City of Kenmore

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City of Kenmore
Planning Commission Meeting Agenda

Tuesday, June 25, 2019 @ 7:00 p.m.
Kenmore City Hall
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 Bridgit Baker at 425-398-8900. You may also stop by City Hall at 18120 68th Avenue NE, Kenmore. Planning Commission agendas are also available on our website at www.kenmorewa.gov.

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

2. **CITIZEN COMMENTS**

3. **AGENDA ITEMS**

   PROS Plan Draft Summary of Demand and Need Analysis Memo
   Attachment 1 Demand and Need Summary and Key Findings

4. **ADJOURNMENT**

5. **UPCOMING MEETINGS:**
   July 16, 2019, 7:00 p.m.

18120 68TH AVENUE NE
KENMORE, WASHINGTON 98028

MEMO

TO: The Planning Commission

FROM: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director
Maureen Colaizzi, Parks Project Manager

DATE: June 20, 2019

SUBJECT: Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan/Element – Demand & Need Analysis

Demand and need for park and recreation facilities and programs can change over time. The purpose of the Demand & Needs Analysis is to identify future needs for parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs. This analysis will then lead to a proposed Level of Service for parks and recreation facilities to support future growth in the city.

At your June 25th meeting, Staff will present a piece of the Demand and Need Analysis Chapter for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan/Element. Attachment 1 contains several different methods of analysis and some conclusions, or key findings, from each method of analysis may conflict. A conclusion bringing the key findings together is forthcoming.

The demand and needs analysis for Kenmore's park system considers population growth, walkability and ease of access to parks and recreation facilities, regional and national trends and targets for different recreation activities, and ultimately what kinds of improvements the community would like to see in the city's parks and recreation system. Each of these methods is evaluated individually, though no single method can accurately account for all aspects of the community needs. The key findings from each method of analysis will summarize the top facility and program needs that will be used to assess level of service and determine capital facility improvements and recreation programming recommendations.

The different methods used to evaluate demand and need that are summarized in attachment 1 include:

1. Recreation Trends – changes in how people recreate
2. Population Growth – that create demand on the park and recreation system
3. Participation Rates – current and future participation from existing programs
3. Geographic Context – distribution of types of park and recreation facilities
4. Benchmarks comparison – how does our park system compare others of similar size
5. Recreation Programming – what are the recreation programs currently offered
6. Community Interest – documented from community surveys and public outreach

Background:

The City Council has assigned review of the City's Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan, PROS Comprehensive Plan Element and associated Capital Facilities Comprehensive Plan Element related to parks capital improvements to the Planning Commission as part of the 2019 docket.
Staff provided an overview of the PROS Plan Update at the April 16th Planning Commission meeting. Meeting information can be found at:
https://kenmore.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/94224?preview=96900.

At the May 13th City Council meeting, staff and city consultant, ETC Institute, presented the results of the Community Survey. The agenda bill and presentation are available here:
https://kenmore.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/94465?preview=97349.

Staff presented the draft goals and policies at the June 18th Planning Commission meeting. Meeting information can be found at:
https://kenmore.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/94224?preview=98204.

Next Steps: Staff will be presenting the draft level of service analysis at the July 16th meeting.

Staff will be revising the schedule to accommodate additional time for public outreach this summer and fall and to address conflicts with other project schedules. We hope to have a revised schedule at the July 16th meeting.

Attachment

1. Demand and Need Analysis Summary and Key Findings

Attachment 1 is a piece of the Demand and Need Analysis Chapter for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan/Element. It contains several different methods of analysis and some conclusions or key findings from each method of analysis may conflict. A conclusion bringing the key findings together is forthcoming.

DEMAND & NEED: Analysis and Key Findings

The purpose of the Demand & Needs Analysis is to identify future needs for parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs. This analysis will then lead to a proposed level of service for parks and recreation facilities to support future growth in the city. The demand and needs analysis for Kenmore's park system considers population growth, walkability and ease of access to parks and recreation facilities; regional and national trends and targets for recreation; and ultimately what kinds of improvements the community would like to see in the city's parks and recreation system. Each of the methods identified in Figure 1, below, is evaluated individually, though no single method can accurately account for all aspects of the community need. The City's geography, demographics, and park and recreation facility asset inventory and condition assessment were used as background for some of this analysis. The different methods used to evaluate the demand and needs for Kenmore include the following:

Figure 1: Background information analyzed

Type	Description
Recreation trends	A summary of recent trends in parks and recreation locally, regionally, and nationally.
Community interests	A summary of public outreach. What is important to the community and what types of parks and recreation facilities or programs they would like to see provided.
Targets and benchmark comparison	National and state targets are used as benchmarks for providing park and recreation facilities.
Population growth	Comparison of existing and projected population over the course of the planning period.
Geographic context	What types of parks and recreation facilities are available in Kenmore's parks and recreation system. How accessible are parks and recreation facilities and what are the gaps in walkability.
Recreation programming	Evaluate current programs available against current participation, requests for programs not provided, and considerations for recreation providers who may be able to fill gaps in current programming.
Participation rates	The level of participation in various recreation programs and current or anticipated growth trends.

Background

Planning Context - Geography and Demographics

The planning area for the City of Kenmore Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan is defined by the city limits and the delivery of park and recreation services is defined by the City's parks and recreation facilities as shown in the Map 1. Kenmore is approximately 6.15 square miles in area, with roughly 39,000 lineal feet of shoreline—21,000 lineal feet on Lake Washington and 18,000 lineal feet along the Sammamish River.

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

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

Demographic and population projections are useful in projecting future park and recreation needs and level of service standards. It is important to plan for the needs of all residents and all age groups, and to the extent possible provide balance in park and recreation opportunities. Planning for future delivery of park and recreation services should acknowledge demographic change over time not just in terms of population numbers, but also in terms of age and cultural background. Regular updates to the PROS plan need to consider and reflect those changes.

