.085).]

*Code reviser's note: Exhibit B is on file in the office of the city clerk.

13.40.090 Billing procedure.

A. All property subject to charges of the program shall be billed based on the property characteristics existing on November 1st of the year prior to the billing year and at the rate as set forth in KMC [13.40.060](#). Billing year is the year that the bills are sent. The service charge shall be displayed and billed on the annual property tax statement for the parcel and shall be mailed to the name and address shown on the real property tax roll at the time annual property tax bills are prepared. Parcels which are exempt from property taxes and do not receive an annual property tax statement will receive a bill only for the service charge. If a payment less than the sum of the total property tax plus service charge or less than the sum of one-half of the property tax plus one-half of the service charge is received for a combined property tax and service charge, and the parcel owner has not otherwise specified, the city manager shall first apply the payment to the annual property tax of the parcel pursuant to the provisions of Chapter [84.56](#) RCW and then apply any remaining amount to the service charge.

B. The total amount of the service charge shall be due and payable to the ~~director~~ City Manager of the ~~office of finance~~ on or before the thirtieth day of April and shall be delinquent after that date; however, if one-half of such service charge is paid on or before the said thirtieth day of April, the remainder shall be due and payable on or before the thirty-first day of October and shall be delinquent after that date.

C. Parcel characteristics affecting the service charge which are altered after November 1st of any year shall not be a basis for calculation of the service charge until after December 31st of the following year.

Exception: adjustments to the annual service charge may be made when property is incorporated or annexed by another jurisdiction. The service charge for the billing year during which incorporation or annexation occurs may:

1. Be subject to a proration formula included in an interlocal agreement between the City and the incorporating or annexing jurisdiction; or
2. If the incorporation or annexation interlocal agreement does not address the surface water management charge, then incorporated or annexed properties will be subject to a surface water management charge of one-quarter of the annual service charge for each quarter of the billing year during which the property was in the City of Kenmore for one or more days. For purposes of determining this modified service charge, the billing quarters will be for January 1st through March 31st; April 1st through June 30th; July 1st through September 30th; and October 1st through December 31st;
3. The debt service portion of the service charge will not be prorated. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.090).]

13.40.100 Delinquencies and foreclosures.

A. Delinquent service charges shall bear interest as provided in RCW [36.89.090](#) and [36.89.092](#) at the rate of 12 percent per annum, or such rate as may hereafter be authorized by law, computed on a monthly basis from the date of delinquency until paid. Interest shall be calculated at the rate in effect at the time of payment of the charges regardless of when the charges were first delinquent.

B. Pursuant to RCW [36.89.090](#), the City shall have a lien for delinquent service charges, including interest thereon, against any property subject to service charges. The lien shall be superior to all other liens and encumbrances except general taxes and local and special assessments. Pursuant to RCW [36.89.090](#), such lien shall be effective and shall be enforced and foreclosed in the same manner as the foreclosure of real property tax liens as provided in RCW [36.94.150](#). The City may commence to foreclose a surface water management service charge lien after three years from the date surface water management charges become delinquent. Pursuant to RCW [36.94.150](#) collections shall include costs of foreclosure in addition to service charges and interest. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.100).]

13.40.110 Administrative procedures.

The ~~director~~**City Manager** shall develop administrative procedures relating to the implementation of this chapter. This includes but is not limited to procedures for the imposition and collection of service charges and/or for filing of liens and initiation of foreclosure on delinquent accounts and the collection of the debt service portion of the service charge in areas that annex or incorporate. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.120).]

13.40.120 Report of revenue and expenditure analysis.

The surface water management program shall report to the council every three years regarding the results of a revenue and expenditure analysis for capital improvement projects for each subarea within the service area to determine the relationship between expenditures and revenues generated in each subarea. The program shall identify areas where additional expenditures are required and how the program expects to address any differences. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.125).]

13.40.130 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this chapter and the application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.08.140).]

13.40.140 Penalty.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as set forth in Chapter [1.15](#) KMC. [Ord. 98-0016 § 5.]

CHAPTER 13.45 WATER QUALITY

Sections:

- 13.45.010 Purpose.
- ~~13.45.020 Definitions.~~
- 13.45.030 Discharges into City waters.
- 13.45.040 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual.
- 13.45.050 Administration.
- 13.45.060 Enforcement.
- 13.45.070 Hazards.
- 13.45.080 Criminal penalty.
- 13.45.090 Civil penalties for water quality.
- 13.45.100 Construction – Intent.
- 13.45.110 Severability.
- 13.45.120 Penalty.

13.45.010 Purpose.

A. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the City's surface and ground water quality by providing minimum requirements for reducing and controlling the discharge of contaminants. The city council recognizes that water quality degradation can result either directly from one discharge or through the collective impact of many small discharges. Therefore, this chapter prohibits the discharge of contaminants into surface and stormwater and groundwater, and outlines preventive measures to restrict contaminants from entering such waters. These measures include the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) by the residents of the City of Kenmore.

B. The city council finds this chapter is necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the City of Kenmore and the integrity of the City's resources for the benefit of all by: minimizing or eliminating water quality degradation; preserving and enhancing the suitability of waters for recreation, fishing, and other beneficial uses; and preserving and enhancing the aesthetic quality and biotic integrity of the water. The city council recognizes that implementation of this chapter is required under the federal Clean Water Act, [33 U.S.C. 1251](#) et seq. In meeting the intent of the Clean Water Act the city council also recognizes the importance of maintaining economic viability while providing necessary environmental protection and believes this chapter helps achieve both goals. [Ord. 09-0299 § 1; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.005).]

~~13.45.020 Definitions.~~

Commented [A38]: Moved to new definitions section at 13.20

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

A. "AKART" is an acronym for "all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment." "AKART" represents the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants associated with a discharge. "AKART" applies to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

B. "Best management practices" or "BMPs" means the best available and reasonable physical, structural, managerial, or behavioral activities, that, when used singly or in combination, eliminate or reduce the contamination of both surface and ground waters.

C. "Chapter" means this chapter and any administrative rules and regulations adopted to implement this chapter.

D. "City manager" means the Kenmore city manager or his or her designee, other department directors specified in enforcement procedures established pursuant to this chapter, or any duly authorized representatives of such directors.

E. "Clean Water Act" means 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., as amended.

F. "County" means the municipality of King County.

G. "Discharge" means throw, drain, release, dump, spill, empty, emit, or pour forth any matter or to cause or allow matter to flow, run, or seep from land or be thrown, drained, released, dumped, spilled, emptied, emitted or poured into water.

H. "Drainage facility" means the system that collects, conveys, and stores surface and stormwater runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all surface and stormwater conveyance and containment facilities including streams, pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and artificial.

I. "Farm management plan" means a comprehensive site-specific plan developed by the farm owner in cooperation with the City of Kenmore taking into consideration the landowner's objectives while protecting water quality and related natural resources.

J. "Forest practices" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, as defined in Chapter 222-16 WAC.

K. "Ground water" means all waters that exist beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of any stream, lake, or reservoir, or other body of surface water, whatever may be the geological formation or structure in which such water stands or flows, percolates or otherwise moves.

L. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" or "NPDES" means the national program for controlling pollutants from point source discharges directly into waters of the United States under the Clean Water Act.

M. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Washington State Department of Ecology to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

N. "Person" means an individual, and his or her agent or assign, municipality, political subdivision, government agency, partnership, corporation, business, or any other entity.

O. "Source control BMP" means a BMP intended to prevent contaminants from entering surface and stormwater and/or ground water including the modification of processes to eliminate the production or use of contaminants. "Source control BMPs" can be either structural or nonstructural. Structural source control BMPs involve the construction of a physical structure on site, or other type of physical modification to a site. An example of a structural source control BMP is building a covered storage area. A nonstructural source control BMP involves the modification or addition of managerial or behavioral practices. An example of a nonstructural source control BMP is using less toxic alternatives to current products or sweeping parking lots.

P. "State waste discharge permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology in accordance with Chapter 173-216 WAC.

Q. "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual" means the manual (and supporting documentation referenced or incorporated in the manual) describing best management practices and procedures for existing facilities and existing and new activities not covered by the Surface Water Design Manual.

R. "Surface and stormwater" means water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that is found on ground surfaces and in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes and wetlands as well as shallow groundwater.

S. "Treatment BMP" means a BMP intended to remove contaminants once they are already contained in stormwater. Examples of treatment BMPs include: oil/water separators, biofiltration swales, and wet ponds. [Ord. 09-0299 § 2; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.015).]

13.45.030 Discharges into City waters.

A. Prohibited Discharges.

1. It is unlawful for any person to discharge any contaminants into surface and stormwater, ground water, or the Puget Sound. Contaminants include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Trash or debris;
- b. Construction materials;
- c. Petroleum products including but not limited to oil, gasoline, grease, fuel oil, and heating oil;
- d. Antifreeze and other automotive products;
- e. Metals in either particulate or dissolved form;
- f. Flammable or explosive materials;
- g. Radioactive material;
- h. Batteries;
- i. Acids, alkalis, or bases;
- j. Paints, stains, resins, lacquers, or varnishes;
- k. Degreasers and solvents;
- l. Drain cleaners;
- m. Pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers;
- n. Steam cleaning wastes;
- o. Soaps, detergents, or ammonia;
- p. Swimming pool backwash;
- q. Chlorine, bromine, and other disinfectants;
- r. Heated water;

- s. Domestic animal wastes;
- t. Sewage;
- u. Recreational vehicle waste;
- v. Animal carcasses;
- w. Food wastes;
- x. Bark and other fibrous materials;
- y. Collected lawn clippings, leaves, or branches;
- z. Silt, sediment, or gravel;
- aa. Dyes (except as stated in subsection (D)(1) of this section);
- bb. Chemicals, not normally found in uncontaminated water;
- cc. Any hazardous material or waste not listed above.

2. Illicit Connections. Any connection, identified by the city manager, that could convey anything not composed entirely of surface and stormwater directly to surface and stormwater or ground water is considered an illicit connection and is prohibited, with the following exceptions:

- a. Connections conveying allowable discharges;
- b. Connections conveying discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit (other than an NPDES stormwater permit) or a State waste discharge permit; and
- c. Connections conveying effluent from on-site sewage disposal systems to subsurface soils.

B. Allowable Discharges with the Application of BMPs. This section applies to certain business and residential activities that have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff or directly to receiving waters. To prevent a prohibited discharge, BMPs from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual, or supplemental BMPs as determined necessary by the city manager, shall be applied to the activities identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual. Examples of common activities identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual that might result in prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Potable water line flushing;
2. Dust control with water;
3. Automobile and boat washing;
4. Pavement and building washing;
5. Swimming pool and hot tub maintenance;
6. Vehicle and equipment repair and maintenance;
7. Building repair and maintenance;
8. Landscaping activities and vegetation management;
9. Hazardous waste handling;
10. Solid and food waste handling; and
11. Application of pesticides or other chemicals (other than landscaping maintenance).

C. The following types of discharges shall not be considered prohibited discharges for the purpose of this chapter unless the city manager determines that the type of discharge, whether singly or in combination with other discharges, is causing significant contamination of surface and stormwater or ground water:

1. Spring water;
2. Diverted stream flows;
3. Uncontaminated water from crawl space pumps, foundation drains, or footing drains;
4. Pumped ground water flows that are uncontaminated;
5. Materials placed as part of an approved habitat restoration or bank stabilization project;
6. Natural uncontaminated surface water or ground water;
7. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
8. Collected rainwater that is uncontaminated;

9. Uncontaminated ground water that seeps into or otherwise enters stormwater conveyance systems;

10. Air conditioning condensation;

11. Irrigation water from agricultural sources that is commingled with stormwater runoff; and

12. Other types of discharges as determined by the city manager.

D. Exceptions.

1. Dye testing is allowable but requires verbal notification to the city manager at least one day prior to the date of test. The City of Kenmore health department is exempt from this requirement.

2. A person does not violate subsection A of this section if:

a. That person has properly designed, constructed, implemented and is properly maintaining BMPs, and is carrying out AKART as required by this chapter, but contaminants continue to enter surface and stormwater or groundwater; or

b. That person can demonstrate that there are no additional contaminants being discharged from the site above the background conditions of the water entering the site.

3. A person who, under subsection (D)(2) of this section, is not in violation of subsection A of this section, Prohibited Discharges, is still liable for any prohibited discharges through illicit connections, dumping, spills, or other discharges not addressed by BMPs satisfying subsection (D)(2) of this section that allow contaminants to enter surface and stormwater or ground water.

4. Emergency response activities or other actions that must be undertaken immediately or within a time too short to allow full compliance with this chapter in order to avoid an imminent threat to public health or safety shall be exempt from this section. The city manager may specify actions that qualify for this exception in City procedures. A person undertaking emergency response activities shall take steps to ensure that the discharges resulting from such activities are minimized to the greatest extent possible. In addition, this person shall evaluate BMPs and the site plan, where applicable, to restrict recurrence. [Ord. 09-0299 § 3; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.025).]

13.45.040 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual.

A. Adoption. The Kenmore Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual is adopted for use in the City of Kenmore. Future versions of said manual shall be adopted only if approved by the Kenmore city council. The manual is available in electronic form from the City of Kenmore.

Commented [A39]: An updated version of this manual will be adopted upon adoption of the 2016 SWDM.

B. Compliance with this chapter shall be achieved through the use of best management practices described in the Kenmore Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual. In applying the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual, the city manager shall first require the implementation of source control BMPs. If these are not sufficient to prevent contaminants from entering surface and stormwater or ground water, the city manager may require implementation of treatment BMPs, as set forth in AKART. The city manager will provide, upon reasonable request, available technical assistance materials and information, and information on outside financial assistance options to persons required to comply with this chapter.

C. In applying the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual to prohibited discharges from normal single-family residential activities, the city manager shall use public education and warnings as the primary method of gaining compliance with this chapter and shall not use citations, notice and orders, assessment of civil penalties and fines, or other compliance actions as authorized in Chapter [1.20](#) KMC unless the city manager determines:

1. The discharge from a normal single-family residential activity, whether singly or in combination with other discharges, is causing a significant contribution of contaminants to surface and stormwater or ground water; or
2. The discharge from a normal single-family residential activity poses a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare, endangers any property or adversely affects the safety and operation of City right-of-way, utilities or other City-owned or maintained property.

D. Persons implementing BMPs through another federal, State, or local program will not be required to implement the BMPs prescribed in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual, unless the city manager determines the alternative BMPs are ineffective at reducing the discharge of contaminants. If the other program requires the development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan or other best management practices plan, the person shall make their plan available to the City of Kenmore upon request. Persons who qualify for exemptions include, but are not limited to, persons:

1. Required to obtain a general or individual NPDES permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology;
2. Implementing and maintaining, as scheduled, a City-approved farm management plan;

3. Implementing BMPs in compliance with Chapter [18.70](#) KMC;
4. Implementing BMPs in compliance with the management program of the City's municipal NPDES permit;
5. Engaged in forest practices, with the exception of forest practices occurring on lands platted after January 1, 1960, or on lands being converted to another use, or when regulatory authority is otherwise provided to local government by RCW [76.09.240](#); or
6. Identified by the city manager as being exempt from this section. [Ord. 09-0299 § 4; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.035).]

13.45.050 Administration.

The city manager is authorized to implement the provisions of this chapter. The city manager is authorized to promulgate and adopt administrative rules and regulations for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of this chapter. The city manager will coordinate the implementation and enforcement of this chapter with other departments of City of Kenmore government. [Ord. 09-0299 § 5; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.045).]

13.45.060 Enforcement.

- A. The city manager is authorized to carry out enforcement actions pursuant to the enforcement and penalty provisions of this chapter, and Chapters [1.15](#) and [1.20](#) KMC and other enforcement provisions adopted by rule.
- B. The city manager shall use public education, warnings, technical assistance and the implementation of BMPs and, when necessary, AKART, as the primary methods of gaining compliance with this chapter, unless the city manager determines a violation is a result of a flagrant act that should be addressed through immediate penalties or poses a hazard as defined in KMC [13.45.070](#), Hazards.
- C. The city manager, in consultation with other departments of the City of Kenmore government, shall develop and implement additional enforcement procedures. These procedures shall indicate how the City will investigate and respond to reports or instances of noncompliance with this chapter and shall identify by title the official(s) responsible for implementing the enforcement procedures.
- D. The city manager is authorized to make such inspections and take such actions as may be required to enforce the provisions of this chapter.
 1. The city manager may observe BMPs or examine or sample surface and stormwater or ground water as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this chapter. Whenever an

inspection of a property is made, the findings shall be recorded and a copy of the inspection findings shall be furnished to the owner or the person in charge of the property after the conclusion of the investigation and completion of the inspection findings. The person in violation of this chapter shall be responsible for all costs and expenses related to the City's sampling, examination, analysis, application of BMPs authorized herein and/or abatement of the violation.

2. When the city manager has made a determination under subsection (D)(1) of this section that any person is violating this chapter, the city manager may require the violator to sample and analyze any discharge, surface and stormwater, ground water, and/or sediment, in accordance with sampling and analytical procedures or requirements determined by the city manager. If the violator is required to complete this sampling and analysis, a copy of the analysis shall be provided to the city manager. The person in violation of this chapter shall be responsible for all costs and expenses related to the sampling, examination, analysis, application of BMPs required by the city manager and/or abatement of the violation.

E. In addition to any other penalty or method of enforcement, the City may bring actions for injunctive or other relief to enforce this chapter. [Ord. 09-0299 § 6; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.050).]

13.45.070 Hazards.

A. Whenever the city manager determines that any violation of this chapter poses a hazard to public health, safety, or welfare, endangers any property, or adversely affects the safety and operation of City right-of-way, utilities, and/or other property owned or maintained by the City, the person holding title to the subject property, and/or other person or agent in control of said property, upon receipt of notice in writing from the city manager, shall within the period specified therein address the cause of the hazardous situation in conformance with the requirements of this chapter.

B. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, whenever it appears to the city manager that conditions covered by this chapter exist requiring immediate action to protect the public health and/or safety, the city manager is authorized to enter at all times in or upon any such property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating such emergency conditions. The city manager, without prior notice, may order the immediate discontinuance of any activity leading to the emergency condition. Failure to comply with such order shall constitute a misdemeanor. [Ord. 09-0299 § 7; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.060).]

13.45.080 Criminal penalty.

Any willful violation of an order issued pursuant to KMC [13.45.060](#) or [13.45.070](#) for which a criminal penalty is not prescribed by State law is a misdemeanor. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.070).]

13.45.090 Civil penalties for water quality.

The enforcement provisions for water quality are intended to encourage compliance with this chapter. To achieve this, violators will be required to take corrective action and comply with the requirements of this chapter, and may be required to pay a civil penalty for the redress of ecological, recreational, and economic values lost or damaged due to their unlawful action.

A. The provisions in this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty, sanction or right of action provided by law.

B. Any person in violation of this chapter may be subject to civil penalties assessed as follows:

1. An amount reasonably determined by the city manager to be equivalent to the economic benefit the violator derives from the violation as measured by the greater of the resulting increase in market value of the property or business value received by the violator, or savings of construction or retrofitting costs realized by the violator performing any act in violation of this chapter; and
2. An amount, not to exceed \$25,000, that is reasonably based upon the nature and gravity of the violation and the cost to the City of enforcing this chapter against the violator.

C. Any person who, through an act of commission or omission, aids or abets in a violation shall be considered to have committed the violation for the purposes of the civil penalty.

D. Each violator is jointly and severally liable for a violation of this chapter. The city manager may take enforcement action, in whole or in part, against any violator. The decisions whether to take enforcement action, what type of action to take, and which person to take action against, are all entirely within the city manager's discretion. Factors to be used in taking such enforcement actions shall be:

1. Awareness of the violation;
2. Ability to correct the violation;
3. Cooperation with government agencies;
4. Degree of impact or potential threat to water or sediment quality, human health, or the environment.

E. In the event more than one person is determined to have violated the provisions of this chapter, all applicable civil penalties may be imposed against each person, and recoverable damages, costs, and expenses may be allocated among the persons on any equitable basis. Factors that may be considered in determining an equitable allocation include:

1. Awareness of the violation;
2. Ability to correct the violation;
3. Ability to pay damages, costs, and expenses;
4. Cooperation with government agencies;
5. Degree of impact or potential threat to water or sediment quality, human health, or the environment.

F. The city manager may engage in mitigation discussions with the violator. The city manager may reduce the penalties based upon one or more of the following mitigating factors:

1. The person responded to City attempts to contact the person and cooperated with efforts to correct the violation;
2. The person showed due diligence and/or substantial progress in correcting the violation; or
3. An unknown person was the primary cause of the violation.

Payment of a monetary penalty pursuant to this chapter does not relieve the person of the duty to correct the violation.

G. All civil penalties recovered during the enforcement of this chapter under Chapter [1.20](#) KMC shall be deposited into a fund of the City and shall be used for the protection of surface and stormwater or ground water as set forth in this chapter, through education or enhanced implementation. [Ord. 09-0299 § 8; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.080).]

13.45.100 Construction – Intent.

A. This chapter is enacted as an exercise of the City's power to protect and preserve the public health, safety and welfare. Its provision shall be exempted from the rule of strict construction and shall be liberally construed to give full effect to the objectives and purposes for which it was enacted. This chapter is not enacted to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by the terms of this chapter.

B. The primary obligation of compliance with this chapter is placed upon the person holding title to the property. Nothing contained in this chapter is intended to be or shall be construed to create or form a basis for liability for the City, the department, its officers, employees or agents for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of the person holding title to the property to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or by reason or in consequence of any act or omission in connection with the implementation or enforcement of this chapter by the City, department, its officers, employees or agents. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.090).]

13.45.110 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or property is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or property shall not be affected. [Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 §§ 2, 3 (KCC 9.12.110).]

13.45.120 Penalty.

Except as provided in KMC [13.45.090](#)(B)(1) and (2) for civil penalties, any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter may be subject to the general penalty and enforcement provisions in this chapter and Chapters [1.15](#) and [1.20](#)KMC. [Ord. 09-0299 § 9; Ord. 01-0124 § 1; Ord. 98-0016 § 5.]

TITLE 15 – BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

Chapter 15.25 – Land Alterations

15.25.010 – Purpose:

This chapter is intended to regulate land alterations within the City in order to protect public health, safety and welfare by:

- A. Minimizing adverse stormwater impacts caused by land alterations;
- B. Protecting water quality from the adverse impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation;
- C. Minimizing aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat loss caused by the removal of vegetation;
- | D. Encouraging the retention of native vegetation and soils during clearing and grading activities;
- | DE. Protecting critical areas from adverse clearing and grading activities;
- | EE. Preventing damage to property and harm to persons caused by land alterations;
- | FG. Establishing administrative procedures for the issuance of permits, approval of plans, and inspection of land alteration operations; and
- | GH. Providing penalties for the violation of this chapter.

15.25.030 – Definitions:

- | O. "Impervious surface" means a ~~hard surface area~~ non-vegetated surface which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle under natural conditions prior to development, and/or ~~a hard surface area~~ which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at a rate of flow greater than the flow under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, paved areas, gravel areas, areas of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces for the purposes of determining whether thresholds for the application of minimum requirements are exceeded, but shall be considered impervious surfaces for the purposes of runoff modeling.

15.25.070 – Permit Required – Exception:

- B. Clearing and Tree Removal.
 - 1. Clearing and removal of trees for the construction of a structure authorized by a valid building permit,

2. Removal of significant trees on lots that contain existing single-family detached dwellings, and that are not within critical areas, shorelines or associated buffers, native growth protection areas, wildlife protection zones, or that have not been previously designated for protection (e.g., as part of a plat) and based on the following table:

Lots up to 10,000 sq. ft.: 2 trees per year

Lots 10,001 sq. ft. to 20,000 sq. ft.: 4 trees per year

Lots 20,001 sq. ft. to 30,000 sq. ft.: 6 trees per year

Lots 30,000 sq. ft. and greater: 8 trees per year

C. Engineering.

1. Less than 2,000 square feet of replaced impervious surface or new plus replaced impervious surface that is not within critical areas or associated buffers ~~and that results in not more than 10,000 square feet of total impervious surface added within 10 years~~, and

2. Land alterations that are exempt from a grading permit and that do not alter the method by which the stormwater leaves the site.

15.25.160 – Standards:

B. Cuts and fills shall conform to the following provisions unless otherwise approved by the city manager.

1. Slope. No slope of cut and fill of surfaces shall be steeper than is safe for the intended use and shall not exceed two horizontal to one vertical, unless approved by the geotechnical engineer of record.

2. Erosion Control. All disturbed areas including faces of cuts and fill slopes shall be prepared and maintained to control erosion in compliance with subsection A of this section.

3. Preparation of Ground. The ground surface shall be prepared to receive fill by removing vegetation, topsoil, and other unsuitable materials.

4. Fill Material. Fill material shall not include organic, frozen or other deleterious materials, and shall be made with nonnoxious, nonflammable, noncombustible and nonputrescible solids. No rock or similar irreducible material greater than 18 inches in diameter shall be used.

5. Drainage. Provisions shall be made to:

a. Prevent any surface water or seepage from damaging the cut face of any excavations or the sloping face of a fill; and

b. Carry any surface waters that are or might be concentrated as a result of a fill or excavation to a natural watercourse or public storm drain system, or by other means approved by the department of public works.

6. Compaction of Permeable Surfaces. The compaction of new permeable surfaces should protect the soil moisture holding capacity. The duff layer or native topsoil shall be retained to the maximum extent practicable. Soil amendments shall be required to mitigate for lost moisture holding capacity where compaction or removal of some or all of the duff layer or underlying topsoil has occurred. The amendment must be such that the replaced topsoil is a minimum of 8 inches thick, unless the applicant demonstrates that a different thickness will provide conditions equivalent to the soil moisture holding capacity native to the site.

67. Bench/Terrace. Benches, if required, at least 10 feet in width shall be back-sloped and shall be established at not more than 25 feet vertical intervals to control surface drainage and debris. Swales or ditches on benches shall have a maximum gradient of five percent.

78. Access Roads Maintenance. Access roads to grading sites shall be maintained and located to the satisfaction of the city manager to minimize problems of dust, mud and traffic circulation.

89. Access Roads – Gate. Access roads to grading sites shall be controlled by a gate when required by the city manager.

910. Warning Signs. Signs warning of hazardous conditions, if such exist, shall be established at locations as required by the city manager. All signage and traffic control shall be compliant with Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

1011. Fencing. Fencing, where required by the city manager to protect life, limb and property, must be installed with lockable gates and must be closed and locked when work is not occurring at the site. The fence must be no less than five feet in height and cannot have a horizontal opening larger than two inches.

1112. Setbacks. The tops and the toes of cut and fill slopes shall be set back from property boundaries as far as necessary to protect adjacent properties and to prevent damage from water runoff or erosion of the slopes.

The tops and the toes of cut and fill slopes shall be set back from structures as far as is necessary to protect foundation support and to prevent damage from water runoff or erosion of the slopes.

Slopes and setbacks shall be determined by the city manager.

1213. Easements. The applicant shall provide to the department copies of recorded and executed easements for land alterations that are proposed on neighboring properties.

TITLE 17 – LAND DIVISION

Chapter 17.20 – Subdivisions and Short Subdivisions

17.20.130 – Lot Segregations – Clustered Development:

When residential lot clustering is proposed, the following provisions shall be met:

A. Any open space resulting from lot clustering shall not be altered or disturbed except as specified on recorded documents creating the open space. Such open spaces may be retained under ownership by the subdivider, conveyed to residents of the development, or conveyed to a third party. When access to the open space is provided, the access shall be located in a separate tract;

B. In the R-1 zone, open space tracts created by clustering required by KMC 18.21.030 shall be located and configured to create urban separators and greenbelts as required by the comprehensive plan or open space functional plans; to connect and increase protective buffers for critical areas; to connect and protect wildlife habitat corridors designated by the comprehensive plan; and to connect existing or planned public parks or trails. The City may require open space tracts created under this subsection to be dedicated to an appropriate managing public agency or qualifying private entity such as a nature conservancy.

C. Open spaces created through lot clustering are encouraged to include retained native vegetation.

D. Landscape based-stormwater management practices may be located within open spaces created through lot clustering, provided they are not located within critical areas.

TITLE 18 – ZONING

Chapter 18.20 – Technical Terms and Land Use Definitions

18.20.1400 Impervious surface.

“Impervious surface” means a ~~hard surface area~~ non-vegetated surface that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, and/or ~~a hard surface area~~ that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas which are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and stormwater. Impervious surface shall not include areas of turf, landscaping, or natural vegetation, ~~or open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities~~. Open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces under this title, but shall be considered impervious surfaces for the purposes of runoff modeling

18.20.1671 Low impact development (LID).

“Low impact development (LID)” means a stormwater management and land development strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design ~~emphasizes conservation and use of existing natural site features integrated with distributed small-scale stormwater controls to more closely mimic natural hydrologic patterns in residential, commercial, and industrial settings.~~

Chapter 18.21 – Residential Zones

18.21.030 – Residential zones R-1, R-4 and R-6 – Development standards

The following zone-specific development standards in Table B apply in the R-1, R-4 and R-6 residential zones:

Table B. R-1, R-4 and R-6 Residential Zones Development Standards

STANDARDS	Z O N E S	R-1 ¹	R-4	R-6
Base Density: <i>Dwelling Unit/Acre</i> ²		1 du/ac	4 du/ac ³	6 du/ac
Maximum Density: <i>Dwelling Unit/Acre</i> ⁴			6 du/ac	9 du/ac
Minimum Density				
Minimum Lot Width ⁶		35 ft. ⁷	30 ft.	30 ft.
Minimum <i>Street Setback</i>		20 ft. ⁷	15 ft. ^{8,9}	15 ft. ^{8,9}
Minimum Side <i>Setback</i> ^{5,10}		5 ft. ⁷	15 ft. total ¹¹	15 ft. total ¹¹
Minimum Rear <i>Setback</i> ^{5,10}		5 ft. ⁷	20 ft.	20 ft.
Base Height ¹²		35 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft. 45 ft. ¹³
<u>Base Impervious Surface: Percentage</u>		<u>30%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>60%</u>
Maximum <i>Impervious Surface</i> : Percentage ¹⁴		<u>30%</u> ¹⁵	<u>55%</u>	<u>70%</u>
Minimum Lot Size		2,500 sq. ft.	7,200 sq. ft. ^{16,17}	5,400 sq. ft. ^{16,17}

...

¹⁴ Applies to each individual *lot*. *Impervious surface* area standards for:

- a. Regional *uses* shall be established at the time of permit review;
- b. Nonresidential *uses* in residential zones shall comply with KMC [18.21.060](#) and [18.30.170](#);
- c. Individual *lots* in the R-4 through R-6 zones which are less than 9,076 square feet in area shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the nearest comparable R-6 zone;
- d. *Lots* may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a *conditional use permit*.

e. The base *impervious surface* percentage may be exceeded, up to the maximum *impervious surface* percentage, provided low impact development strategies are implemented subject to approval by the City Manager.

18.21.060 – Nonresidential land uses in residential zones:

A. Impervious surface coverage shall not exceed:

- 1. Seventy percent of the site in the R-1 through R-6 zones.
- 2. Eighty percent of the site in the R-12 through R-48 zones.

Chapter 18.22 – Neighborhood Business Zone

18.22.020 – Neighborhood business zone – Development standards:

Table B. Neighborhood Business Zone Development Standards

Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage ⁹	85%
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⁹ The impervious surface area for any lot may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.

Chapter 18.23 – Community Business Zone

18.23.040 – Zoning standards:

Table B

Minimum Interior Setback ¹	0 feet for commercial or mixed use development except for interior lot lines adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6.
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	5 feet landscaped setback for residential except for interior lot lines adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6. <u>Native vegetation is encouraged.</u> For all interior lot lines adjoining a property zoned R-1 to R-6 a 15-foot landscaped setback <u>of native vegetation</u> is required.
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage	90%

Chapter 18.24 – Downtown Residential Zone

18.24.040 – Zoning standards:

Table B. Downtown Residential Development Standards

Minimum Street Setback	Primary structure – 6 ft. min.; 8 ft. min. average Garage, carport, paved parking – 10 ft.
Maximum Street Setback	West of 68th Avenue NE, the maximum setback is 10 ft
Minimum Interior Setback	5 ft.; otherwise when adjoining property zoned R-1 to R-6 zone then 20 ft.
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage	90%

Chapter 18.25 – Downtown Commercial Zone

18.25.040 – Zoning standards:

Table B. Downtown Commercial Development Standards

Street Setback	Minimum 10 ft. from SR-522, unless otherwise allowed through Chapter 18.52 KMC, Downtown Design Standards; other streets 0 ft. Maximum 10 ft. unless otherwise allowed through Chapter 18.52 KMC, Downtown Design Standards The City may authorize intrusions of structural elements into the public right-of-way, including awnings, columns, bay windows, or others, through the design review, site plan review, building permit review, or right-of-way use permit processes, if such intrusions would not impede safe travel by pedestrians, solar access is not significantly diminished, and City liability is limited
Minimum Interior Setback	0 ft.; except when property adjoins R-1 to R-12

	property, then 20 ft.
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage	90%

Chapter 18.25A – Urban Corridor Zone

18.25A.060 – Zoning standards:

Table C. Urban Corridor Zone Development Standards

Minimum Interior Setback	20 ft ³
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage ⁵	90%

³ Required on property lines adjoining residential zones.

⁵ ~~The impervious surface area for any lot may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.~~

18.25A.070 – Additional Development Standards:

A. Where the urban corridor zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas.

B.4.d. Vegetation, including required vegetation screening, provided it is designed and of a size that will not obscure the view from the public right-of-way to the lake at the time of planting or upon future growth. Low growing, native vegetation is encouraged. In the event of a conflict between required landscaping and view preservation, view preservation shall take precedence over landscaping requirements;

Chapter 18.25B – Waterfront Commercial Zone

18.25B.040 – Zoning standards:

Table B. Waterfront Commercial Development Standards

Street Setback	10 ft ²
Minimum Interior Setback	20 ft ³
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage ⁴	90%

² Fuel pump islands shall be placed no closer than 25 feet to street front lines.

³ Required on property lines adjoining residential zones.

⁴ ~~The impervious surface area for any lot may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.~~

18.25B.050 – Additional Development Standards:

A. Where the waterfront commercial zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas. Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.

Chapter 18.26 – Regional Business Zone

18.26.070 – Zoning standards:

Table D. Regional Business Zone Development Standards

Minimum Street Setback	10 ft ²
Minimum Interior Setback	20 ft ³
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage ⁴	90%

² Gas station pump islands shall be placed no closer than 25 feet to street front lines.

³ Required on property lines adjoining residential zones.

⁴ The impervious surface area for any lot may be increased beyond the total amount permitted in this chapter subject to approval of a conditional use permit.

18.26.080 – Additional Development Standards:

A. Where the regional business zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require additional landscaping pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC, blank wall treatments pursuant to Chapter 18.52 KMC, and/or measures to address building mass and bulk pursuant to KMC 18.52.310 and/or 18.52.330 in order to mitigate impacts of new development on neighboring residential areas.

Chapter 18.27 – Public and Semi-Public Zone

18.27.040 – Public and semi-public zone – Development standards:

Table B. Public and Semi-Public Zone Development Standards

Minimum Street Setback	0 ft., 10 ft., or 20 ft. ³
Minimum Interior Setback	0 ft., 5 ft., or 20 ft. ³
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage	70%, 90% ⁵

³ a. Street setbacks: the minimum street setback varies depending on the adjacent zoning:

(1) Zero feet if adjacent zoning is downtown commercial or downtown residential.

(2) Twenty feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6.

(3) Ten feet in all other cases.

b. Interior setbacks: zero feet if adjacent zoning is downtown commercial or downtown residential; 20 feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6; five feet in all other cases.

- ⁵ a. Ninety percent if abutting properties are zoned downtown commercial or downtown residential or regional business. Seventy percent in all other cases.
- b. Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed ~~where feasible~~unless infeasible, consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards.

18.27.050 – Additional Development Standards:

A. Where the public and semi-public zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the public and semi-public zone. Aesthetic safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed. Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.

Chapter 18.28 – Parks Zone

18.28.040 – Parks zone – Development standards:

Table B. Parks Zone Development Standards

Minimum Street Setback	0 ft., 10 ft., or 20 ft. ³
Minimum Interior Setback	5 ft. or 20 ft. ³
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage	2-30% ⁵

- ³ a. Street setbacks: the minimum street setback varies depending on the adjacent zoning:

- (1) Zero feet if adjacent zoning is downtown commercial or residential.
- (2) Twenty feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6.
- (3) Ten feet in all other zones.

b. Interior setbacks: 20 feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6; five feet in all other zones.

- ⁵ ~~a. For the purposes of this zone, paved trails are not considered impervious surface; provided, that City stormwater and other applicable requirements are met.~~

ab. The following maximum impervious surface standards apply based on the size of the park property;

- (1) One hundred acres or greater: five percent.
- (2) Thirty to 100 acres: 10 percent.
- (3) Less than 30 acres: 30 percent.

~~b.~~ Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed ~~where feasible~~unless infeasible, consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards.

18.28.050 – Additional Development Standards:

A. Where the parks zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the parks zone. Aesthetic, safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed. Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.

Chapter 18.28A – Golf Course Zone

18.28A.040 – Golf course zone – Development standards:

Table B. Golf Course Zone Development Standards

Minimum Street Setback	20 ft. or 30 ft. ³
Minimum Interior Setback	10 ft. or 20 ft. ³
Maximum Impervious Surface: Percentage	10% ⁵

³ a. Street setbacks: the minimum street setback varies depending on the adjacent zoning:

(1) Thirty feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6.

(2) Twenty feet in all other cases.

b. Interior setbacks: 20 feet if adjacent zoning is R-1 to R-6; 10 feet in all other cases.

c. Netting or fencing and support structures for the netting or fencing used to contain golf balls in the operation of golf courses or golf driving ranges are exempt from the interior setback requirements; provided, that the maximum height shall not exceed 75 feet.

~~⁵ a. For the purposes of this zone, paved trails are not considered impervious surface; provided, that City stormwater and other applicable requirements are met.~~

~~a.~~ Measures to reduce impervious surfaces and to promote low impact development shall be employed ~~where feasible~~unless infeasible, consistent with adopted Kenmore stormwater management standards.

18.28A.050 – Golf Course Zone - Additional Development Standards:

A. Where the golf course zone abuts a residential zone, the city manager may require a landscaping screen pursuant to Chapter 18.35 KMC in order to screen views of parking lots, accessory buildings, or other features within the golf course zone. Aesthetic, safety, security, and maintenance factors shall be considered when considering the type of screen to be employed. Native vegetation is preferred for these screening treatments.

18.29.070 – Parking.

E. Maximum parking within the TOD district overlay shall not exceed ~~100 percent of~~ the minimum requirement calculated under the provisions of KMC 18.40.030.

1. Applicants may be allowed to exceed the maximum parking if the applicant can produce a parking study that demonstrates probable on-site parking needs that are significantly higher than similar uses. This traffic study shall be subject to review by the city manager before approval for additional parking is granted. All parking granted in excess of the maximum shall be provided in a structured parking garage or under building and screened from the street frontage.

Chapter 18.30 – Development Standards – General

18.30.230 – Setbacks – Projections and structures allowed:

N. Stormwater conveyance and control facilities, both above and below ground, provided such projections are:

1. Consistent with setback, easement and access requirements specified in the Surface Water Design Manual; or

2. In the absence of said specifications, not within five feet of ~~the property~~ a rear or interior lot line;

Chapter 18.35 – Development Standards – Landscaping

18.35.040 – Landscaping – Screen types and description:

The three types of landscaping screens are described and applied as follows:

A. Type I Landscaping Screen.

1. Type I landscaping is a “full screen” that functions as a visual barrier.

2. Type I landscaping shall minimally consist of:

a. A mix of primarily evergreen trees and shrubs generally interspersed throughout the landscape strip and spaced to form a continuous screen;

b. Between 70 and 90 percent evergreen trees;

c. Trees provided at the rate of one per 10 linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than 30 feet apart on center;

- d. Evergreen shrubs provided at the rate of one per four linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than eight feet apart on center; and
- e. Ground cover pursuant to KMC 18.35.090;

3. Landscape-based stormwater management facilities are permitted within Type I Landscaping Screen areas provided that the screening objectives in KMC 18.35.040.A.1 and KMC 18.35.040.A.2 are achieved.

B. Type II Landscaping Screen.

1. Type II landscaping is a “filtered screen” that functions as a visual separator.
2. Type II landscaping shall minimally consist of:
 - a. A mix of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs generally interspersed throughout the landscape strip spaced to create a filtered screen;
 - b. At least 50 percent deciduous trees and at least 30 percent evergreen trees;
 - c. Trees provided at the rate of one per 20 linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than 30 feet apart on center;
 - d. Shrubs provided at the rate of one per four linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than eight feet apart on center; and
 - e. Ground cover pursuant to KMC 18.35.090;

3. Landscape-based stormwater management facilities are permitted within Type I Landscaping Screen areas provided that the screening objectives in KMC 18.35.040.B.1 and KMC 18.35.040.B.2 are achieved.

C. Type III Landscaping Screen.

1. Type III landscaping is a “see-through screen” that functions as a partial visual separator to soften the appearance of parking areas and building elevations.
2. Type III landscaping shall minimally consist of:
 - a. A mix of evergreen and deciduous trees generally interspersed throughout the landscape strip and spaced to create a continuous canopy;
 - b. At least 70 percent deciduous trees;
 - c. Trees provided at the rate of one per 25 linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than 30 feet apart on center;

d. Shrubs provided at the rate of one per four linear feet of landscape strip and spaced no more than eight feet apart on center; and

e. Ground cover pursuant to KMC 18.35.090.

3. Landscape-based stormwater management facilities are permitted within Type I Landscaping Screen areas provided that the screening objectives in KMC 18.35.040.B.1 and KMC 18.35.040.B.2 are achieved.

18.35.050 – Landscaping – Street trees for single-family subdivisions:

For single-family subdivisions:

A. Trees shall be planted at the rate of one tree for every 40 feet of frontage along a neighborhood collector street or arterial street. Native vegetation cultivars are preferred;

B. The trees shall be:

1. Located within the street right-of-way if permitted by the City;
2. No more than 20 feet from the street right-of-way line if located within a lot;
3. Maintained by the adjacent landowner unless part of a City maintenance program; and
4. A species approved by the City if located within the street right-of-way and compatible with overhead utility lines;

C. The trees may be spaced at irregular intervals to accommodate sight distance requirements for driveways and intersections.

18.35.070 – Landscaping – Surface parking areas:

D. Landscaping around the perimeter of a site that is in addition to the perimeter landscaping required by KMC 18.35.045 may count toward 10 percent of the required surface parking area landscaping in all zones except the DC and DR zones, or RB-zoned properties that are not subject to P-suffix condition NS-P4, and which lie north of NE 175th Street (see subsection F of this section), if it is adjacent to the parking area;

E. Parking area landscaping shall consist of:

1. Canopy-type deciduous trees, evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs and ground covers planted in islands or strips. Native vegetation cultivars are preferred;

2. Internal parking lot landscaping shall be configured as landscape-based stormwater management feature unless infeasible.

- ~~23~~ 3. Shrubs that do not exceed a maintained height of 42 inches;

34. Plantings contained in planting islands or strips having an area of at least 100 square feet and with a narrow-minimum dimension of not less than five feet;

45. Ground cover in accordance with KMC 18.35.090; and

56. At least 70 percent of trees are deciduous;

18.35.080 – Landscaping – General standards for all landscape areas:

All new landscape areas proposed for a development shall be subject to the following provisions:

A. Berms shall not exceed a slope of two horizontal feet to one vertical foot (2:1).

B. All new turf areas, except all-weather, sand-based athletic fields, shall:

1. Be augmented with a two-inch layer of organic material cultivated a minimum of six inches deep; or
2. Have an organic content of five percent or more to a depth of six inches.

C. Except as specifically outlined for turf areas in subsection B of this section, the organic content of soils in any landscape area shall be as necessary to provide adequate nutrient and moisture-retention levels for the establishment of plantings.

D. Landscape areas, except turf or areas of established ground cover, shall be covered with at least two inches of mulch to minimize evaporation.

E. Plants having similar water use characteristics shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones.

F. Plant selection shall consider adaptability to climatic, geologic, and topographical conditions of the site. Preservation of existing vegetation is encouraged.

G. Landscape areas proposed as stormwater management facilities shall be designed in accordance with the Kenmore Stormwater Management standards.

Chapter 18.40 – Development Standards – Parking and Circulation

18.40.010 – Purpose:

The purpose of this chapter is to provide adequate parking for all uses allowed in this title; to reduce demand for parking by encouraging alternative means of transportation including public transit, rideshare and bicycles; and to increase pedestrian mobility in urban areas by:

A. Setting minimum off-street parking standards for different land uses that assure safe, convenient and adequately sized parking facilities within activity centers;

B. Providing incentives to rideshare through preferred parking arrangements;

C. Providing for parking and storage of bicycles;

D. Requiring the use of permeable surfacing unless infeasible;

DE. Providing safe, direct pedestrian access from public rights-of-way to structures and between developments; and

EF. Requiring uses which attract large numbers of employees or customers to provide transit stops.

18.40.030 – Computation of required off-street parking spaces:

F. Exceedance of Minimum Parking – Downtown Commercial and Downtown Residential Zones West of 68th Avenue NE. Provision of parking in excess of the minimum parking requirements shall require the excess parking be included in a structured parking garage, or under building and screened from the street frontage, unless the additional parking is associated with a phased, mixed use development and is interim in nature.

G. Exceedance of Minimum Parking – Zones Other than Downtown Commercial and Downtown Residential Zones West of 68th Avenue NE. Provision of parking shall not exceed 30 percent more than the minimum parking requirements unless the excess parking spaces are included in a structured parking garage, or under building and screened from the street frontage, unless the additional parking is associated with a phased, mixed use development and is interim in nature.

GH. Tree Retention – DC and DR Zones. Where an applicant proposes retention of trees in accordance with KMC 18.35.100(G) in the DC and DR zones, the city manager may reduce parking requirements by one parking space for every two significant trees that are saved in excess of the significant tree ordinance requirements.

18.40.130 – Compact car allowance requirements:

In any development containing more than 20 parking spaces, up to 50 percent of the total number of spaces may be sized to accommodate compact cars, subject to the following:

A. Each space shall be clearly identified as a compact car space by painting the word “COMPACT” in capital letters, a minimum of eight inches high, on the pavement at the base of the parking space and centered between the striping;

B. Aisle widths shall conform to the standards set for standard size cars; and

C. Apartment developments with less than 20 parking spaces may designate up to 40 percent of the required parking spaces as compact spaces.