Park Inventory and Classifications

Figure 1 is an inventory of Kenmore's parks and recreation facilities including the proposed park classification and geographic service area. The parks and recreation amenities within each park are intended to meet the community needs now and in the future. There are four classes of park and recreation facilities used to analyze geographic demand as shown in Figure 2. These four park classifications were identified based on several key factors including: size, population served, function and type of amenities that are or will be made available in the future.

Map 1: Kenmore's Park and Recreation Facilities

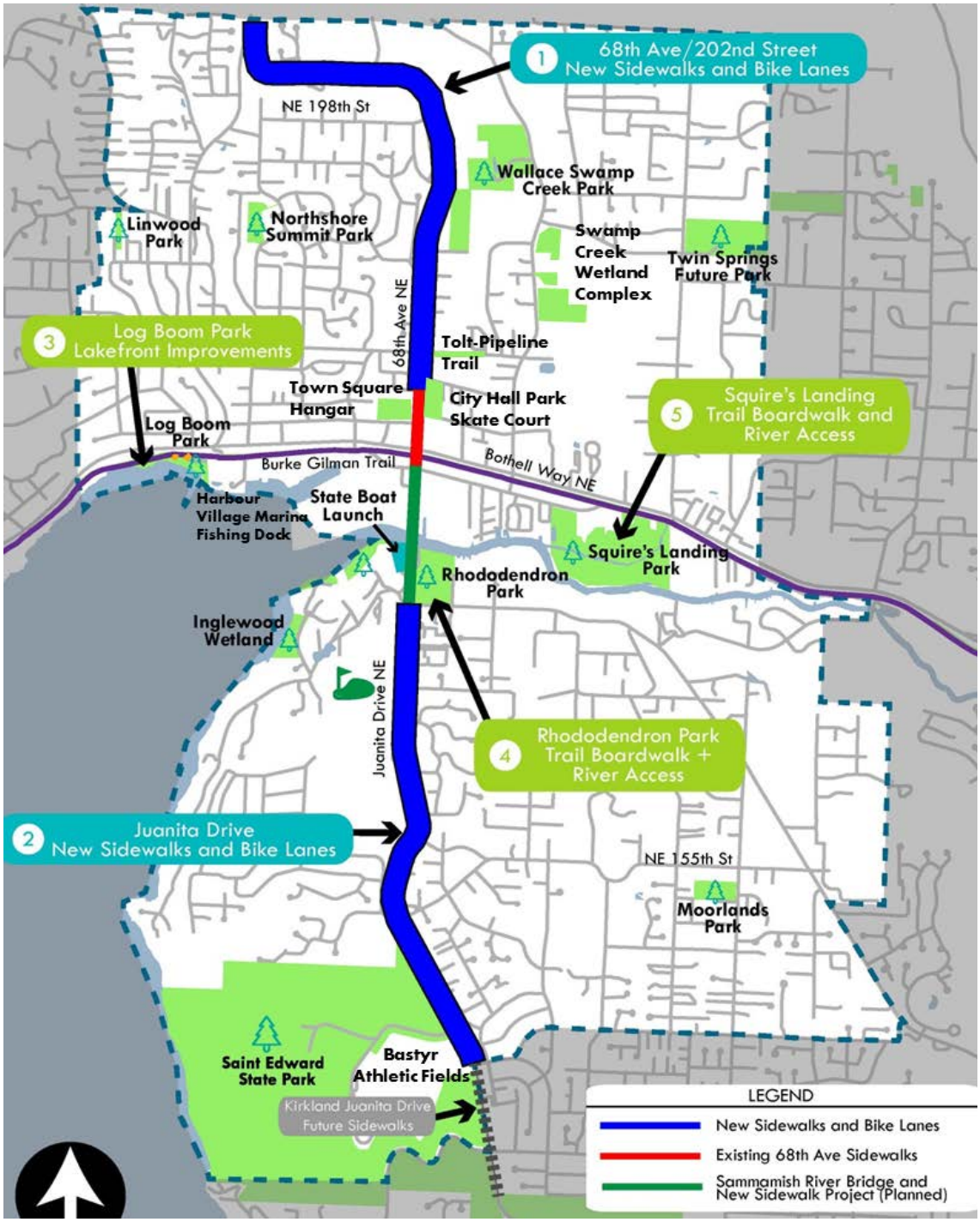


Figure 2: Kenmore's Park and Recreation System Inventory

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Acres	Acres of Critical Area	Proposed Classification	Proposed Service Area	Boat Launch / Day Moorage	Hand Powered Boat Launching	Water access/fishing	Playground	Skate Park	Playfield	Restroom/* Portable, ^Indoor	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Tables	Paths	Hiking Trails	Paved Trails	Parking
Linwood Park	1.4		Neighborhood	10-minute walk (approx. ½-mile)				X						X			
Moorlands Park	4.5	1.5	Neighborhood	10-minute walk				X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Northshore Summit Park	3.6	1	Neighborhood	10-minute walk				X						X			
Squire's Landing Park	41.04	33.75	Regional	Citywide		X	X				* X		X	X	X		X
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	25.5	25	Community	¾-mile radius			X						X	X	X		X
Rhododendron Park + Senior Center	12.5	8.5	Community	¾-mile radius		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Log Boom Park	3.9	1	Regional	Citywide	X	X	X	X			X		X	X			X
Twin Springs Park	25	24	Neighborhood	10-minute walk											X		X
City Hall Park & Jack Crawford Skate Park	1.7	0	Neighborhood	10-minute walk					X		^ X		X	X			X
Town Center and the Hangar Building	0.5	0	Community	Citywide							^ X		X	X			X
Swamp Creek Wetland Open Spaces	17	17	Linear	Citywide													
Inglemoor Wetlands	8.5	8.5	Regional	Citywide			X										
Tolt-Pipeline Trail	0.9	0	Linear	Citywide										X		X	
Local Trail Connectors		0	Linear	Citywide										X	X		
Total	146+	120+															
WDFW Boat Launch	1.92		Regional	Citywide	X		X				X						X
St. Edward State Park	316		Regional	Citywide			X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X
Bastyr Athletic Fields	7		Community	Citywide						X	*X						X
Burke Gilman Trail 2.5 miles	4.5		Regional	Citywide												X	
Harbour Village Marina	0.2		Community	¾-mile radius			X				X		X				
Total Available Acres	475+																