Chapter 18.50 – Development Standards – Design Requirements for Specific Uses

18.50.150 – Mobile home parks – Standards for new parks:

D. A mobile home park shall ~~be exempt from impervious surface limits set forth in the zoning standards~~ not exceed 90% impervious surface coverage;

Chapter 18.52 – Downtown Design Standards

18.52.010 – Purpose and Intent:

The Kenmore downtown design standards are intended to implement the City’s comprehensive plan and vision for the creation of “...a community with an attractive, vital, pedestrian-oriented City center offering commercial, civic, cultural and park spaces, integrated with higher density housing...” and “...a community with clear design standards creating attractive, functional, and enduring buildings and places....”

The purpose of the downtown design standards is to create a pedestrian-oriented downtown by identifying appropriate site and development standards, including green infrastructure, for new development.

The Kenmore design standards are structured in the following manner.

18.52.100 – Pedestrian walkways:

B.4.a Special Paving. Scored concrete, stained/colored concrete, concrete pavers, paving inlays, mosaics, or other special paving material. Not all portions of the pedestrian walkway are required to be paved; however, a minimum of 60 percent of the pedestrian walkway shall provide an all-weather walking surface;

18.52.120 – Public spaces and plazas:

B.2.a Special Paving. Scored concrete, stained/colored concrete, concrete pavers, paving inlays, mosaics, or other special paving material.

18.52.160 – Building setbacks (for residential/primarily residential uses):

B.3 Palette of Front Yard Transition Elements. Use two or more of the following elements to provide front yard transitions and create usable front yard space:

- a. Steps;
- b. Low fences;
- c. Trellises;
- d. Site furnishings;
- e. Low hedges, trees, and landscaped borders;

f. Raingardens or bioretention facilities;

fg. Patios if a low fence or trellis is included for added privacy.

18.52.180 – Parking lot screening:

B. Standards – Required.

1. Perimeter Screening. Where surface parking lots are adjacent to a public right-of-way, the parking lot shall provide a minimum 10-foot-wide planting strip between the parking lot and right(s)-of-way. Landscape requirements in Chapter 18.35 KMC also apply.

2. Screening Techniques. Year-round perimeter screening shall provide a visually impervious screen utilizing one or more of the following screening techniques:

a. Screen Walls. Low walls, opaque hedge walls, etc., shall be a minimum of three feet in height and maximum of four feet in height. Where screen walls are used, the 10-foot-wide planting strip requirement may be reduced by two feet.

b. Screen Wall Transparency. For screen walls taller than four feet in height, all elements above four feet shall be made of semitransparent materials, i.e., lattice walls, trellises, etc. Those portions of the screen wall taller than four feet in height shall be a minimum of 85 percent transparency (i.e., see-through railing, trellis, or similar treatment).

c. Evergreen Shrubs. Shrubs shall be maintained at a maximum four feet in height from the sidewalk to maintain visibility into the site for security/safety purposes. At planting, shrubs shall be a minimum two-gallon pot size or balled and burlapped equivalent.

d. Trees. A mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. At planting, deciduous trees shall be a minimum three-inch caliper. Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of six-foot height to the uppermost branching point at planting.

e. Wood Fences. If a wood fence is used, the fence shall have decorative detailing at the top (i.e., trellis materials) and an eight-foot-wide planting strip. The requirements of subsection (B)(2)(b) of this section are also applicable.

f. Bioretention landscaping. Bioretention landscaping may be used within the perimeter screen in conjunction with one or more of the options in subsections (B)(2)(a) thorough (e).

18.52.200 – Outdoor service and storage areas:

B. Standards – Required.

1. Siting of On-Site Storage Areas. All outdoor service and storage areas such as mechanical equipment, outdoor storage, trash/recycling containers, satellite dishes, accessory telecommunications devices, etc., shall be fully screened and shall not be visible from adjacent

public streets or from views above from adjacent buildings. The Kenmore development standards and design requirements of KMC 18.30.250 also apply.

2. At-Grade Service Areas. At-grade storage areas such as outdoor storage and/or trash/recycling containers shall be screened from adjacent streets and public rights-of-way and from views above from adjacent buildings. Pedestrian-oriented trash receptacles along walkways and in public spaces are excepted from this requirement.

3. Screening Techniques. Service area screening shall be 100 percent sight-obscuring, year-round, utilizing one or more of the following screening techniques:

a. Fences and Walls. Fencing and wall materials shall be integrated and compatible with the design of the building (i.e., use the building's materials on fence columns);

b. Adjacent to Pedestrian Walkways. Where an outdoor storage area is adjacent to a pedestrian walkway, fences installed for screening may be used only in combination with either landscaping, vines, trellis, or similar landscaping screening technique;

c. Evergreen Hedges and Shrubs. Landscaping shall meet the City's landscaping requirements for Type I landscaping;

d. Trees. A mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees. Landscaping shall meet the City's landscaping requirements for Type I landscaping.

f. Bioretention landscaping. Bioretention landscaping may be used within the perimeter screen in conjunction with one or more of the options in subsections (B)(3)(a) thorough (d).

INTEGRATING

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT INTO KENMORE'S CODES & ENFORCEABLE STANDARDS

CITY COUNCIL MEETING



SEPTEMBER 19, 2016



Presentation Overview

City of Kenmore Project Team:

- Richard Sawyer, Surface Water Manager & Project Manager
- Andrew Bauer, Associate Planner
- Lauri Anderson, Senior Planner
- Zack Richardson, Civil Engineer

AHBL Project Team:

- Wayne Carlson, Principal & Project Manager
- Lisa Klein, Associate Principal
- Alex Campbell, Project Planner



Presentation Overview

- I. Why are we here?
- II. What is LID?
- III. Integrating LID Principles & BMPs
- IV. Project Schedule
- V. Amendment Proposals
- VI. Resources



Presentation Overview

We are here to discuss the integration of LID principles and LID Best Management Practices (BMPs) into the City of Kenmore's codes and standards as is required under the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit. This will include a short introduction to LID, the steps needed to accomplish LID code integration, and an overview of the project schedule and status.





Why are we here?

2013-2018 Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (NPDES)

No later than December 31, 2016, permittees shall review, revise and make effective their local development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents to incorporate and require LID principles and LID BMPs.

The intent of the revisions shall be to make LID the preferred and commonly-used approach to site development. **The revisions shall be designed to minimize impervious surfaces, native vegetation loss, and stormwater runoff in all types of development situations.**





What is LID?

“Low-impact development (LID) is a stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design.”

Source: Department of Ecology’s Phase II NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit



What is LID?

The Permit characterizes LID as “principles” & “BMPs”:

Key LID principles:

- Reduce impervious surface coverage.
- Reduce native (or adapted) vegetation loss
- Reduce stormwater runoff

Key LID BMP examples required where feasible:

- Dispersion or infiltration of stormwater
- Bioretention
- Permeable pavements

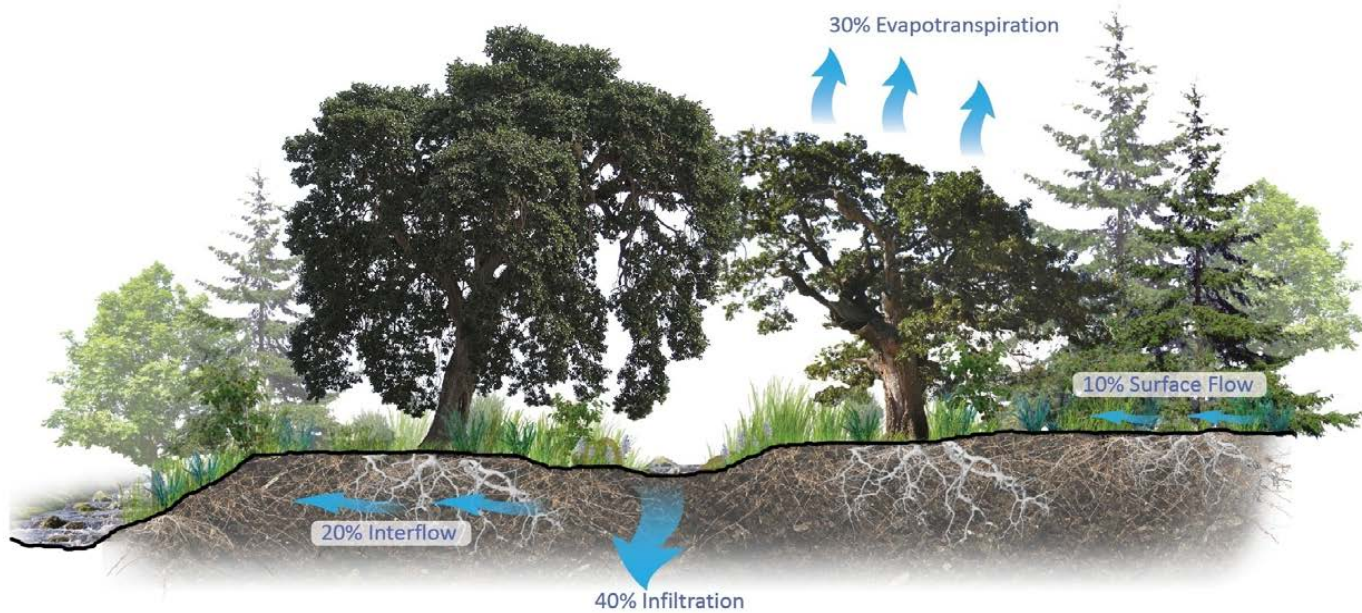
Optional LID BMP examples:

- Rain gardens
- Rainwater harvesting



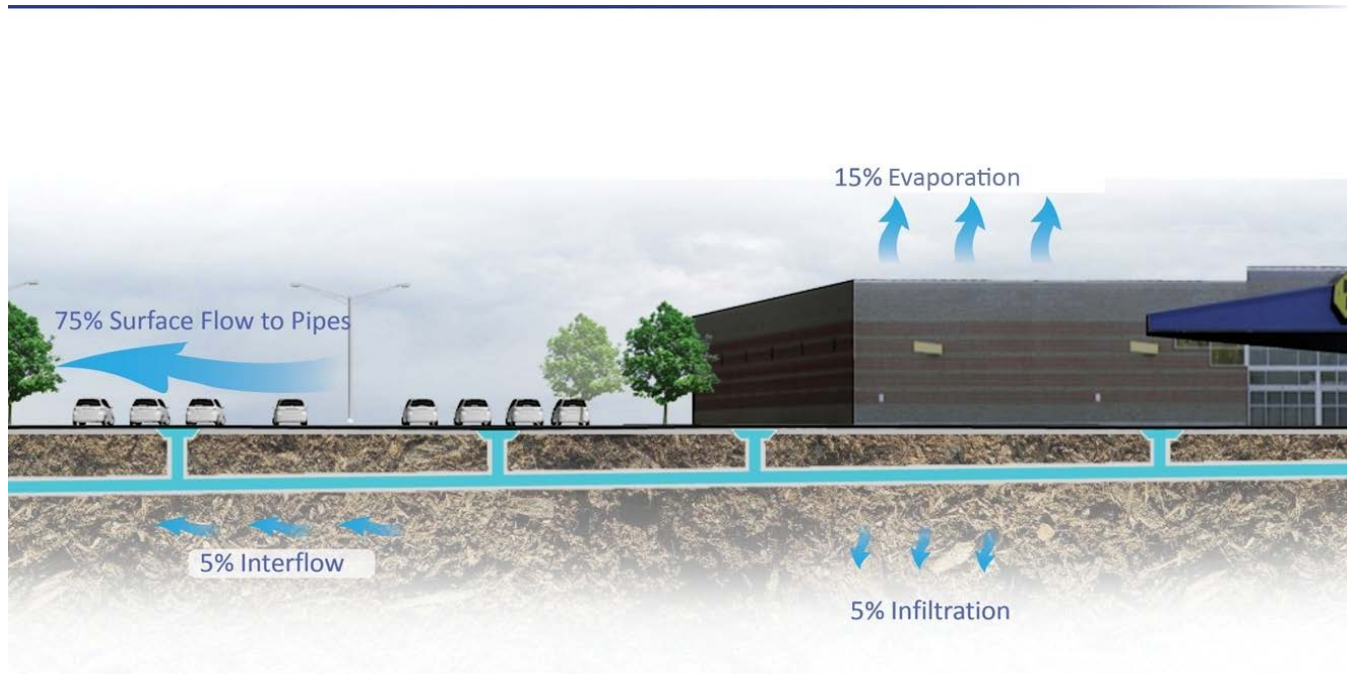
What is LID?

Pre-Development Hydrologic Conditions



What is LID?

Post-Development Hydrologic Conditions



What is LID?

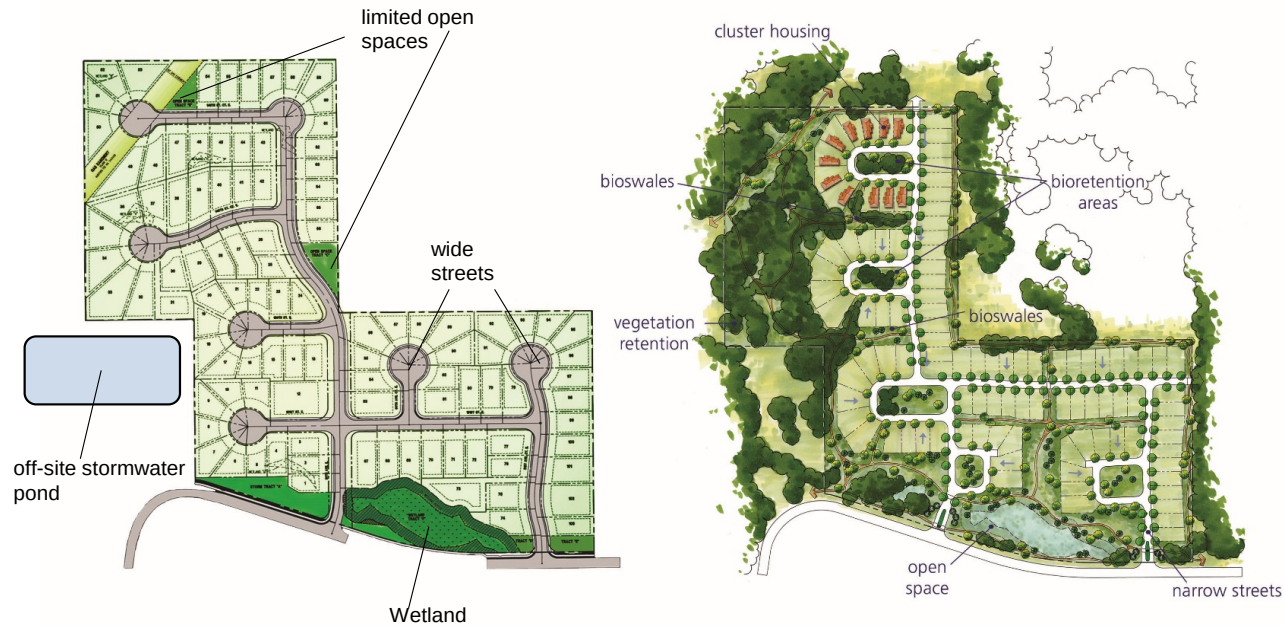
Intended Results of Low Impact Development:

- Reduces volume thereby minimizing high flows
- Removes pollutants from stormwater
- Replenishes streams and wetlands
- Reduces size of conventional stormwater facilities
- Increases open space
- Visually attractive
- Can result in construction and maintenance cost savings
- Can increase densities



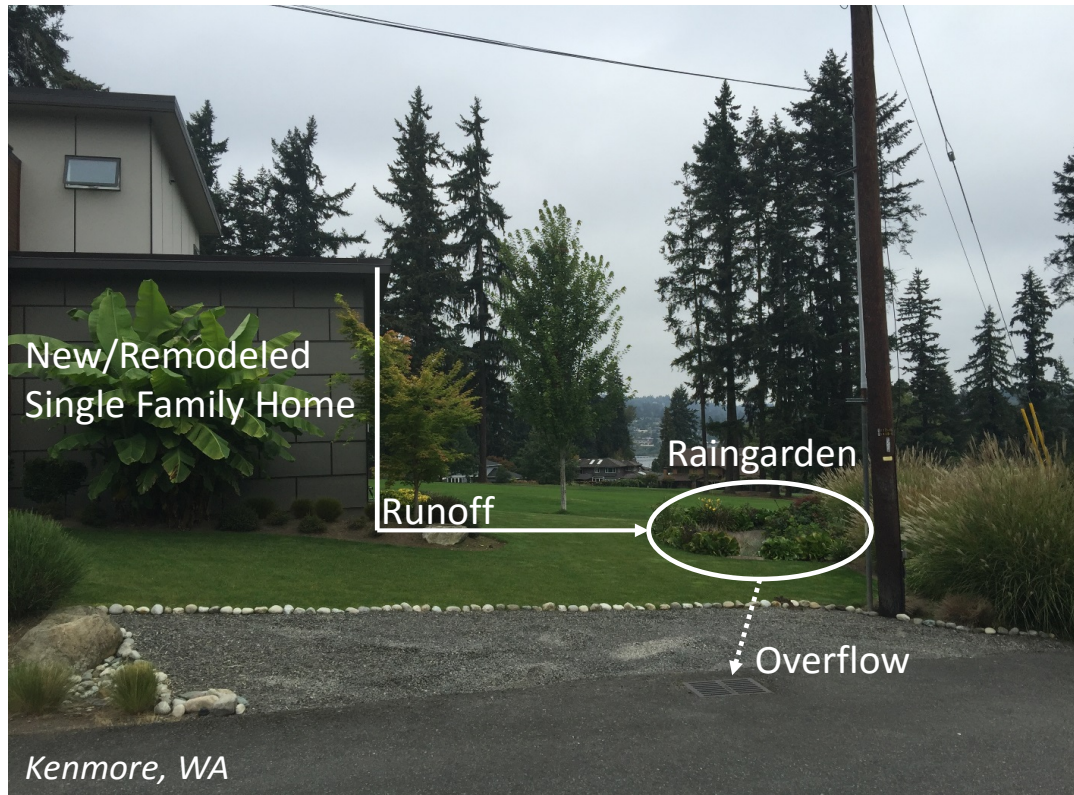
What is LID?

LID Principles and BMPs: Multiple functions



What is LID?

Single Family Homes



What is LID?

Commercial/Professional Office Development



What is LID?

Commercial/Professional Office Development



What is LID?

Street Project



What is LID?

Who Maintains LID

Private/Public Maintenance Policies:

- Facilities, traditional or LID, that serve non-residential properties or that serve single residential properties are required to maintain those facilities and provide the City access for inspection.
- Facilities, traditional or LID, that are located in public rights-of-way, tracts or in easements dedicated to the City for the purpose of maintenance are maintained by the City.





Integrating LID Principles and LID BMPs

Western WA Phase II NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit Requirements Summary:

- LID is required, where feasible, for all sized projects, residential, non-residential and public
- The City must review & amend local codes & standards to
 - Integrate LID principles
 - Incorporate required LID BMPs
 - Consider optional BMPs that permittees may opt to allow or require



Integrating LID Principles and LID BMPs

Integration is accomplished by starting with a **gap analysis** to identify where existing codes already meet the intent of the Permit or where they need updates to meet the intent. The Permit's intent is to:

- Require non-structural practices (principles) to be integrated into early stages of project design
- Achieve LID principles through methods, such as:
 - Conserve Vegetation
 - Reduce & Disconnect Impervious Surfaces
 - Distribute small-scale techniques across the development site
 - Infiltrate on site
- Incorporate LID BMPs through adoption of a manual equivalent to Ecology's. The King County 2016 Surface Water Design Manual has been granted this equivalency.



Integrating LID Principles and LID BMPs

Code sections that dealt with the following topics were examined for implementing LID principles, including:

- Site analysis
- Vegetation/canopy conservation
- Reduce impervious surface coverage
- Clustering
- Reduced road width
- Higher buildings & smaller footprints
- Parking design
- Incorporate bioretention in required landscaping



Integrating LID Principles and BMPs

Required BMPs (unless infeasible)

Rain Gardens, Bioretention and Permeable Pavement



Integrating LID Principles and GSI BMPs

Required BMPs (unless infeasible)
Dispersion, Downspout Dispersion
Sheet Flow, and Perforated Stub
Connections

Dispersion



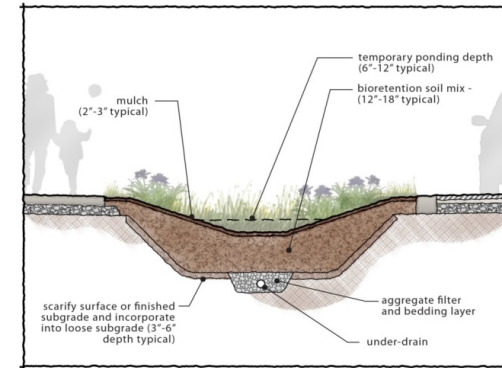
Downspout Dispersion



Sheet Flow



Perforated Stub Connection



Integrating LID Principles and GSI BMPs

Optional BMPs – permittees may opt to allow or require

Vegetated roofs

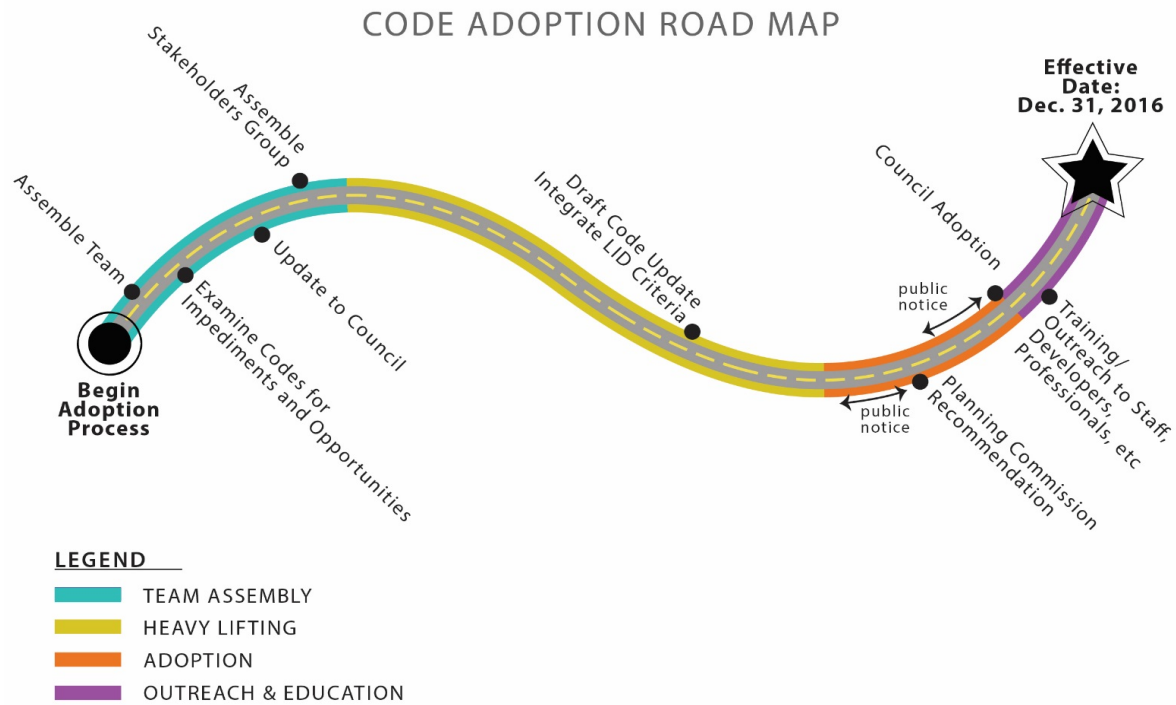


Rainwater Harvesting

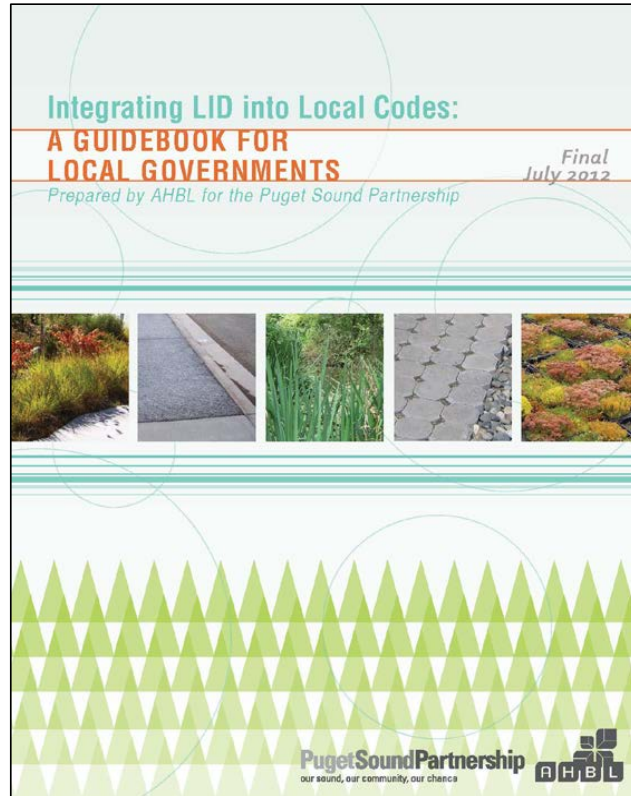


Pin Foundations





Project Schedule & Approach



Next Steps:

- Done Assemble Team
- Done Understand LID topics to Address
- Done Review Existing Codes & Standards
- Done Fill in the Gaps
- Next Review & Adopt
- Next Implementation





CODE CITATION	AMENDMENT SUMMARY
<i>Title 12 - Streets and Bridges</i>	
Chapter 12.50 – Adoption	Include reference to staying current with changing environmental technologies and methods.
Chapter 12.70 – Sidewalks, Planting Strips and Street Trees	Amend definitions for consistency with the Phase II NPDES Permit. Amend planting strip maintenance requirements for abutting property owners to include landscape-based stormwater management facilities.
<i>TITLE 13 – Utilities and Public Works</i>	
Chapter 13.20 – Technical Terms and Definitions	Proposed new code section to consolidate the definitions present throughout Title 13 into one chapter. Amend definitions for consistency with the Phase II NPDES Permit.
Chapter 13.35 – Surface Water Runoff Policy	Amend code language to reference the adoption of the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual. Move definitions to proposed Chapter 13.20.
Chapter 13.40 – Surface Water Management Program	Move definitions to proposed Chapter 13.20. Amend references of “director” to “City Manager.” Amend outdated references to annexations debts and rural areas. Amend rate adjustment program for consistency with Surface Water Master Plan.
Chapter 13.45 – Water Quality	Move definitions to proposed Chapter 13.20.

CODE CITATION	AMENDMENT SUMMARY
<i>Title 15 – Buildings and Construction</i>	
Chapter 15.25 – Land Alteration	Amend definitions for consistency with the Phase II NPDES Permit. Remove cumulative impervious surface exemption from grading permits. Propose compaction of permeable surface provision.
<i>TITLE 17 – Land Division</i>	
Chapter 17.20 – Subdivisions and Short Subdivision	Propose language encourage the retention of native vegetation within open spaces and allow landscape based stormwater facilities within open spaces.
<i>TITLE 18 – Zoning</i>	
Chapter 18.20 – Technical Terms and Land Use Definitions	Amend definitions for consistency with the Phase II NPDES Permit.
Chapter 18.21 – Residential Zones	Propose the implementation of Base Impervious Surface coverage.
Chapter 18.23 – Community Business Zone	Encourage the retention of native vegetation within interior setbacks.
Chapter 18.25A – Urban Corridor Zone	Remove the provision to exceed the maximum impervious surface area under a CUP. Encourage the retention of native vegetation.
Chapter 18.25B – Waterfront Commercial Zone	Remove the provision to exceed the maximum impervious surface area under a CUP. Encourage the retention of native vegetation.
Chapter 18.26 – Regional Business Zone	Remove the provision to exceed the maximum impervious surface area under a CUP.

CODE CITATION	AMENDMENT SUMMARY
<i>TITLE 18 – Zoning</i>	
Chapter 18.27 – Public and Semi-Public Zone	Propose that LID shall be employed unless infeasible. Encourage the retention of native vegetation for screening treatments.
Chapter 18.28 – Parks Zone	Propose that LID shall be employed unless infeasible. Encourage the retention of native vegetation for screening treatments.
Chapter 18.25A – Golf Course Zone	Remove provision that paved trails are not considered impervious surfaces. Propose that LID shall be employed unless infeasible. Encourage the retention of native vegetation for screening treatments.
Chapter 18.29 – TOD District Overlay	Clarify code language to clarify the maximum parking allowance.
Chapter 18.30 – Development Standards – General	Amend the location of stormwater and control facilities near rear/interior property lines.
Chapter 18.35 – Development Standards – Landscaping	Propose the allowance of landscape-based stormwater management facilities within Type I,II, and III screening areas and parking lot landscaping.
Chapter 18.40 – Development Standards – Parking and Circulation	Propose the implementation of permeable surfacing unless infeasible. Establish exceedance of minimum parking thresholds in zones outside of Downtown.
Chapter 18.52 – Downtown Design Standards	Encourage the implementation of green infrastructure.



Resources

Ecology's stormwater website:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/index.html>

Washington Stormwater Center LID portal:

<http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/low-impact/>

EPA's Green Infrastructure website:

<http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/index.cfm>

Puget Sound Partnership's stormwater and LID website:

<http://www.psp.wa.gov/stormwater.php>

Association of Washington Cities LID website:

<http://www.awcnet.org/TrainingEducation/LowImpactDevelopment.aspx>



Aesthetics of Low Impact Development

LID Technologies Can Benefit Your Community's Visual Environment



Low Impact Development (LID) Practices Add Natural Beauty

LID practices, which emphasize using natural vegetation to control stormwater, add value and beauty to public and private spaces. LID practices such as bioswales, rain gardens and street trees intercept stormwater, providing water quality benefits and saving money by reducing the need for stormwater conveyance and treatment infrastructure.

LID practices also generate numerous aesthetic and social benefits, including:

- Adding park-like elements to yards and neighborhoods
- Increasing habitat for bees, birds and butterflies
- Creating street safety and improving public safety
- Offering recreational opportunities and pedestrian access
- Reducing the urban heat island effect

Many LID practices include traditional landscaping techniques that use mulch, plants and grass. With LID, the landscape serves the double purpose of adding beauty and capturing and filtering stormwater.



Maintenance of Low Impact Development

Communities Are Easily Managing LID Practices



Are LID Practices More Cost-Effective Than Conventional Practices?

In many cases, the answer is yes. LID practices are often less costly than conventional practices because they typically require less excavation and less material. LID practices also often require less maintenance and less frequent replacement of components.

For example, a rain garden typically requires less excavation and less material than a traditional stormwater pipe. Rain gardens also often require less maintenance and less frequent replacement of components.

Similarly, a rain barrel typically requires less excavation and less material than a traditional stormwater pipe. Rain barrels also often require less maintenance and less frequent replacement of components.

Overall, LID practices are often less costly than conventional practices because they typically require less excavation and less material. LID practices also often require less maintenance and less frequent replacement of components.

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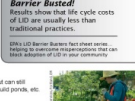
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City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: West Sammamish River Bridge Project Update and Architectural Discussion

For Council Meeting Agenda of: September 19, 2016

Department: Public Works/Engineering

Prepared by: John Vicente, P.E.

Proposed Council Action/Motion:
No Action required at this time

Initial & Date
Approved by Department Head: KMO 9/15/16
Approved by City Attorney: NA
Approved by Finance Director: [Signature] 9-15-16
Approved by City Manager: [Signature]

Exhibits/Attachments:
Exhibit A-S: Bridge Concept drawings

Expenditure Required \$2,460,054 Amount Budgeted \$2,570,000 Appropriation Required \$0

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:

Project Update

The West Sammamish River Bridge Replacement project has been underway for approximately 1 year now. We have started on the environmental work as well as the structural and architectural design. We have been working diligently on securing the necessary permits and preparing the required environmental documents for the project. We reached a milestone in April and submitted our primary environmental documents to the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). WSDOT will review and forward the document to other federal and state agencies for review and concurrence. The initial determination is that the new bridge will not have an adverse effects on the environment, that we are complying with the Endangered Species Act, and that the bridge is exempt from having to engage in additional environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) such as an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement.

Endangered Species Act

The project has reached a bit of success so far. We have been given approval to proceed with an informal consultation regarding the Endangered Species Act. The consultation is a process that looks at the endangered species within a project limit and determines impacts to those species and mitigation that would be required to minimize any impacts. A formal consultation requires extensive reporting and reviews and takes approximately

1 year to complete. An informal consultation is a shorter process that takes approximately 6 months to complete. We are pleased with the determination that this project will require an informal process as we believe it is the correct balance of stringency and time.

Right of Way Acquisition

In addition to the environmental and permitting process, we are also required to purchase right of way. Right of way acquisition is not expected to begin until the middle of next year. However, the City will need to purchase a small portion of the boat launch property. As this is recreational land, the purchase will require mitigation. The mitigation is a lengthy and complicated process that will involve purchasing replacement property equal to that taken from the boat launch property. Given the process, we are starting early acquisition procedures which will allow the City to begin negotiations prior to starting our right of way acquisition phase. This has been discussed with and approved by WSDOT. Our current strategy will be to open up a dialogue with nearby property owners and determine if they are agreeable to selling replacement property to the City. We would then negotiate with the boat launch property owner, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, on acceptable mitigation.

Schedule

Below is an updated schedule. Dates below are approximations and may change depending upon circumstances:

Design:	Complete 4 th Quarter 2018
Environmental/Permitting	Complete 2 nd Quarter 2018
Right of Way Acquisition	2 nd Quarter 2017 – 3 rd Quarter 2018
Construction Advertisement	4 th Quarter 2018
Construction Start	1 st Quarter 2019
Construction Completed	4 th Quarter 2021

Design/Architecture

Design on the bridge is moving ahead. We have determined the approximate location of the bridge and have been working steadily to advance the project to the first milestone of 30% design. Given the complexity and time involvement for the environmental and permitting process, completion of 30% plans is anticipated to be completed the summer of 2017. We have been able to move forward with the architectural component of the bridge design. On October 17, 2015, a tour of local bridges was conducted with City Council and City staff followed up on November 9, 2015 with an overview of the tour and options for the new Bridge. The tour's objective was 1) to give Council the opportunity to look at different types of architectural features incorporated into existing bridges and 2) to begin a dialogue as to what we are looking for in the new West Sammamish River bridge.

On March 21, 2016, Council was presented with several concept drawings created based upon the information gathered at the November 9th meeting. The concept drawings represented different ideas for the bridge from varying vantage points.

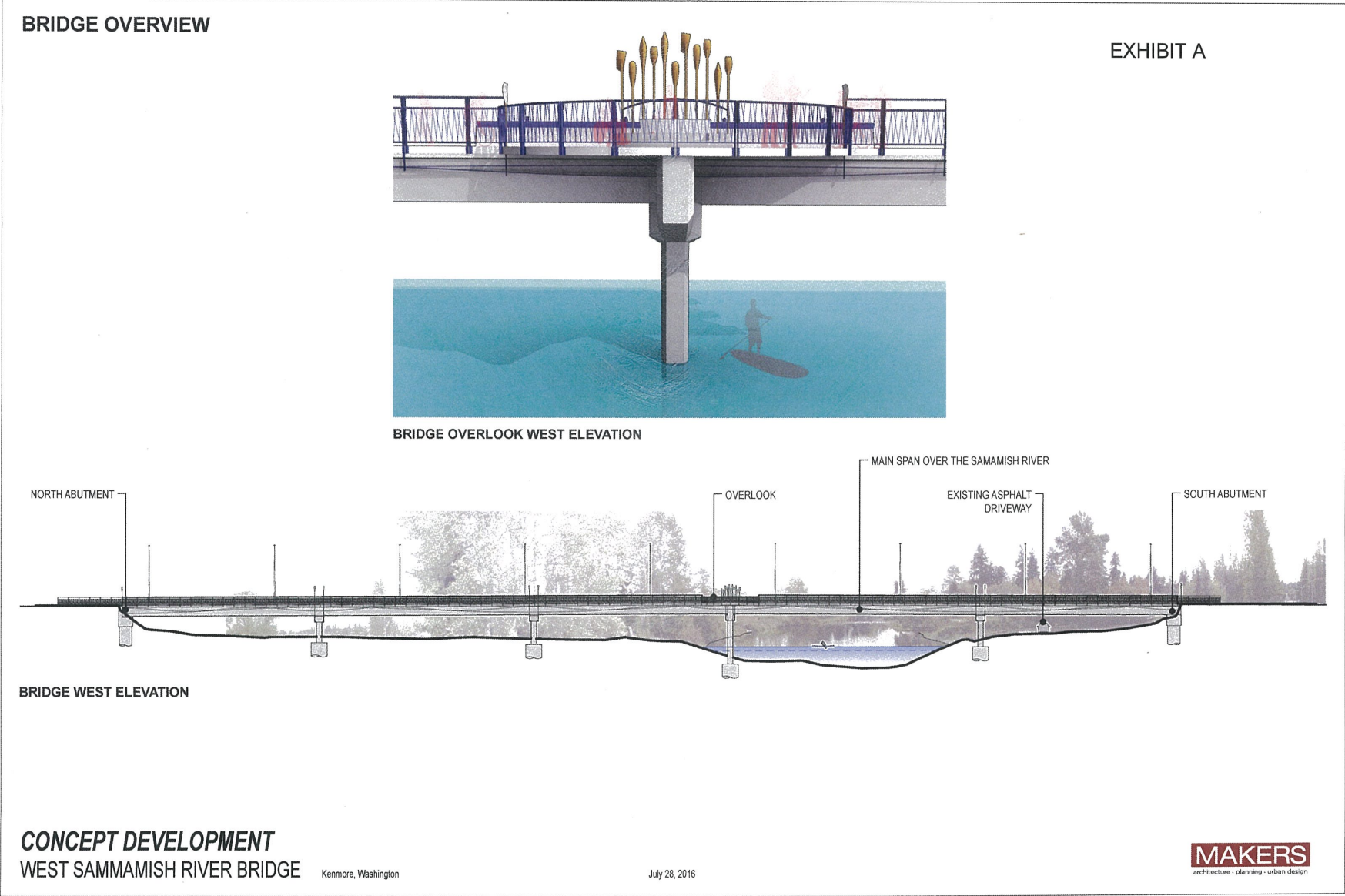
Based upon the feedback received at the March 21st meeting, the options were narrowed down to a few select ideas and those ideas have been further expanded upon. In general, feedback consisted of keeping the bridge simple, no specific theme, large overlook, curvilinear, with a focus on some color and fun. Exhibits A-S represent several view points and illustrate the latest concepts for the bridge.

At this time, staff would like to receive input on the latest concept drawings. The next step in this process would be to present the concept drawings to the public at an open house this fall and gather feedback followed by another Council meeting and a final decision on the bridge architecture at the end of this year.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION: The total budget for the Project is \$20,000,000 over the period of 2015 – 2020 (adopted CIP). The 2015-16 biennial budget for the Project is \$3,550,000.

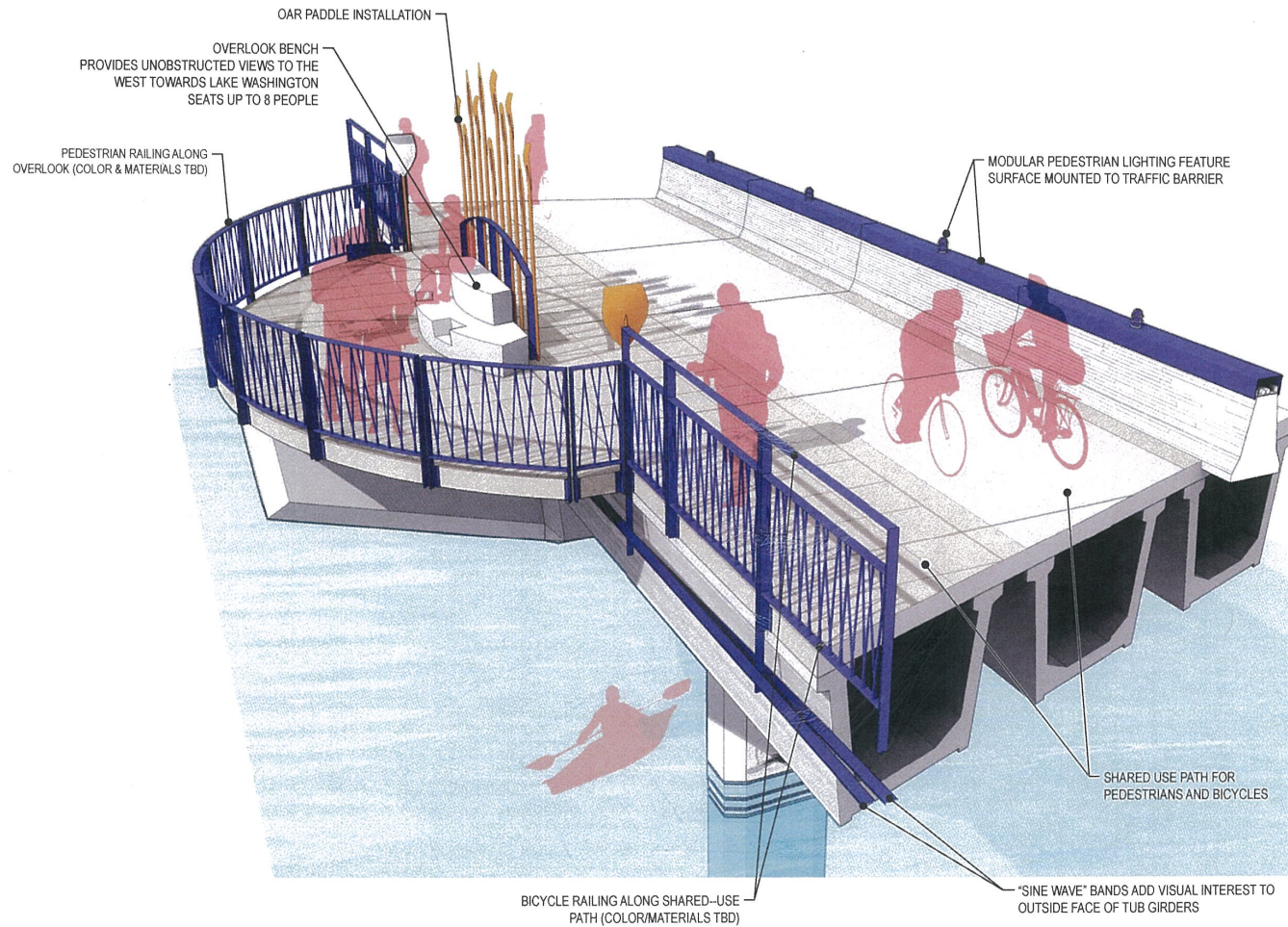
COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

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.



BRIDGE OVERLOOK & SHARED-USE PATH

EXHIBIT B



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

Kenmore, Washington

July 28, 2016

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BRIDGE PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING

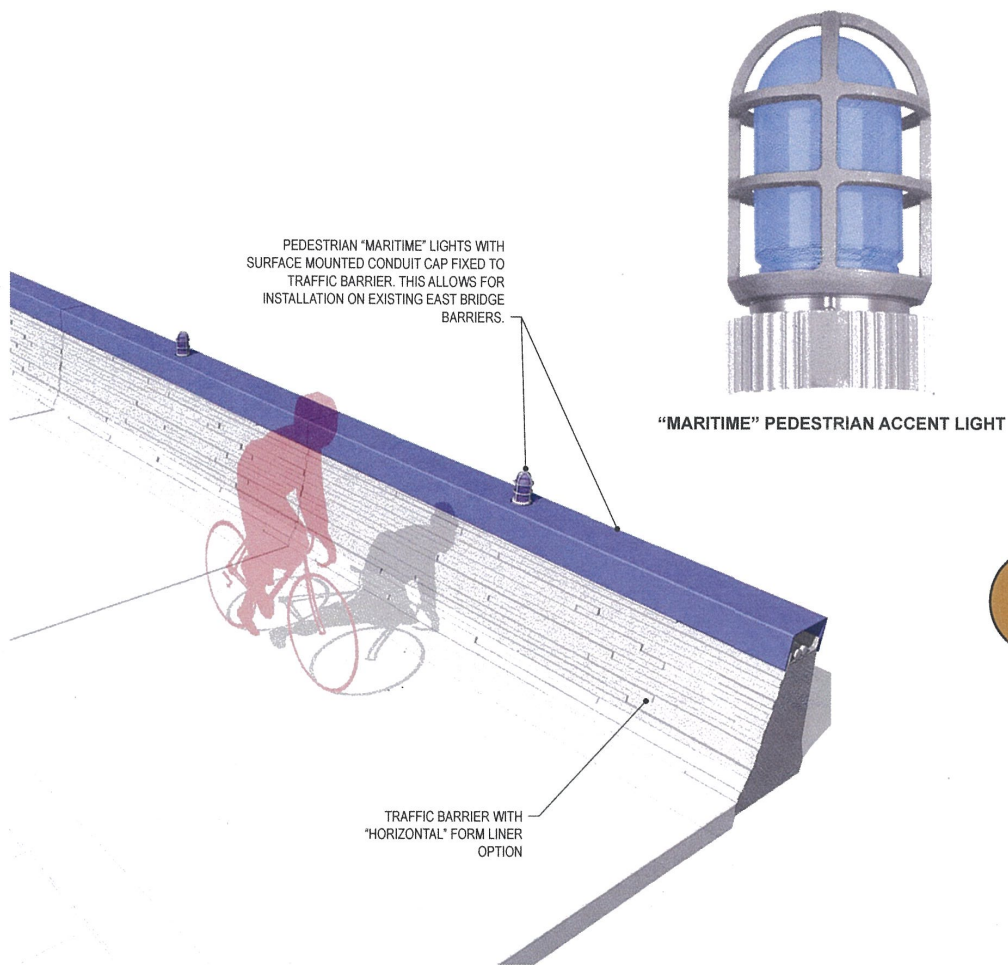
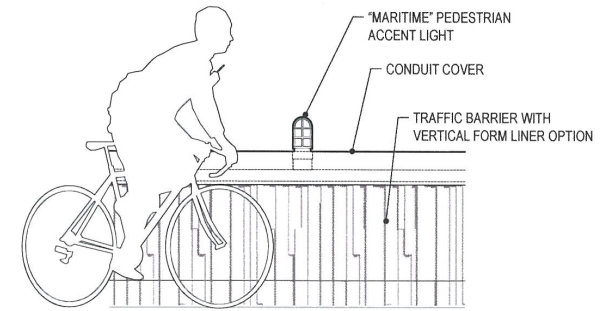
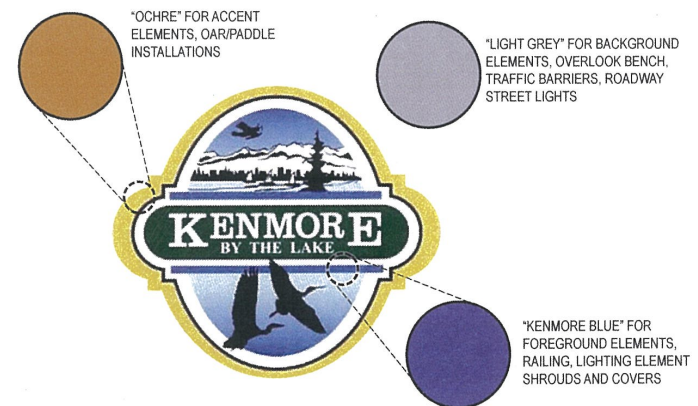