Figure 3 Park and Recreation Facility Classifications

Classification Type	Geographic Service Area	Service Description
Regional	Citywide	Contains unique features or amenities that serve users beyond the city limits
Community	¾ mile radius	Serves a broad range of community needs to meet both active uses such as athletics and passive uses such as nature trails
Neighborhood	10-minute walk (approx. ½-mile radius)	Serves local need as a walk-to facility for essential park and recreation amenities - open areas, pathways and playgrounds
Linear	Citywide	Linear facilities that serve as connectors for pedestrian users and/or wildlife habitat

Parks and Recreation Trends

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

National Trends

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

- Health & Wellness
- Conservation
- Social Equity

Health & Wellness

Access to parks and recreation has a profound effect on the health and wellness of our communities. Providing a variety of opportunities to be active in our community, in the facilities we build or maintain and in the recreation programs we offer, continues to be a significant focus of parks and recreation across the nation today.

Along with this, is a focus on active recreation for all ages, and in particular NRPA is seeing an increased interest in "life sports", or sports that can be achieved at all different stages of our lives. These include tennis, pickleball, table tennis, walking / hiking, outdoor fitness areas, and swimming. Walking consistently ranks as one of the highest desired and most used activity in park systems. Specialized sports that appeal to specific ages not previously addressed are also a current related trend. These focus mostly on teens and young adults, and often include more extreme sports and more social sports. Extreme sports include mountain biking, parkour, and climbing; while more social sports include frisbee golf, disc golf, flag football, and kickball.

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

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

Conservation

Preserving our natural environment is not a new concept in parks and recreation. It's one of the founding principles for the earliest parks created across the nation through our National Parks system. Parks and recreation today still play a critical role in preserving natural systems, protecting wildlife habitat, conserving open space, supporting pollinator and migration routes, and supporting natural drainage systems and other green infrastructure systems. Protecting urban forests and managing the urban forest as a means to address climate change is another recent trend with communities coming together to plant trees to enhance our urban forests.

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

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

Social Equity

Social equity focuses on ensuring all people have access to park and recreation facilities and programs in our community. This includes people of all races, gender, age, income level, mobility, and interests. Parks and recreation facilities not only have the capacity to serve diverse needs, but they have the ability to allow people to share and celebrate that diversity – fostering a greater understanding and acceptance of what makes us all unique

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

State Trends

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

- Demonstrating how park and recreation facilities and recreation programs are vital public services
- Sustaining the legacy of the entire state's park and recreation facilities
- Providing park and recreation facility that meet the need for our state's changing demographics
- Improving equitable distribution of park and recreation facilities and services
- Getting youth outdoors

Local Trends

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

- Increased demand for dog off-leash areas that provide amenities such as water, weather protection, benches and picnic tables, community reader / post boards, and agility equipment.
- Design of inclusive and universally accessible playgrounds, considering the abilities and interests of all children through sensitive design choices and a variety of play opportunities.
- Design of nature play and integrating natural elements, materials, and imagery into playground design, as well as the inclusion of spray parks in playground areas.
- Creating partnerships to protect and enhance natural resources – sharing the costs and finding the greatest efficiencies in overall natural resource management.
- Placing a high value on sustainable design and green stormwater infrastructure specifically.
- Designing more flexible and mixed-use spaces to allow for a variety of activities and uses, as well as better adaptability to changing interest in recreation activities or programs over time.

- Support for new and emerging sports in the parks system – everything from sand volleyball and pickleball to remote control plane or drone flying areas, parkour, interactive 'playscapes' outside of playgrounds, and creative placemaking in the design and renovation of parks across the system.
- Including public art, outdoor gathering spaces and public fountains, interpretive educational signage about local history and the natural environment and providing important civic views and view corridors.

Park and Recreation Trends Key Findings

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

Community Interests

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

- 2013 PROS Plan Community Survey
- 2013 Imagine Kenmore Survey
- 2015 Imagine Kenmore Research & Engagement Plan
- 2016 Walkways and Waterways Bond Survey
- 2016 Imagine Kenmore Community Outreach Summary
- 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey

In the most recent survey, 91% of respondents rated the physical condition of the park and recreation system as either "excellent" or "good". Over 70% are satisfied with the number of city-owned parks and recreation facilities, and with the progress the city is making to improve those facilities. About 50% were satisfied with the number of recreation opportunities and the quality of recreation programs offered in the city. The most used facilities in the system were Log Boom Park, Rhododendron Park, and the Town Square and 63% of residents use the park system at least monthly.

Specific key findings from the collective results of all of the public outreach conducted, with specific references to data and results from the 2019 survey, are outlined below. A complete copy of all the survey questions and summary of results is included in the appendix.

Key Point 1 – Waterfront Vision

Waterfront activities, access to water, and protection of our natural environment along the waterfront are core guiding principles when it comes to community values and how Kenmore residents choose to recreate, both now and as a priority into the future. Among residents surveyed in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey, 87% of respondents were somewhat supportive or very supportive of acquiring additional shoreline properties to support water dependent recreation in the City, with the vast majority (70%) very supportive.

Key Point 2 – Diversity of Park Facilities

Among residents surveyed in the 2019 Parks and Recreation Survey, 79% of respondents were somewhat supportive or very supportive of acquiring additional properties for new parks and recreation facilities, with about half (52%) very supportive. Of the different activities suggested for potential parks and recreation improvements, Figure 4 lists the top ranked.

Figure 4: Top ranked Facility and Program Needs

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

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

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

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

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

Key Point 3 – Preserve and Protect the Natural Environment

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

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

Key Point 4 – Improve Connectivity

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

Creating walking paths and nature trails in parks and connecting residents to parks, natural areas, and the waterfront is arguably the single most important need and the single biggest demand from the community over time.