EXHIBIT C



ELEVATION



"KENMORE" COLOR PALETTE

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

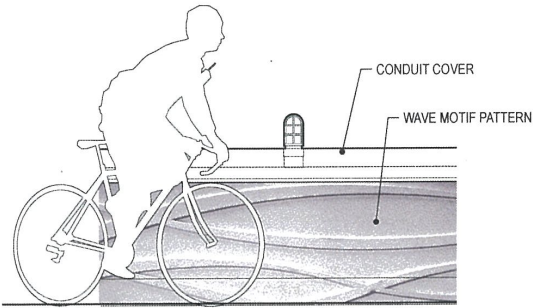
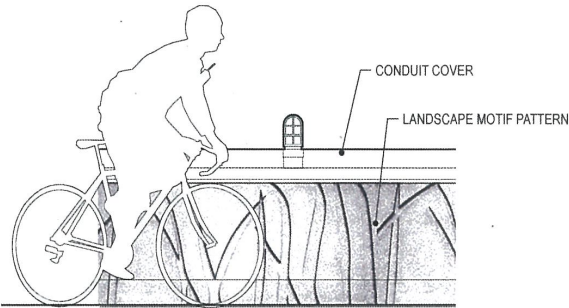
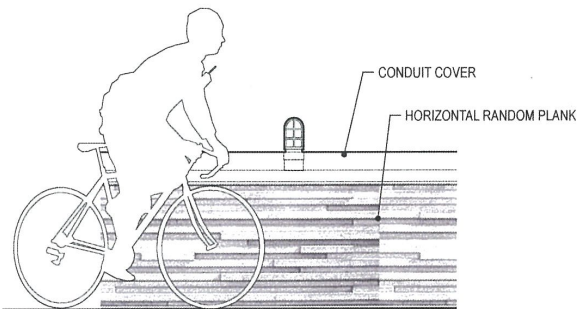
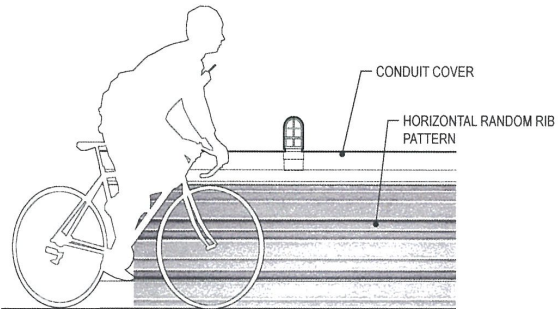
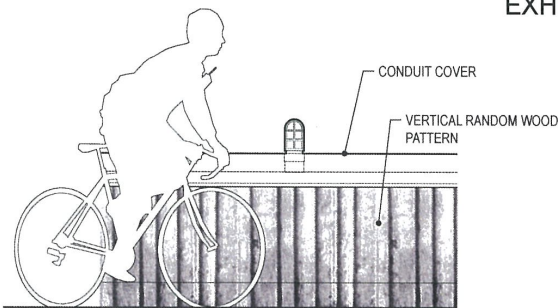
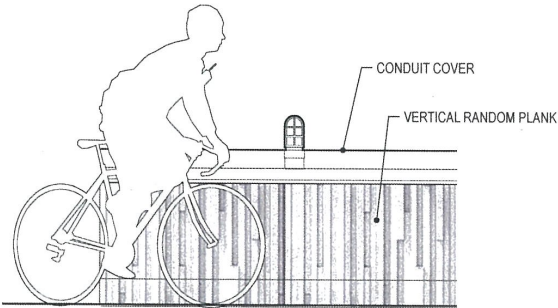
Kenmore, Washington

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OTHER FORM LINER OPTIONS

EXHIBIT D

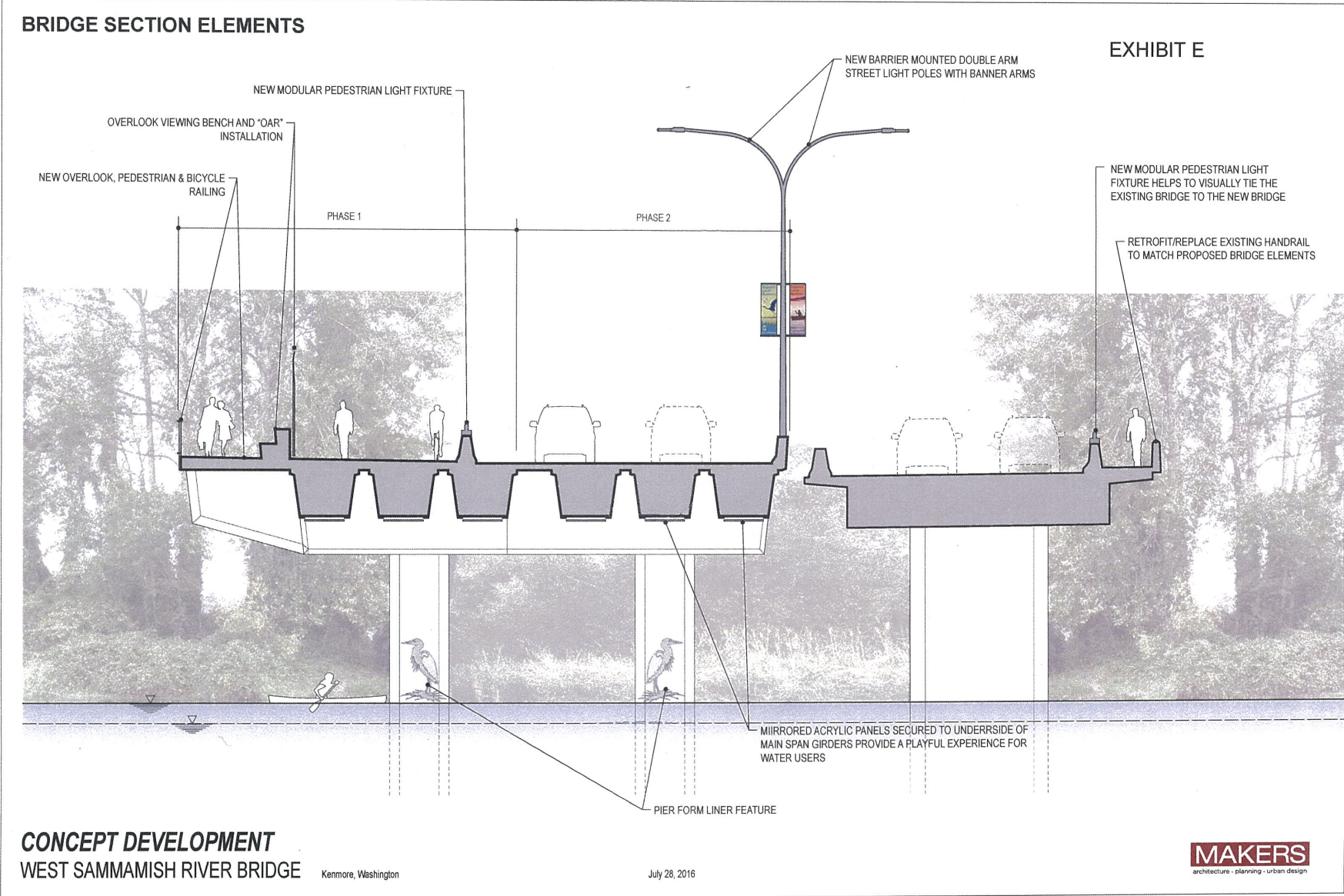


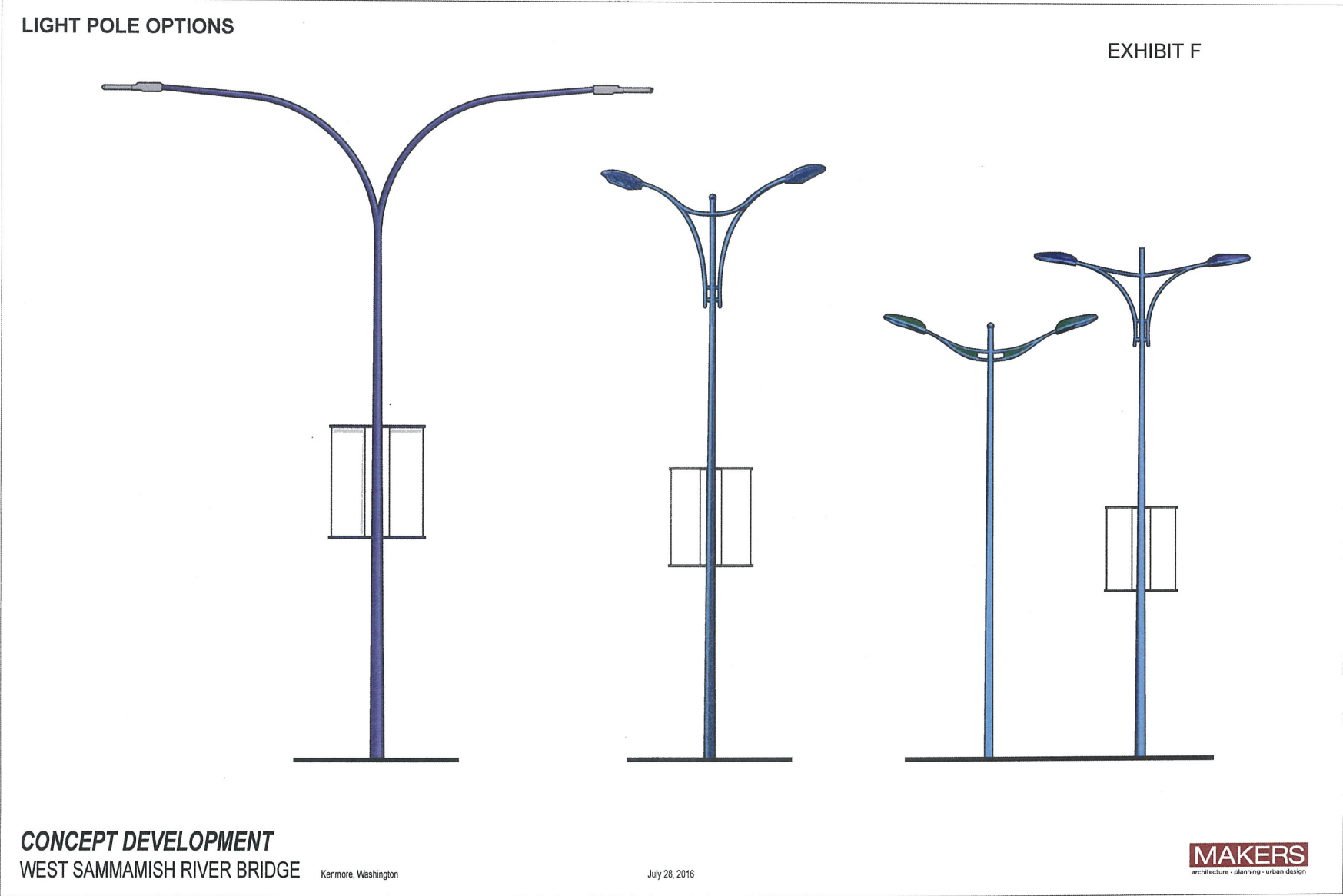
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
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Kenmore, Washington

August 29, 2016







SHARED-USE PATH PAVING PATTERN OPTIONS

DIAGONAL PATTERN CONTRASTS WITH BIKE ZONE PATTERN IN BOTH ORIENTATION AND DENSITY OF LINES

PATTERN 1: "DIAGONAL"

"LADDER" / "PLANK" TEXTURE PATTERN CONTRASTS WITH BIKE ZONE TEXTURE IN BOTH ORIENTATION AND DENSITY OF LINES

SHARED-USE PATH PEDESTRIAN ZONE WITH CONTRASTING TEXTURE, COLOR (BUFF COLOR SHOWN) & ORIENTATION CREATES A VISUAL CONTRAST WITH BICYCLE ZONE

PATTERN 2: "LADDER/PLANK"

SHARED-USE PATH BICYCLE ZONE WITH ASPHALT OR OTHER SURFACE WITH MINIMAL JOINTS AND TEXTURES

STANDARD 2 X 2 SIDEWALK PATTERN WITHIN PEDESTRIAN ZONE

PATTERN 3: "STANDARD"

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

Kenmore, Washington

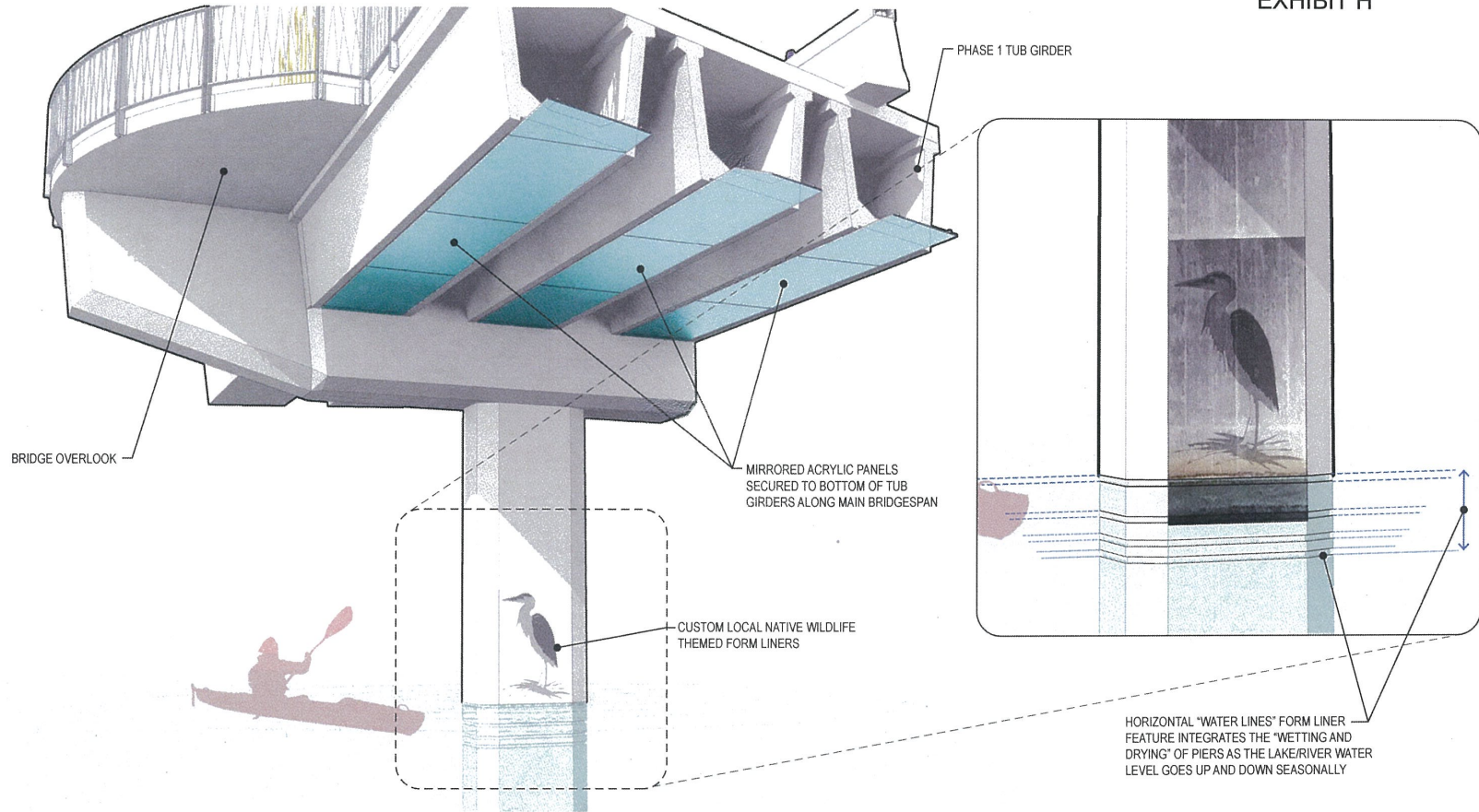
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EXHIBIT G

MIRRORED ACRYLIC PANEL INSTALLATION

EXHIBIT H



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

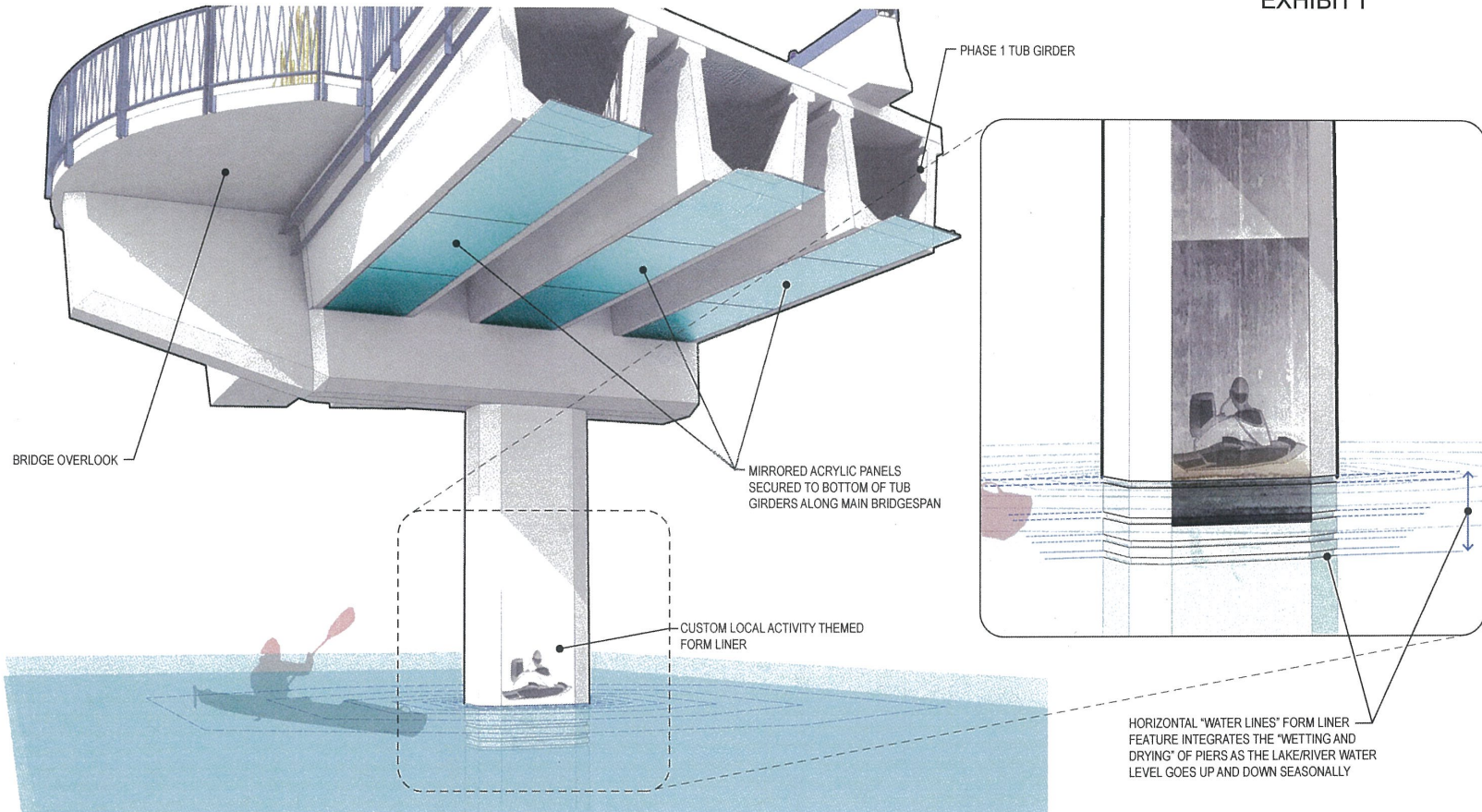
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MIRRORED ACRYLIC PANEL INSTALLATION

EXHIBIT I



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

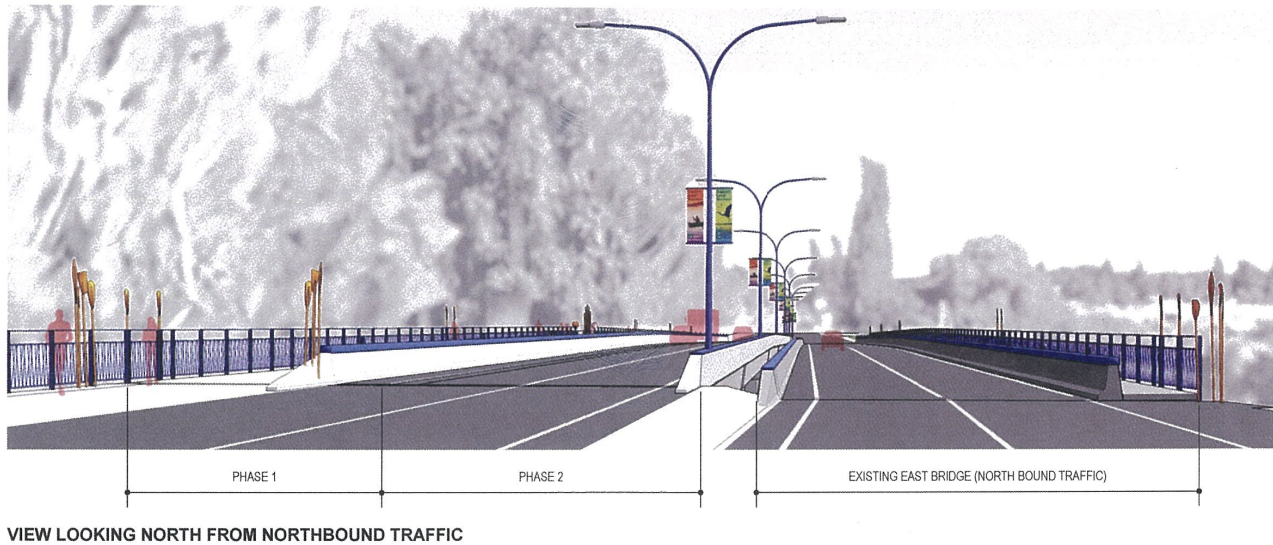
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BRIDGE VIEW 1

EXHIBIT J

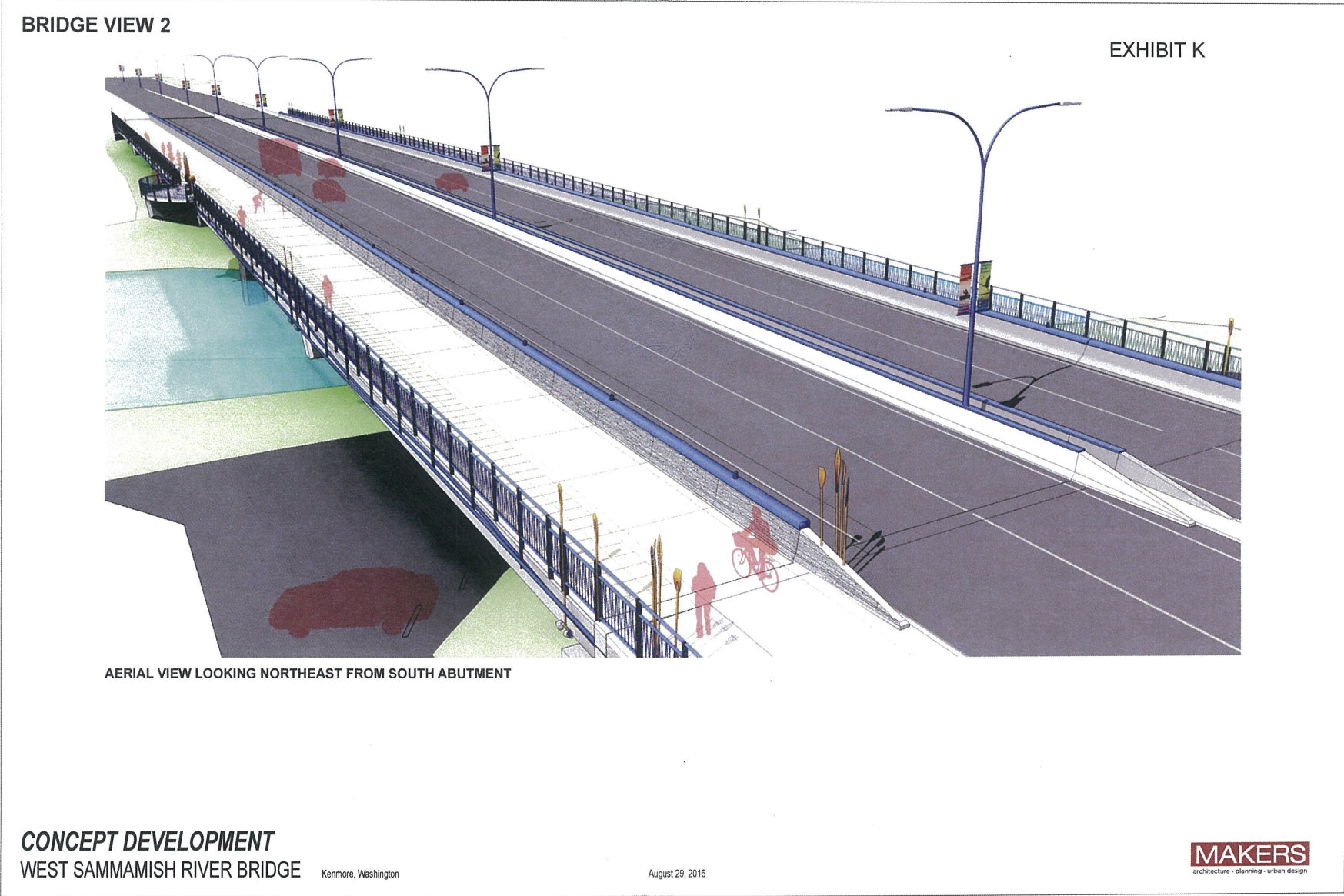


CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

Kenmore, Washington

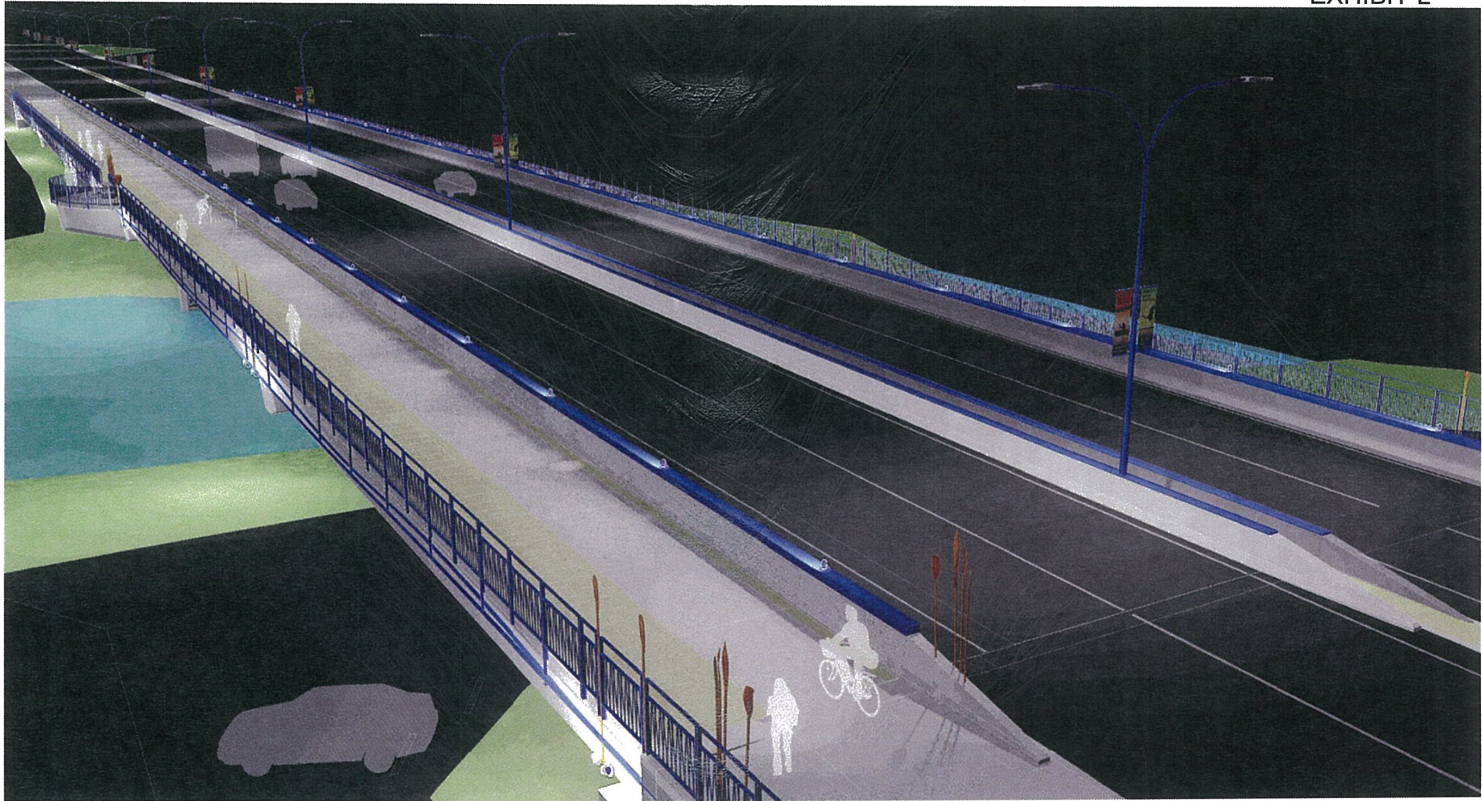
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BRIDGE VIEWS 3

EXHIBIT L



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT AT NIGHT

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

Kenmore, Washington

August 29, 2016



BRIDGE VIEWS 4

EXHIBIT M



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT AT NIGHT SHOWING CONCEPTUAL LIGHT LEVELS.
(BARRIER LIGHTING, STREET LIGHTING, AND GIRDER ILLUMINATION SHOWN)

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

Kennore, Washington

August 28, 2016

BRIDGE VIEWS 5



SHARED USE PATH PEDESTRIAN RAILING MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE
AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT AT NIGHT SHOWING CONCEPTUAL LIGHT LEVELS ONLY.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

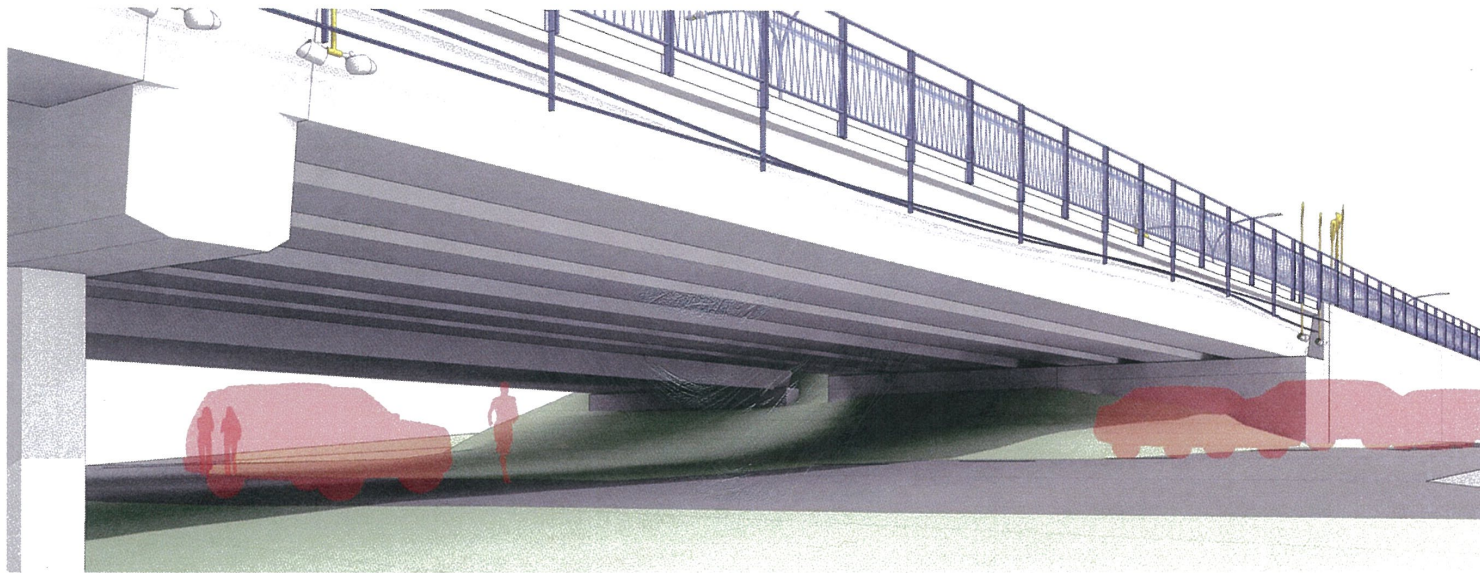
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SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 1

EXHIBIT O



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT.

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SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 2

EXHIBIT P



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. INDIRECT LIGHTING ELEMENTS BETWEEN TUB GIRDERS ILLUMINATE BRIDGE UNDERPASS

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

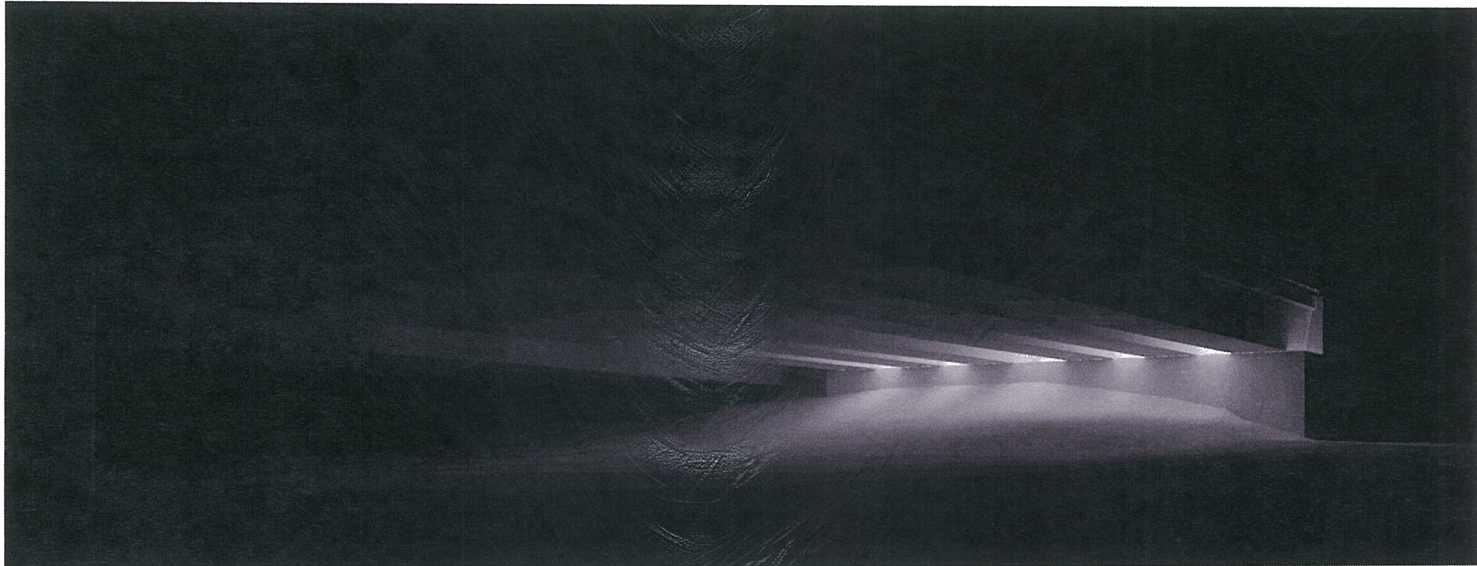
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SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 2

EXHIBIT Q



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. INDIRECT LIGHTING ELEMENTS BETWEEN TUB GIRDERS ILLUMINATE BRIDGE UNDERPASS
(CONCEPTUAL LIGHTING LEVELS ONLY)

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
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SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 3

EXHIBIT R



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. BRIDGE GIRDER ACCENT LIGHTING

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SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 3

EXHIBIT S



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. BRIDGE GIRDER ACCENT LIGHTING (CONCEPTUAL LIGHTING LEVELS ONLY)

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West Sammamish River Bridge Update and Architectural Options Discussion

John Vicente, Capital Projects Manager
Kevin Kim, Jacobs Engineering
John Owen, Makers

WHY ARE WE HERE TONIGHT

- Update on the project
- Follow-up discussion on bridge Architectural look
- Next steps
- Looking for feedback – no decisions tonight

PROJECT UPDATE

Environmental/Permit Process

- Environmental/permit process underway
- Total of 13 actions/permits that need approval by other agencies before we can construct.
- Permits/actions required:
 - NEPA
 - SEPA
 - Hydraulic Project Approval
 - Aquatic Use Permit
 - Shoreline Permit
 - Critical Areas
 - Bridge Navigation Clearance

Environmental/Permit Process, Continued

- More...
 - Bridge Permit
 - Construction Stormwater Permit
 - Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency (CWA, SMA, CAA, ORMA)
 - Section 404 Permit (CWA)
 - 6(f) Conversion
 - Cultural Resources

Agencies Involved

- Coordination with several agencies required:
 - Washington State Department of Transportation
 - Washington State Department of Ecology
 - Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Washington State Department of Natural Resources
 - Federal Highways Administration
 - Federal Aviation Administration
 - Recreational Conservation Office
 - United States National Park Service
 - United States Fish and Wildlife Services

Agencies Involved, Continued

- More...
 - US Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)
 - Coast Guard
 - National Marine and Fish Services (US Dept. of Commerce)
 - Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historical Preservation
 - Washington Tribes
 - City of Kenmore
- A total of 15 government agencies need to be involved in the approvals for this project

Current Hurdles

- NEPA
 - ESA
 - 6(f)
- Fish Window – USACOE and WDFW
- Right of Way Acquisition
 - After NEPA
 - 6(f) Conversion Required
 - Land Water Conservation Fund
 - Lengthy
 - Complicated
 - Costly

Approximate Schedule

- Design Completed 4th Quarter of 2018
- Environmental/Permitting Completed 2nd Quarter of 2018
- Right of Way Acquisition
 - Start 2nd Quarter of 2017
 - Complete 3rd Quarter of 2018
- Construction
 - Advertisement 4th Quarter of 2018
 - Start 1st Quarter of 2019
 - Complete 4th Quarter of 2021



Questions/Comments?

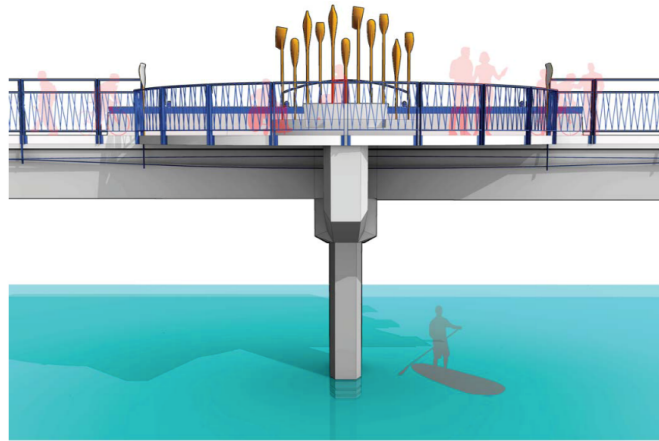
ARCHITECTURAL DISCUSSION

Bridge Summary

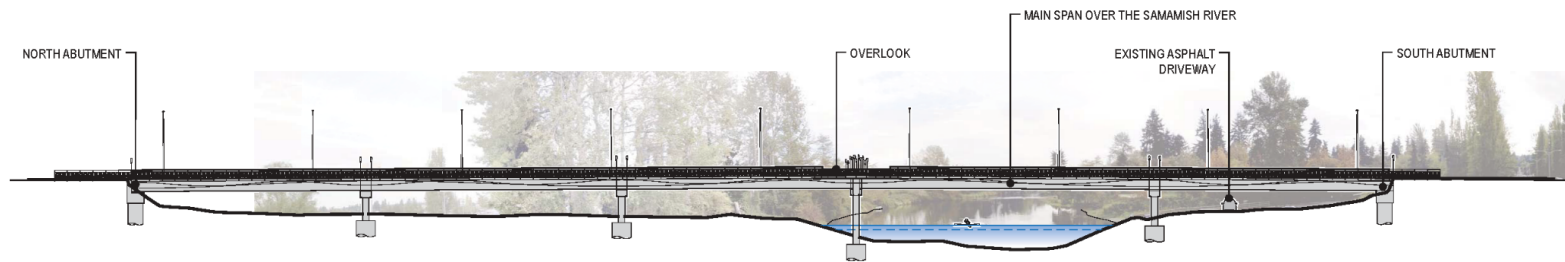
- Curvilinear shape with some angular features
- Pronounced overlook with seating area
- Separated pedestrian sidewalk and bike trail
- Simple, fun, colorful
- Special features
 - Oars
 - Runway or maritime style lighting
 - Reflective treatments
 - Decorative concrete work

Side View and Overlook

BRIDGE OVERVIEW



BRIDGE OVERLOOK WEST ELEVATION



BRIDGE WEST ELEVATION

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

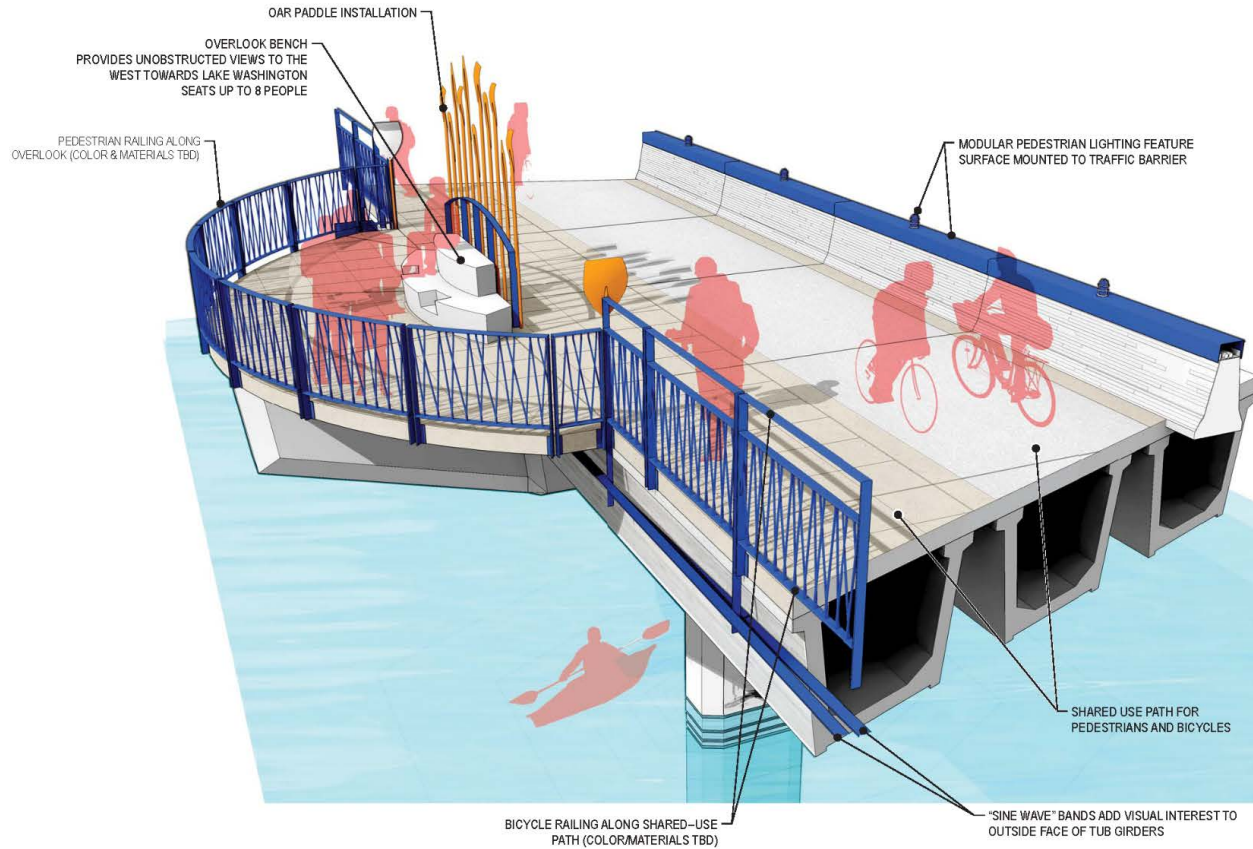
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Overlook and Shared Use Path

BRIDGE OVERLOOK & SHARED-USE PATH



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

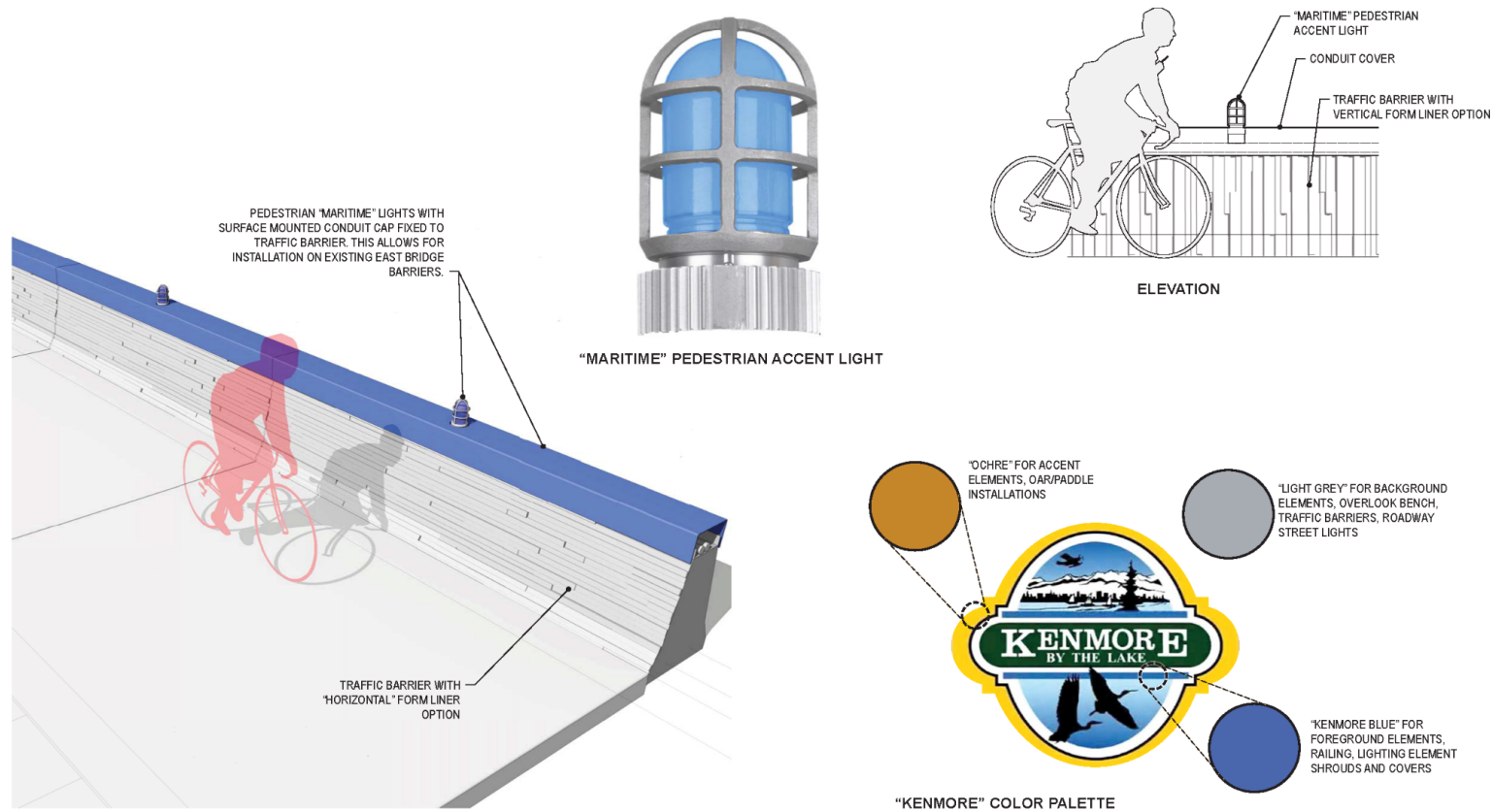
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Lighting and Concrete Texture