Key Point 5 – Recreation Activities

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

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

Targets and Benchmark Comparisons

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

The typical agency participating in the 2019 NRPA Agency Performance and Park Metric survey has a population on average of 39,183 people, which represents the median benchmark in the figures below and is about 58% larger than the total population of Kenmore (22,920 current population), though what each jurisdiction provides for parks and recreation facilities is as varied as the communities themselves. The benchmarks include overall parks and park acres, as well as specific facilities typically found within those parks.

Figure 5: Comparison of the number of people for every park and park acres in the city

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

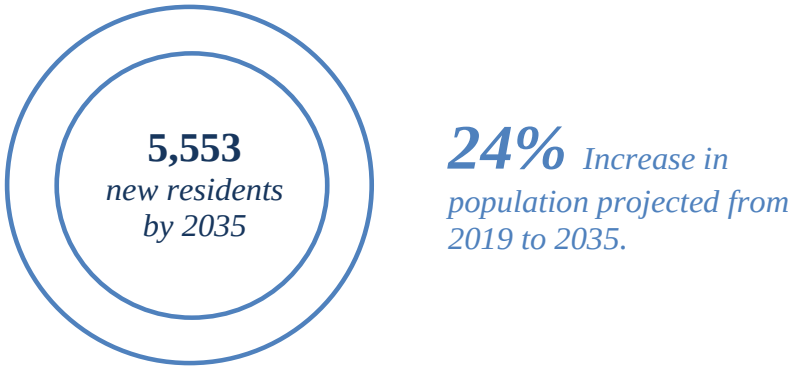
Key Findings

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

Population growth

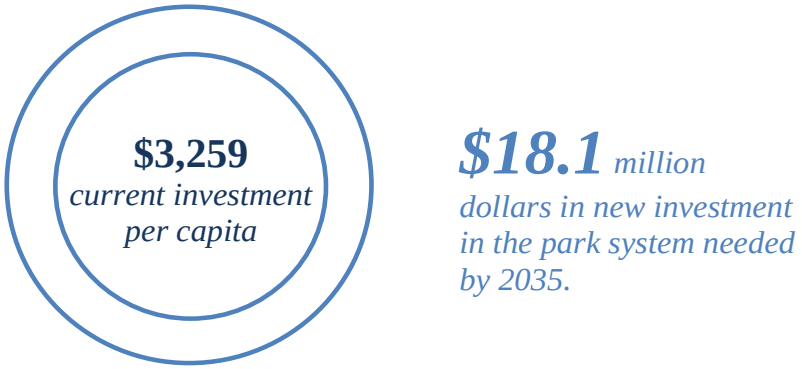
The city's current population is 22,920 with a population forecast of 28,473 by the year 2035 as identified in city's Comprehensive Plan. This is a 24.2% increase over the 16-year planning period. For the city's park system to keep up with demand based on this projected growth, the city would need to expand its park system or increase capacity at its existing parks to accommodate this projected growth. If you were to look only at this population increase, the demand for future parks would also increase by 24.2% creating a **need for 35.3 additional acres of new parkland** (146 existing acres x 24.2%), or improved capacity in existing parks within the system to meet the needs generated by the increased growth. Of course, this doesn't help define what people actually want to do in their parks. It also doesn't account for availability of existing land to develop new parks, or the feasibility of expanding capacity and other improvements at existing parks.

Figure 6: Population projection.



By considering the overall value of the existing park system, we can begin to see a more complete picture of both the parkland itself and the improvements created on that land to meet the recreation demands and needs of the community. The value of the existing park system (replacement value in 2019 dollars) is $74.7 million, or $3,259 per person per the 2019 Park Impact Fee Rate Study. This represents the current investment for parks and recreation facilities in the city. If the city were to invest the same amount in parks and recreation as they have existing today for every new resident projected into the future, the city would need to invest an additional $18.1 million in the park system – that's $3,259 times the projected 5,553 new residents by the year 2035. This still assumes that all residents and visitors to the city have access to all parks in the system; and doesn't help to determine what facilities are actually needed within those parklands.

Figure 7: Investment needed by 2035.



Understanding the demographics of the existing population and where the projected growth is anticipated to occur can help create a more complete picture of future needs in the city. The growth in Kenmore is expected to occur mostly around the downtown area, with some pockets of growth also expected in the northeast and southeast corners of the city. Growth near the downtown area would generally increase density as more multi-family and mixed-use projects are developed in the Kenmore downtown.

Based on the last US Census data in 2010 and the more recent American Community Survey data available from 2017, the current population is mostly between the age of 25 and 55 with a median age of 39.6. About 35.3% of the population is over the age of 50 with 14% seniors over the age of 65. 22.8% is under the age of 18, with 7.7% under the age of 5. 9.4% are between the ages of 15 and 25. The median household income was just over $96,277, a fairly high level compared to much of King County, with only 7.7% of the city's population currently living below the poverty line. 80% of the population is White. Asian and Hispanic/Latino make use the next largest ethnic groups with 11.7% Asian and 7.6% Hispanic or Latino. Only 1.6% of the existing population is Black or African American and all other ethnicities make up less than 1% of the total current population.

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

When considering the demographics of the community, there is a large diversity of ages represented, with a need for recreation activities that appeal to older youth and active adults. You can also expect the percent of seniors over the age of 65 to increase as the current population ages. Family activities and athletic sports appeal to the older youth and active adults. Social activities and more individual activities tend to appeal more to teens and young adults, along with what may be considered extreme sports like climbing, parkour, skateboarding, and mountain biking (technical courses). Walking trails and access to natural areas tend to appeal to all ages, and especially older individuals looking for ways to stay active. New recreation activities that appeal to different ethnicities and a more diverse community should also be considered.