BRIDGE PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

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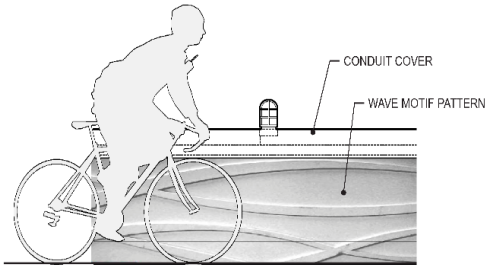
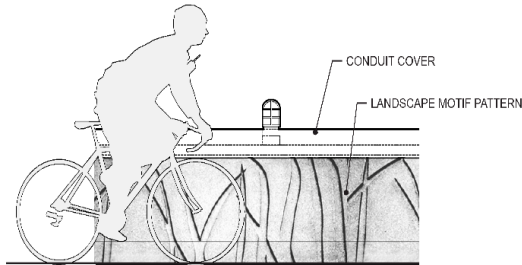
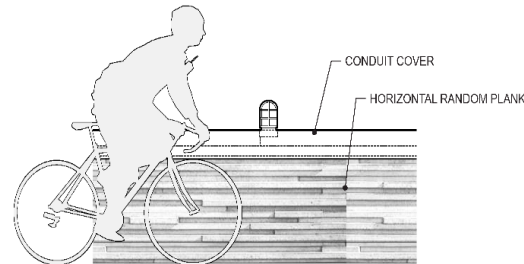
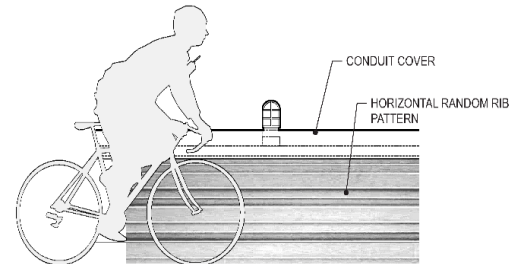
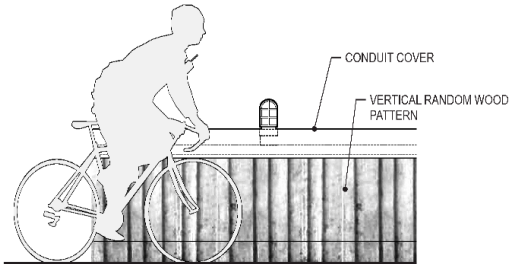
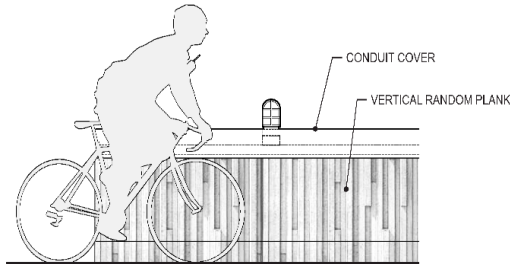
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"KENMORE" COLOR PALETTE



Form Liner Options

OTHER FORM LINER OPTIONS



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

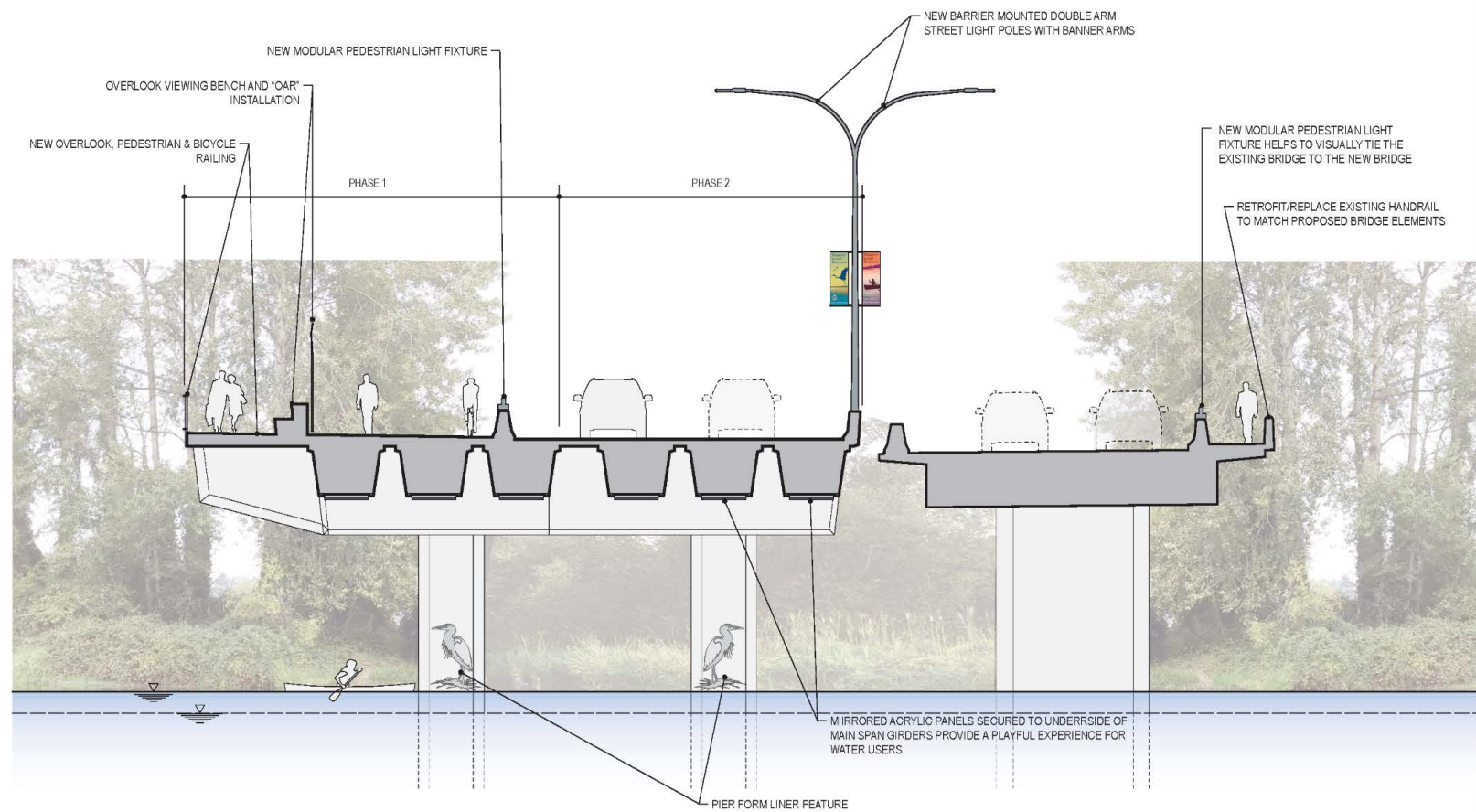
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

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Bridge Cross Section

BRIDGE SECTION ELEMENTS



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

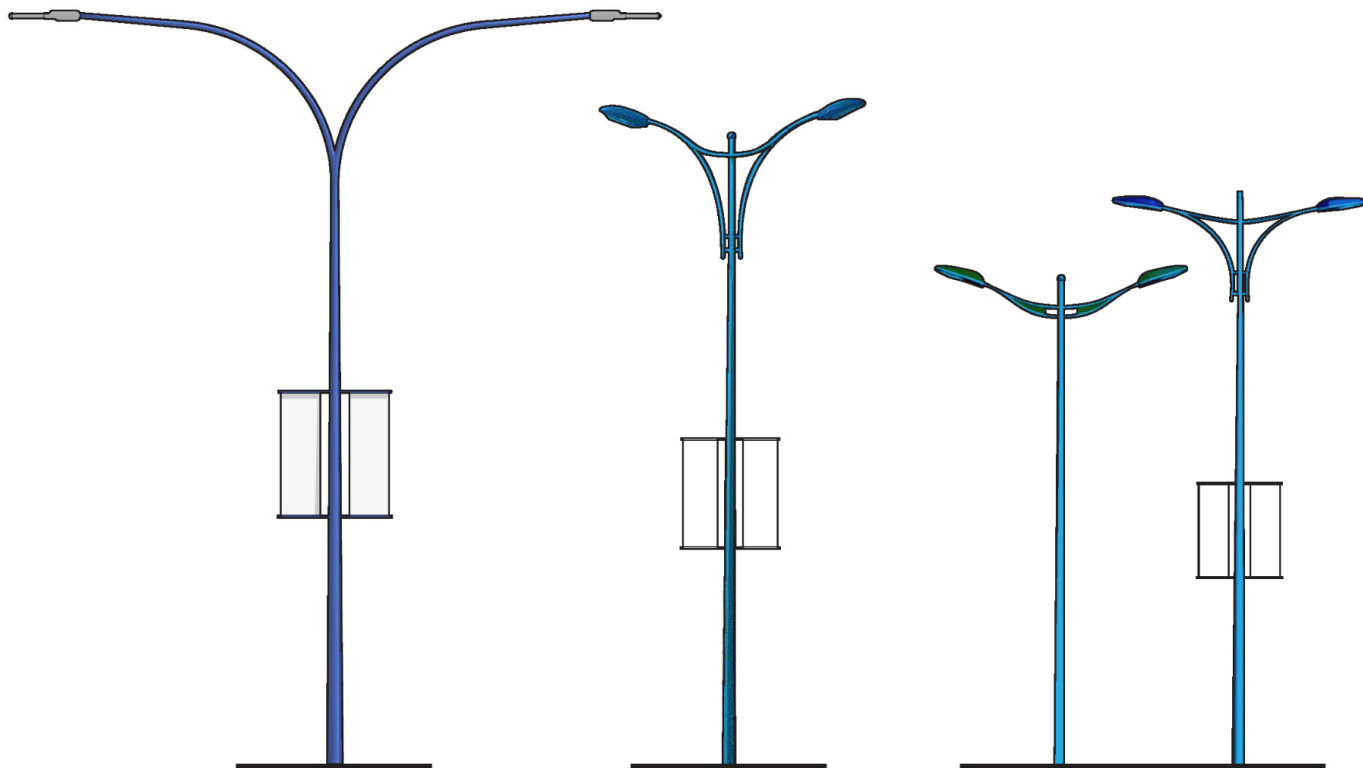
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Light Pole Options

LIGHT POLE OPTIONS



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

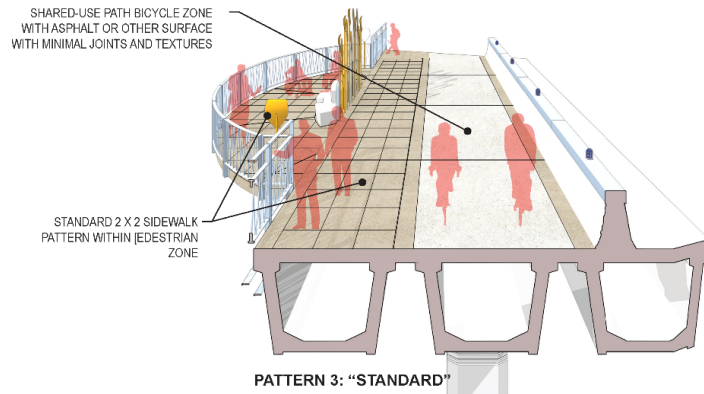
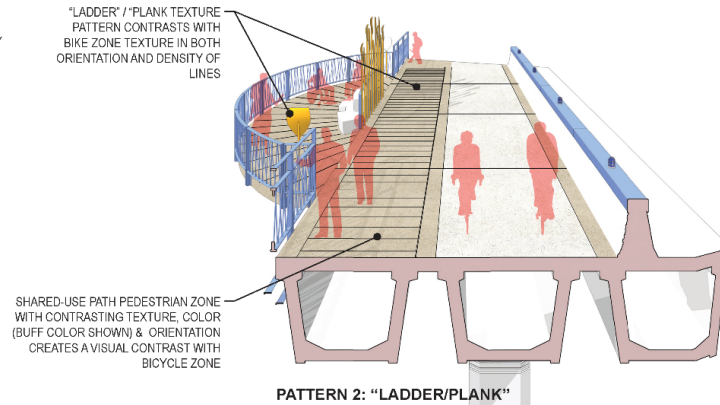
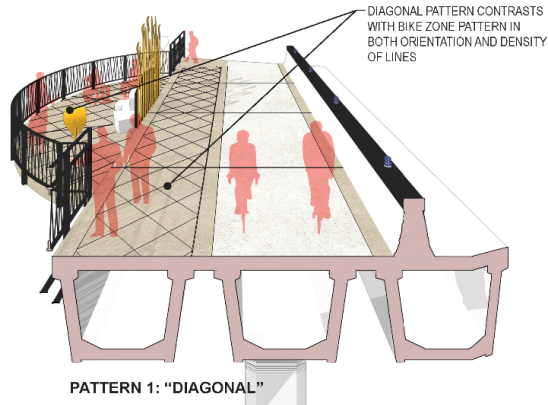
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Share Use Path Options

SHARED-USE PATH PAVING PATTERN OPTIONS



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

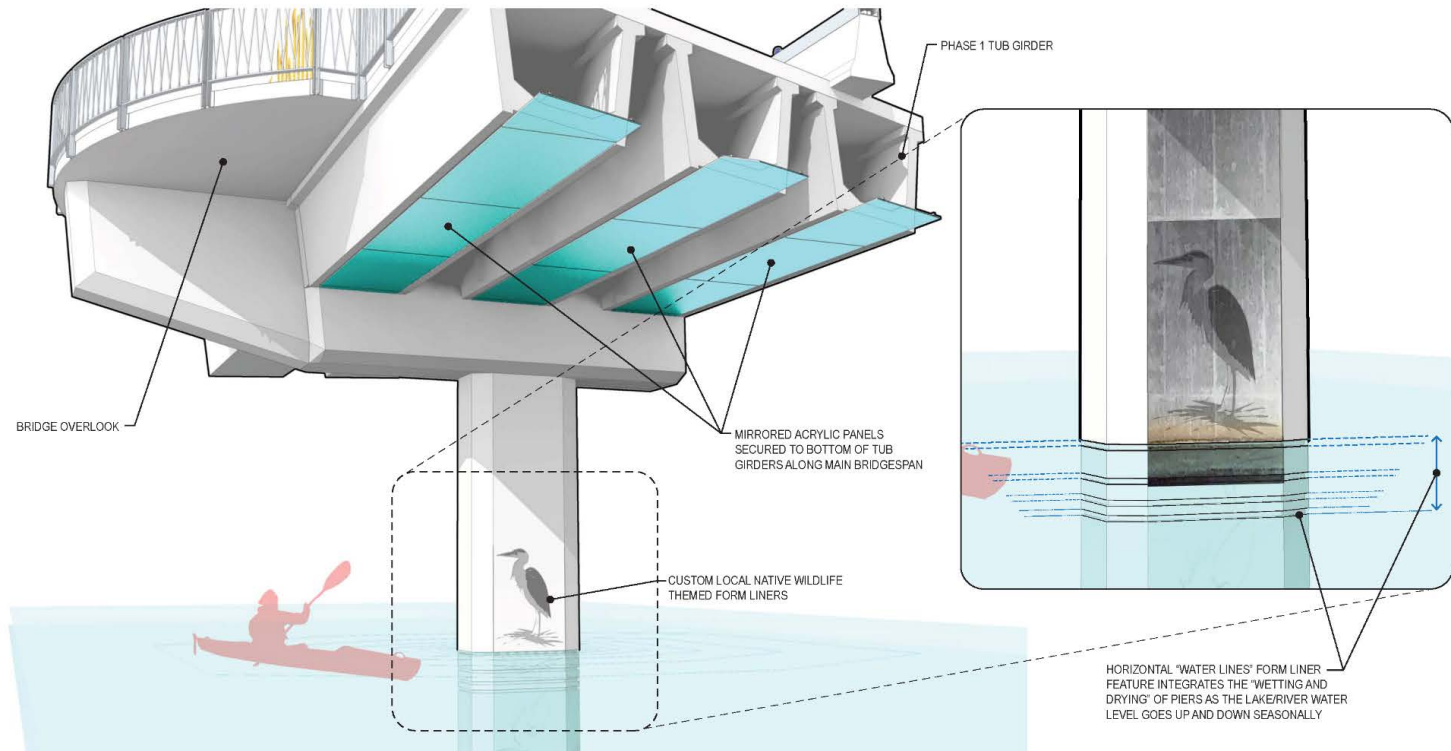
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Under the Bridge, Heron Inlay Option

MIRRORED ACRYLIC PANEL INSTALLATION



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

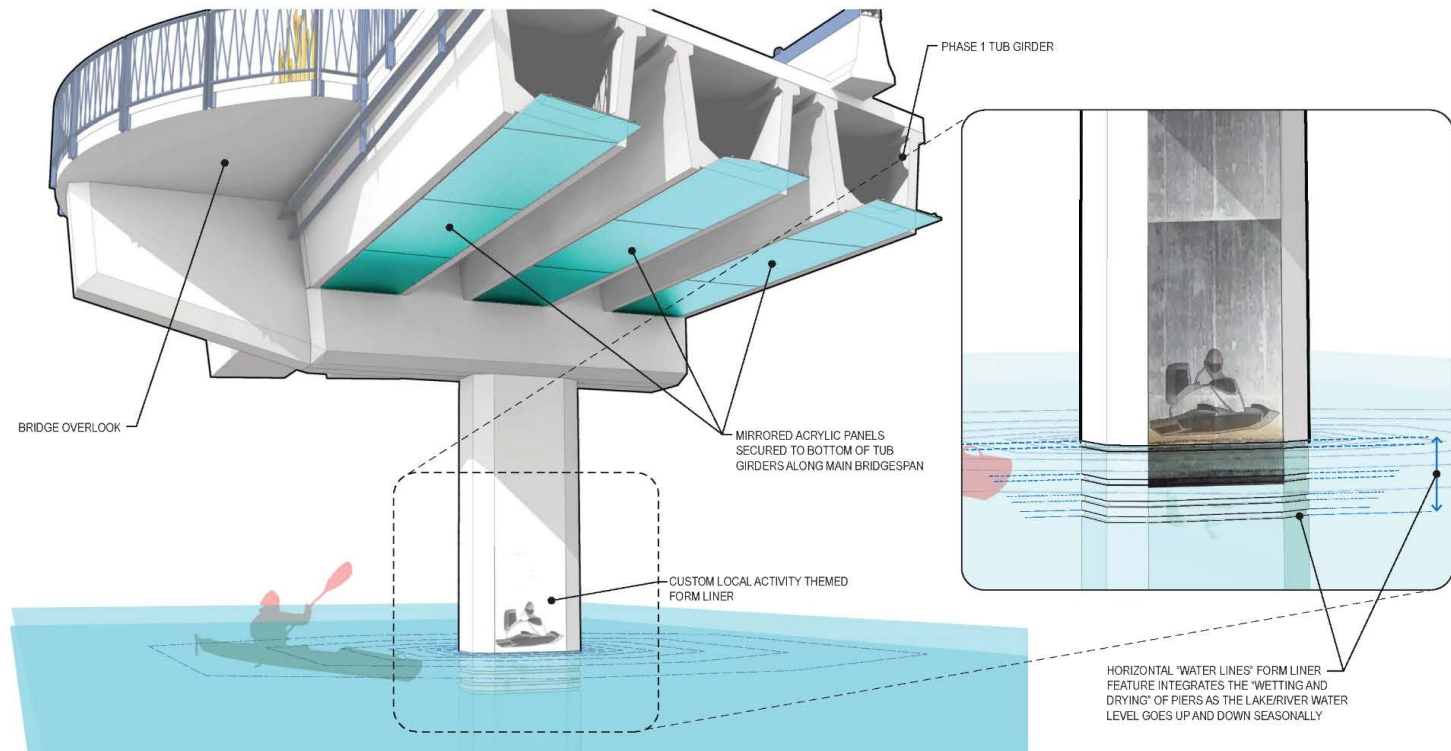
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Under the Bridge, Boat Inlay Option

MIRRORED ACRYLIC PANEL INSTALLATION



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

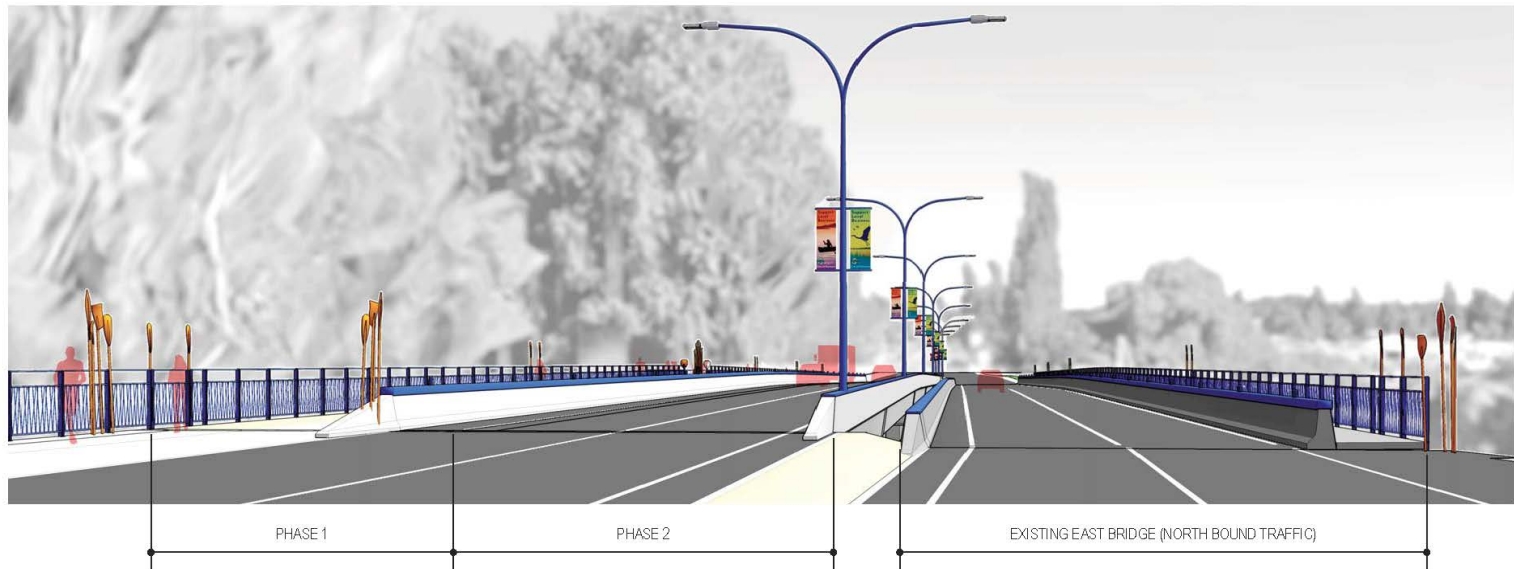
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View Approaching the Bridge NB

BRIDGE VIEW 1



VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM NORTHBOUND TRAFFIC

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

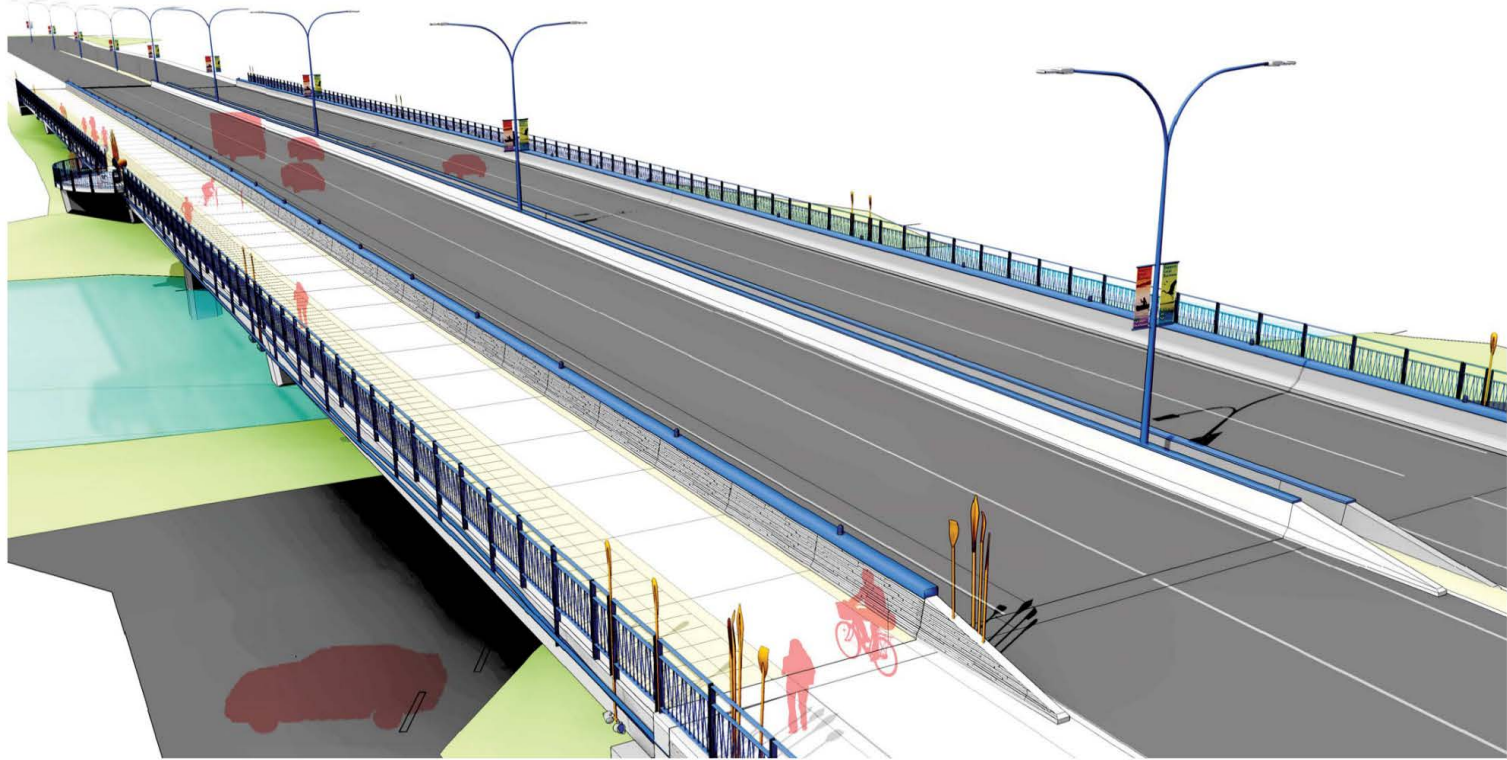
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Aerial View Looking Northeast

BRIDGE VIEW 2



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

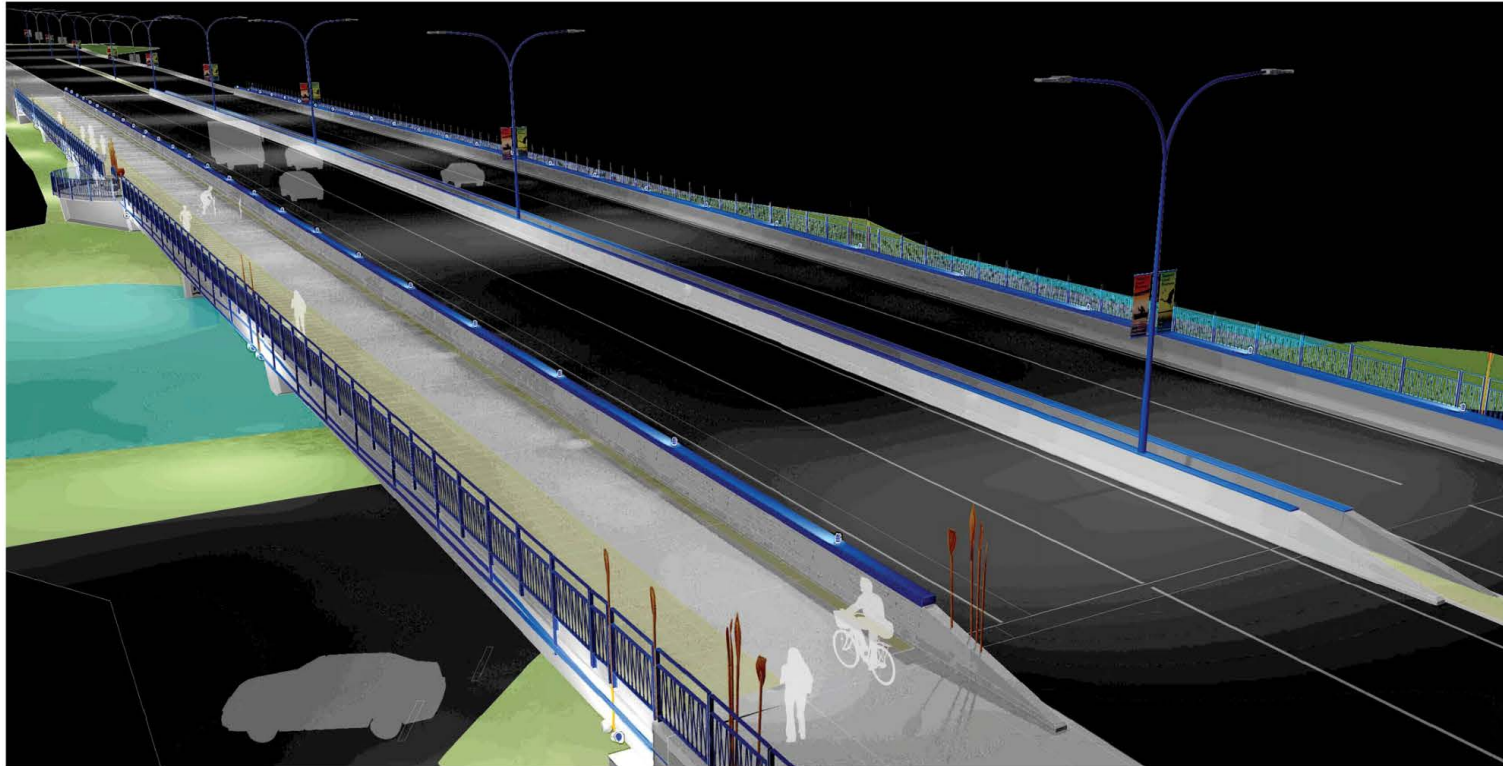
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Nighttime View Looking Northeast

BRIDGE VIEWS 3



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT AT NIGHT

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

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Nighttime View Looking Northeast

BRIDGE VIEWS 4



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT AT NIGHT SHOWING CONCEPTUAL LIGHT LEVELS.
(BARRIER LIGHTING, STREET LIGHTING, AND GIRDER ILLUMINATION SHOWN)

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

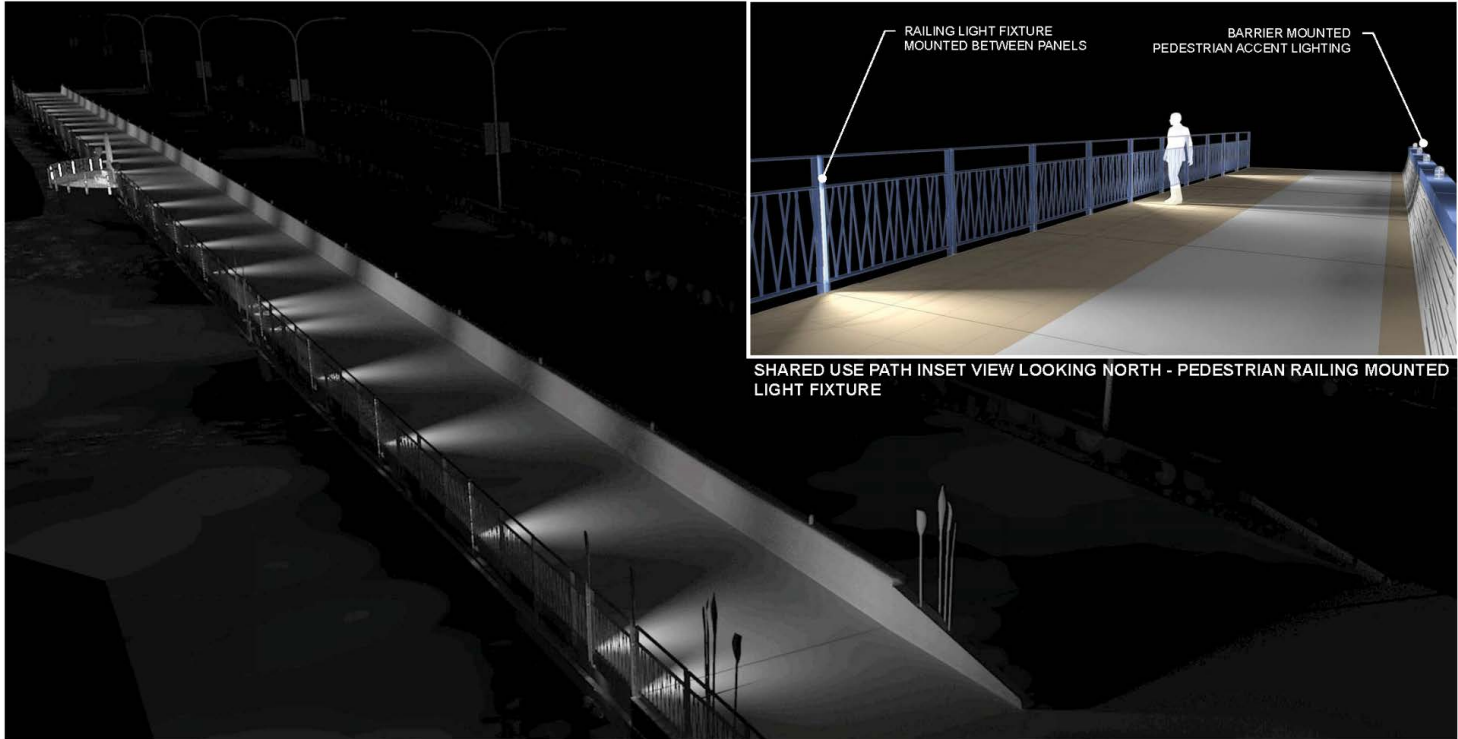
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Nighttime View Pedestrian Area

BRIDGE VIEWS 5



SHARED USE PATH PEDESTRIAN RAILING MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE
AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM SOUTH ABUTMENT AT NIGHT SHOWING CONCEPTUAL LIGHT LEVELS ONLY.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

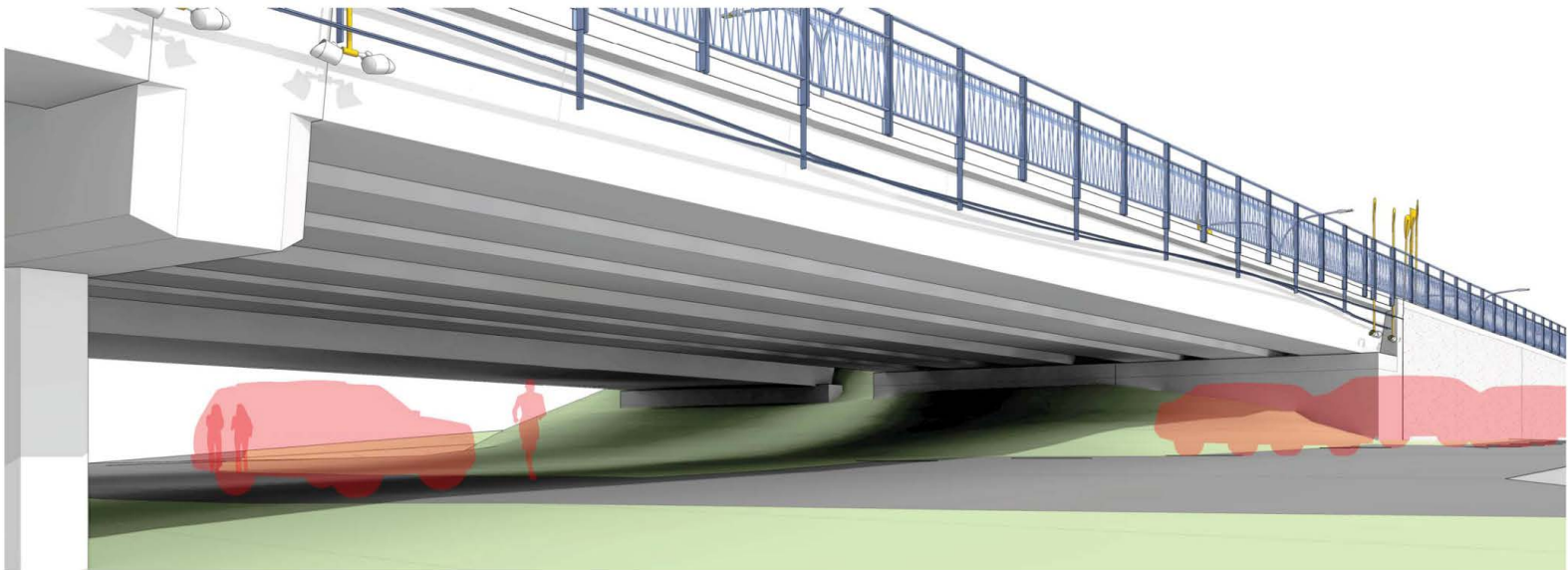
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Under the Bridge

SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 1



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

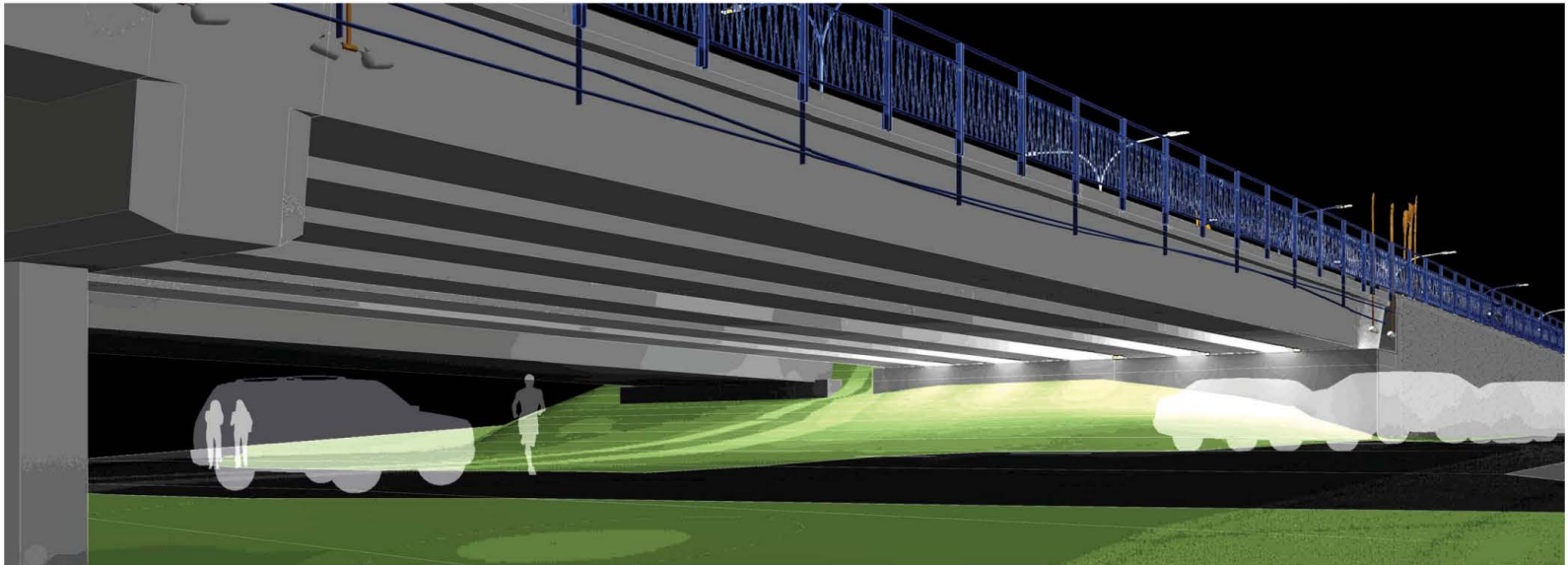
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Nighttime View Under Bridge

SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 2



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. INDIRECT LIGHTING ELEMENTS BETWEEN TUB GIRDERS ILLUMINATE BRIDGE UNDERPASS

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

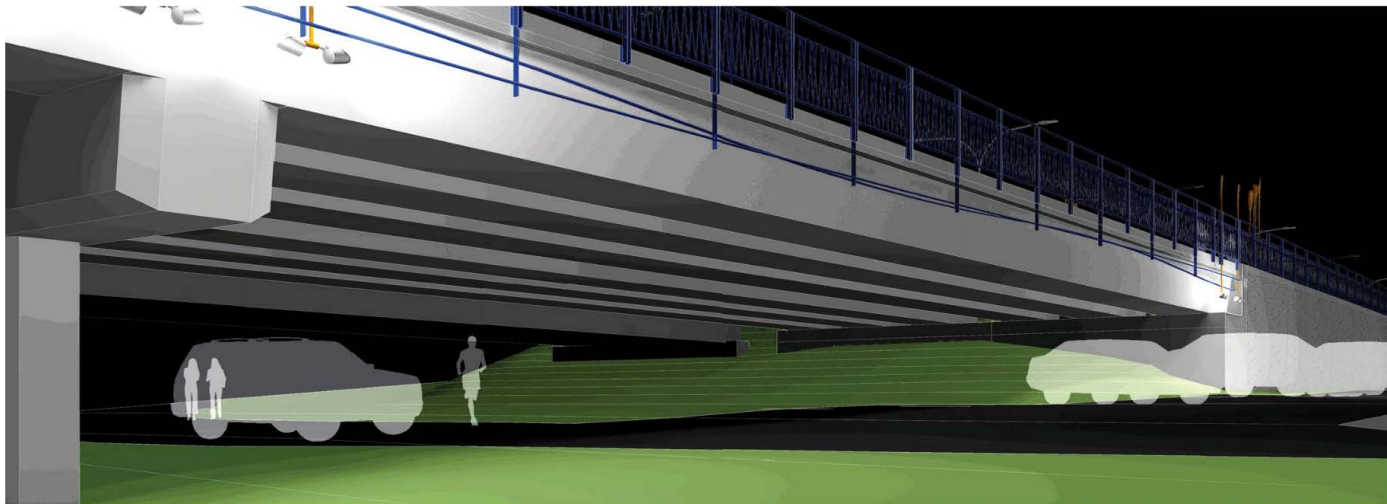
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Nighttime View Under Bridge

SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 3



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. BRIDGE GIRDER ACCENT LIGHTING

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

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Nighttime View Under Bridge

SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 2



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. INDIRECT LIGHTING ELEMENTS BETWEEN TUB GIRDERS ILLUMINATE BRIDGE UNDERPASS
(CONCEPTUAL LIGHTING LEVELS ONLY)

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

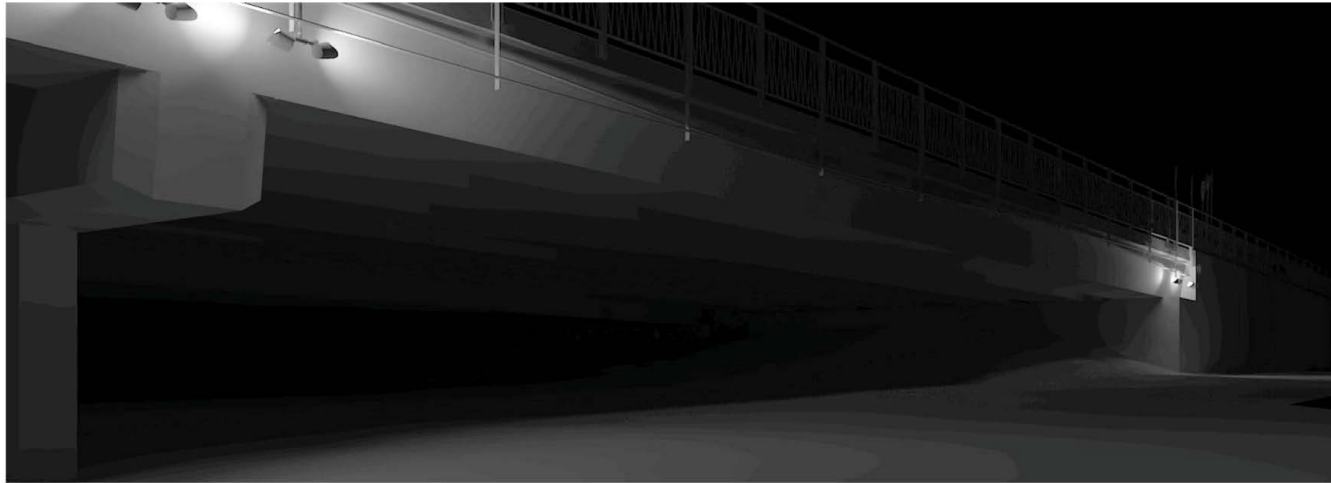
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Nighttime View Under Bridge

SOUTH ABUTMENT TREATMENT 3



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD SOUTHERN BRIDGE ABUTMENT. BRIDGE GIRDER ACCENT LIGHTING (CONCEPTUAL LIGHTING LEVELS ONLY)

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
WEST SAMMAMISH RIVER BRIDGE

Kenmore, Washington

August 29, 2016

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Next Steps

- Open House – Fall 2016
- Return to Council for Approval of Bridge Architecture
– Winter 2017
- Complete NEPA and Advance Plan to 30% Design
Level

Comments?