Key Findings

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

Geographic Context

The City of Kenmore has 13 parks, recreation and open space facilities totaling 146 acres with a variety of amenities including waterfront access, sports fields and courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, and open lawn areas. There are also a number of special use facilities such as the senior center and skate park. Over 80% of the park system is urban forest, wetlands, and other protected natural systems creating a strong natural backdrop to neighborhoods and communities throughout the city. There are also 7.5 miles of trails within the city's parks system, consisting of paved, crushed rock, or informal mulch surfaces and offering a variety of trail experiences.

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

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

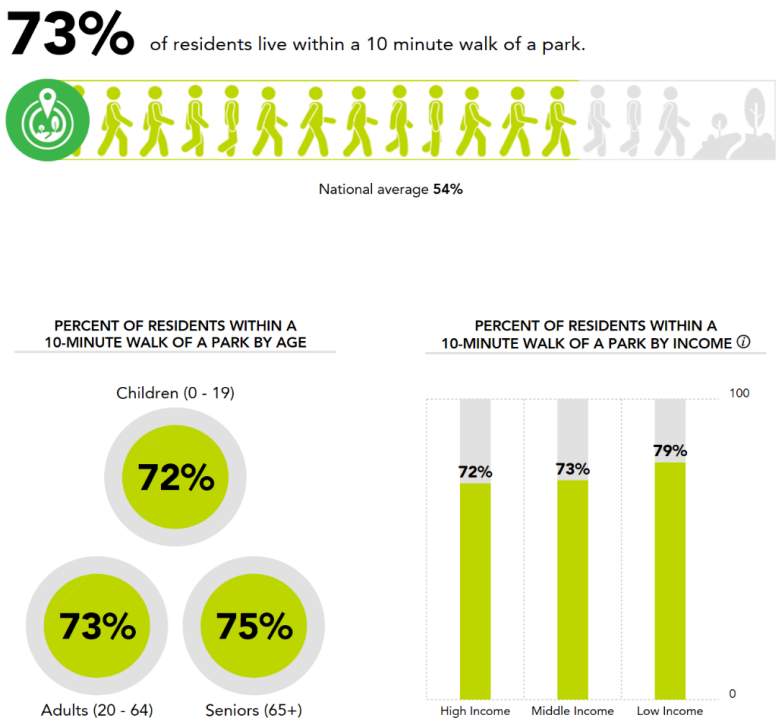
A number of elementary, middle and high schools are also generally open to the public during non-school hours, though on an informal basis and only as the Northshore School District policies and facilities management allows. Private parks and recreation facilities are generally limited to marinas, gyms, the Inglewood Golf Club, and the Aqua Club pool. The School District and private facilities are documented in the table below for reference. However, these facilities are not completely open to the public. The private facilities require fees for use that may be limiting to some Kenmore residents, and the limited access available at the School District is limited by District policies and facility management. As a result, they are not considered further in assessing the demands and needs for recreation facilities in the City.

Walkshed Analysis

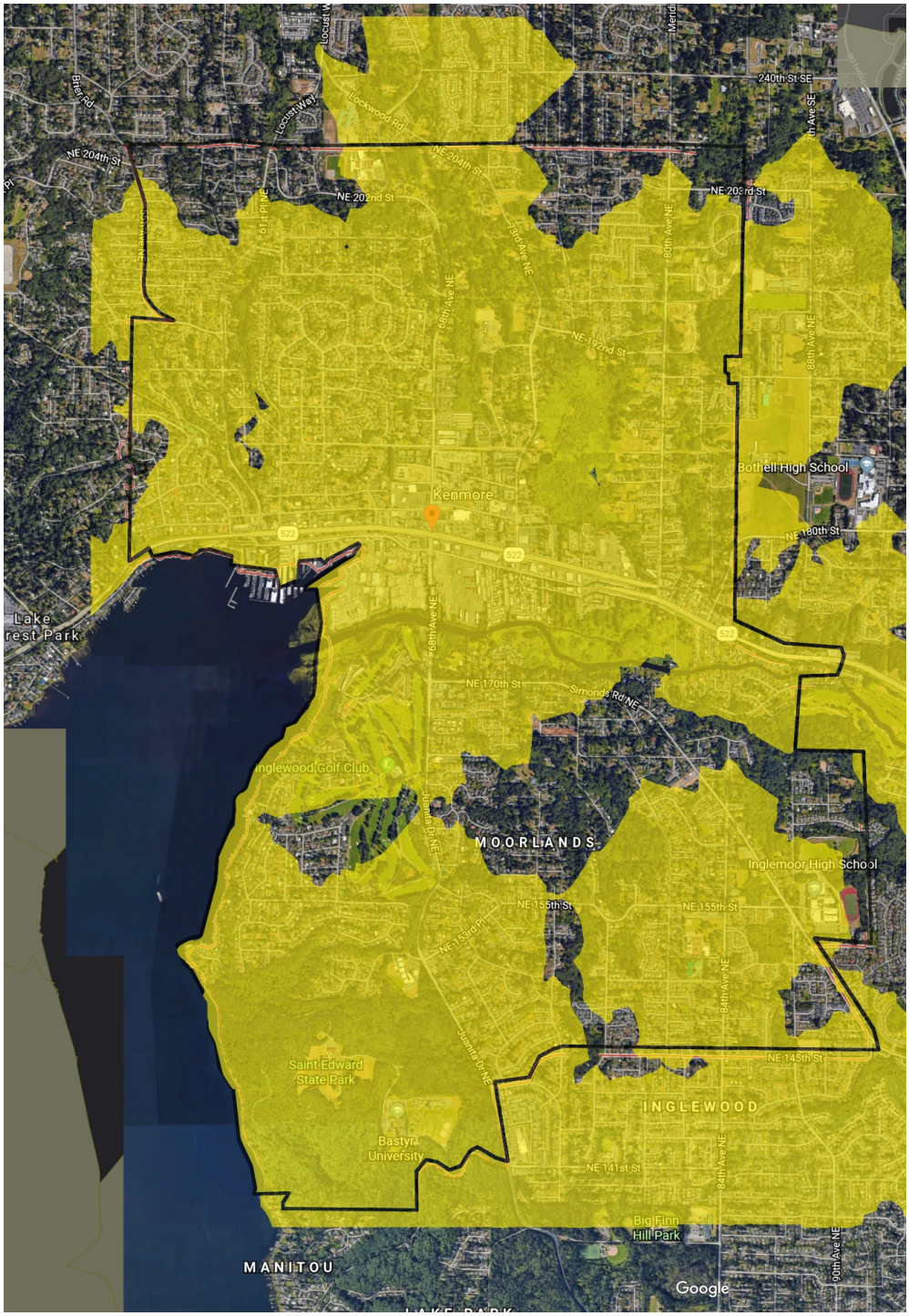
Recreation opportunities are generally accessible to the community with 73% of Kenmore residents living within a 10-minute walk (about a ½-mile) of a park, trail, or open space, often referred to as a *walkshed* and shown in Map 2. This creates a fairly even distribution of parks throughout the city. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that there is a sidewalk or other safe walking space between residential neighborhoods and the park system. Partnering with the City's Public Works department to develop safe walking routes to parks and recreation facilities should be a priority.

With safe walking routes developed, 72% of kids under the age of 19 and 79% of all low-income residents would be able to walk from their home to an *existing* park or open space in the City. This goes a long way to meeting the needs of some of the most vulnerable populations with the greatest need for publicly accessible parks and recreation facilities – namely those that are less likely to own a car or have access to transportation.

Figure 8: Percent of Kenmore residents within walking distance of a park based on Trust for Public Land ParkScore® data.



Map 2: Areas within a 10-minute walk (approximately ½ mile) of a park/recreation facility



Distribution of parks and open space

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

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

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

The lowest income and most affordable housing areas of the city generally are located in the Kenmore downtown area. Low income populations are generally more susceptible to obesity and the associated health risks related to obesity. They are also least likely to be able to pay for gym memberships, athletic leagues, and other paid recreational opportunities, in addition to having a more limited access to transportation. Community gardens and outdoor fitness stations are good options to help offset these limitations.

Downtown Kenmore has areas of high ethnic diversity. Flexible open space and picnic areas, including weather protection, may provide a place for diverse communities to gather and celebrate, sharing interests and cultural expression with each other and to the larger community..

Neighborhood parks in the City are mainly located northern half of the city with only one neighborhood park, Moorlands Park, located in the southern half of the city. Of these, all have been recently master planned except Linwood Park. Neighborhood Parks are intended to serve a smaller, local need with mostly family, passive type recreation activities such as walking paths, playgrounds and open lawn areas but ideally with enough open space for informal athletic use. Twin Springs park, while master planned, has not yet been improved. Based on the distribution and master plans available, implementing some level of improvements at Twin Springs Park and master planning and renovating Linwood Park should be considered a priority.
Community and regional parks are usually larger, and contain unique features often with both active and passive recreation opportunities. As such, they are considered a destination park. While they can also serve a neighborhood park function for local residents, it is expected that many

residents will drive to these facilities. Regional facilities include facilities that have a draw beyond the city boundaries and include special features that you may not find even in other cities. Saint Edward State Park is a good example of a regional facility with the Seminary Building, mountain bike trails, extensive forest, and other unique recreation opportunities not generally found in neighboring cities. Each park has either a 3/4-mile or citywide service area. Community and regional parks are evenly distributed across the city, north and south of the Sammamish River. However, not all community and regional facilities have been developed to the same level. Wallace Swamp Creek Park remains largely unimproved, though a master plan has been developed. Log Boom Park and Squire's Landing Park also have current master plans completed and some improvements, but not a lot of recent investment in the existing facilities. Implementing proposed Walkways and Waterways waterfront access improvements at these existing parks and upgrading facilities such as the pier at Log Boom Park will be important to help the city accommodate future growth and reduce long-term maintenance inherent as parks facilities near the end of their useful life. Accessibility improvements and improvements that expand capacity or increase flexibility and diversity of uses at existing parks should be a priority.

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

Linear park and recreation facilities are unique as they serve as connectors for pedestrian users and/or wildlife habitat. There are four linear park and recreation facilities in Kenmore: The Burke Gilman Trail, Tolt-Pipeline Trail and other neighborhood connecting trails and the wetland open spaces along the Swamp Creek corridor between 73rd and 80th Avenue NE and NE 192nd Street and NE 181st Street. Parks are connected east-west across the city though the existing Burke Gilman Trail and will soon be connected north-south through new multi-modal improvements along Juanita Boulevard and NE 68th Street. Additional connectivity should still be developed as opportunity allows, from residential areas to parks, school, downtown, the waterfront, and other major destinations, likely in partnership with the City Public Works Department and along the Tolt Pipeline corridor.

Available Lands and Potential Acquisition Areas

To have a fully walkable park system, where every single household is within a 10-minute walk of a park or open space would require six additional parks based on only the distribution and the walkshed analysis. The highest priority should be given to areas near high density housing, low income populations and where new residential growth (of all types) is expected to occur. Areas that don't have access to other open space or recreation areas, like school facilities or protected open space areas, should also be considered as a priority for any new acquisition. With vacant land almost non-existent in the city, the majority of land available is limited to wetlands and other types of sensitive areas or is already developed land, mostly in residential lots. As a result, developing new parks will be extremely difficult and likely limited to smaller neighborhood parks without significant property consolidation efforts.

Key Findings

1. Kenmore has a great overall distribution of parks with few gaps remaining in the overall system. It also has the potential to be a highly walkable city with the majority of residents living within a 10-minute walk to an existing park or trail. Making those routes safe for walking allows everyone access to the park system without relying on single-occupancy vehicles. This effort should be a priority of the plan's implementation and could be done in partnership with the City Public Works Department.
2. Acquire new park land in areas where residential development (of all types) is expected to occur.
3. Acquire park land along Kenmore's waterways to create a system of waterfront access and connect these public spaces with a pedestrian/bicycle route along the water.
4. Acquire and develop two new parks – one in the Moorlands neighborhood generally north of NE 155th Street, and one in the northeast corner of the City generally around NE 203rd Street. Additional new parks in other gap areas should still be acquired and developed as opportunity allows.
5. Develop a master plan and implement renovations for Linwood Park, one of the only parks remaining in the city that hasn't been considered for any significant improvement since the city's incorporation.
6. Prepare Twin Springs Park to open to the community for neighborhood level park use.
7. The quality of the parks system is high, and Kenmore has done a lot in recent years to upgrade, expand, and improve its parks. Implement existing master plans for City parks and trails as opportunity and funding allows.
8. Kenmore has an extensive network of natural systems, from waterways to wetlands and urban forests. However, there is very little public access to these areas and limited educational features that highlight these areas within the community. Providing controlled access in a way that maintains the quality of the environment and includes educational and wayfinding features should be considered to the extent feasible.

Recreation Programming

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

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

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

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

Summer camps are mostly staffed and managed by other organizations and groups, but supported by the city through the use of city parks and open space areas. Camps are currently held exclusively at Rhododendron Park with the exception of a skateboarding camp, called Skate Like A Girl, held at the Jack Crawford skatepark. The camps are focused on youth athletics for:

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

Camps for hand-carry watercraft sports have been held in the past, by both the Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center and Northshore YMCA.

In general, the city provides the location for camps and associated support facilities, like additional restrooms if needed, and helps market the programs to city residents. The organization provides everything else.

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

- Beautify Kenmore
- Seasonal Nature Walks
- 4th of July Celebration
- Kenmore Concert Series
- National Night Out Against Crime
- Jack V. Crawford Day
- Kenmore Play Day

Other events offered by partner organizations and communities include:

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

Key Findings

1. Continue to partner with other organizations and agencies to provide recreation programming in the City while the City focuses on community events.
2. Actively seek out recreation programming providers to expand offerings to Kenmore residents, especially for adult programs and athletic leagues.
3. Develop a method of tracking participation in various programs to support future planning efforts.
4. Take an active role in advertising programs and events and specifically advertising and supporting participation by residents from more diverse backgrounds and low income needs. This could include translating marketing material into multiple languages, finding "ambassadors" in the various ethnic communities or communities representing special needs populations, and offering and advertising scholarships provided by the city for participation in third party programs.
5. Ensure program venues are accessible and have appropriate support facilities.

Participation Rates

One way to determine community demand for parks and recreation facilities is to consider who is currently using those facilities by evaluating the participation rates of residents in various recreation programs offered to the community. Participation rate is the number of people participating in an existing recreation program. Participation rates in Kenmore are available primarily for youth soccer and baseball, rowing and hand-carry watercraft sports, and aquatics.

Athletic Sports

The two main youth sports organizations serving Kenmore are the North Lake Little League (NLLL) for youth baseball and the Northshore Youth Soccer Association (NYSA) for youth soccer. Both organizations' service area includes all of Kenmore and extends into Bothell to the north and east of Kenmore's city limits. Many other outdoor recreation sports, like lacrosse, softball, and flag football, utilize the same or similar field size as these organizations.

In 2016, North Lake Little League had 476 players on 45 teams. 58% (276) of these players had a City of Kenmore address. Based on the number of Kenmore residents in the league and the number of games and practices played by an average team, Kenmore would need 4 baseball fields to serve the city's existing share of fields for the NLLL. Between the city's current fields and other fields in the local area (school and adjacent jurisdictions), NLLL has been able to meet the current needs of Kenmore residents. Rather than turn kids away, North Lake Little League has coped by having teams share fields for practices and shortening scheduled time for practices to accommodate this growth on the existing fields. While the league is able to use these techniques to continue its operation, 1 additional baseball field would be needed within the City of Kenmore to accommodate its share of fields needed to fully support the league without resorting to these additional measures.

Northshore Youth Soccer Association serves a larger area than NLLL. They had over 5,000 players on 504 teams in 2016. 12.8% (703) of NYSA players had Kenmore addresses in 2016. Based on the number of Kenmore residents in the league and the number of games and practices played by an average team, Kenmore would need 6 soccer fields to serve the city's existing share of fields for the NYSA. Between the city's current fields and other fields in the local area (school and adjacent jurisdictions), NYSA has been able to meet the current needs of Kenmore residents. NYSA has managed its growth by doubling up teams on fields, relying more on school fields, and going even further outside the city in order to meet their needs. While the league is able to use these techniques to continue its operation, 2 additional soccer fields would be needed within the City of Kenmore to accommodate its share of fields to fully support the league without resorting to these additional measures.

Number of Fields Needed Today

Kenmore residents participating

÷

20 players per team

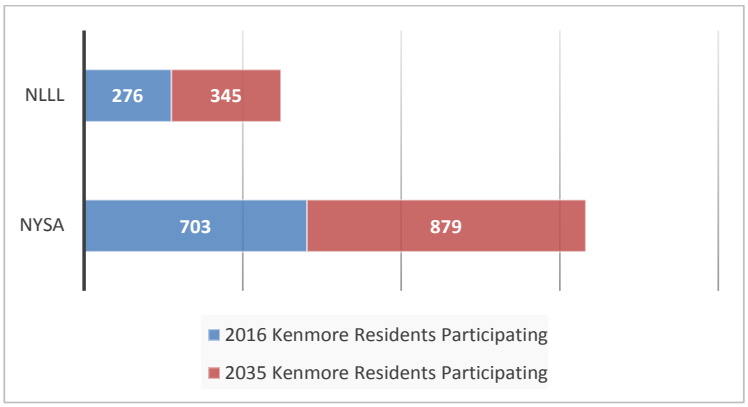
÷

4 baseball games per field or 6 soccer games per field per day.

Most of the fields used by both organizations are located at existing school sites or outside of Kenmore. Only 1 baseball field and 1 soccer field (overlay) is available for use within the city's

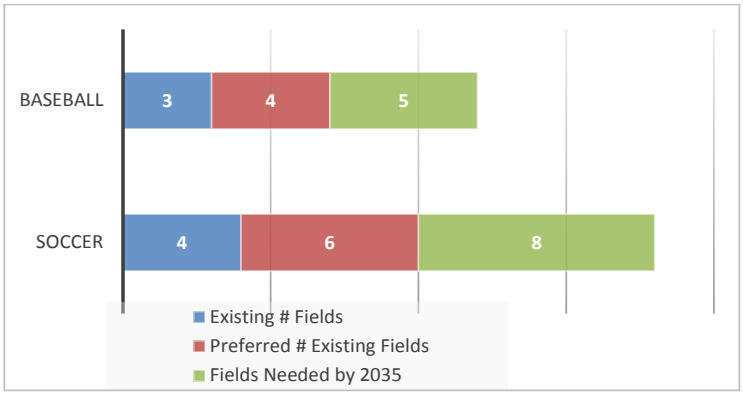
current park system at Moorlands Park. There are an additional 2 baseball fields and 3 soccer fields available to the city through a lease agreement with Bastyr University. School District fields are prioritized for school use and so are not always available to support community need. Fields outside of Kenmore are also generally prioritized for their resident / organization use. Both organizations have had to accommodate increased growth in the community, and subsequently the demand for their programs, within the existing field capacity resulting in a reduced service, quality, or time available on the fields.

Figure 9: Youth sports participation rates.



By extrapolating this data based on the projected 25% growth in overall population, an estimated 2 additional soccer fields and 1 additional baseball field are needed by the year 2035. This gross estimate assumes participation rates and the resulting field use continues at the same rate (per capita) as the currently exist and that all of the fields currently available for use will continue to be available for use. As growth continues in adjacent jurisdictions and demand for school field use also increases, the need for additional fields in Kenmore will only continue to grow.

Figure 10: Youth sports field needs.



With the largest youth sports leagues struggling for field time, it generally means the rest of the athletic leagues, youth and adult, would also struggle for field time and are often pushed into later evening hours, which can be a limiting factor for youth participation in these sports. This includes lacrosse, cricket, football / flag football, ultimate frisbee, and other leagues.

Rowing and Water Sports

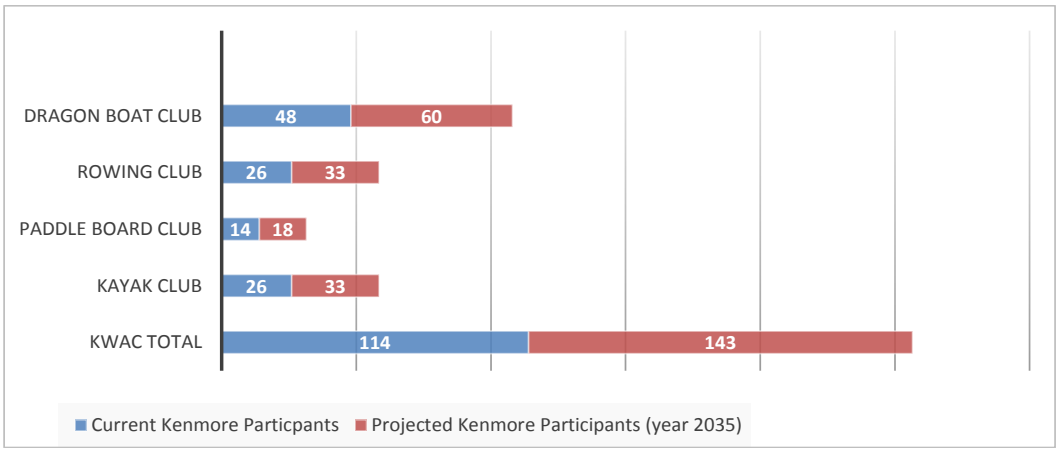
The Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center (KWAC) is a local club focused on providing access and programming for water sports activities in Kenmore. Membership includes the Flying Dragon Boat Club, the Canoe and Kayak Club, the Rowing Club, the Standup Paddle Club, Hui Wa'a O Puget Sound (and outrigger club), and 10 other organizations. They operate on a long-term lease out of Squire's Landing Park with occasional use of waterfront access at Rhododendron Park. Squire's Landing Park includes public boat storage and public access to Sammamish River and Lake Washington. Rhododendron Park includes more informal access along the shoreline near the adjacent motorized boat launch. There were a total of 114 Kenmore residents included within the various KWAC member organizations in 2018. Based on a projected 25% increase in population, we can expect approximately 143 residents to participate in KWAC water sports programs by the year 2035, and the Kenmore Rowing Club specifically expects to increase its membership to 100 participants. That could result in a total participation rate of about 200 participants.

The Northshore School District also has a rowing program, based mostly out of Inglemoor High School but open to all four high schools. They had 91 students participating in 2018 and anticipate growing the program to include all Middle Schools with an estimated participation rate of about 400 students within the next 5 years.

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

If the proposed improvements in the Squire's Landing Park Master Plan were completed, it would meet the existing needs and support the projected growth in the KWAC program. Additional access on a more transient basis would be needed to further expand KWAC programs to new users, age groups, events, and programs. This additional access could be accommodated at Rhododendron Park and Log Boom Park once the proposed waterfront improvements to these parks are completed. Both sites can be used in some capacity today, but lack the support facilities, docks, ADA access, and other improvements to offer quality programming to all residents and organizations. The proposed waterfront improvements at Rhododendron Park will primarily serve the School District's expanding rowing program and will adequately meet their need for waterfront access, though additional boat storage would likely be needed if the program reaches its full potential. Shared use with other groups and individuals is anticipated at Rhododendron Park and accommodated in the design of the proposed improvements.

Figure 11: Participation rates for non-motorized boats.

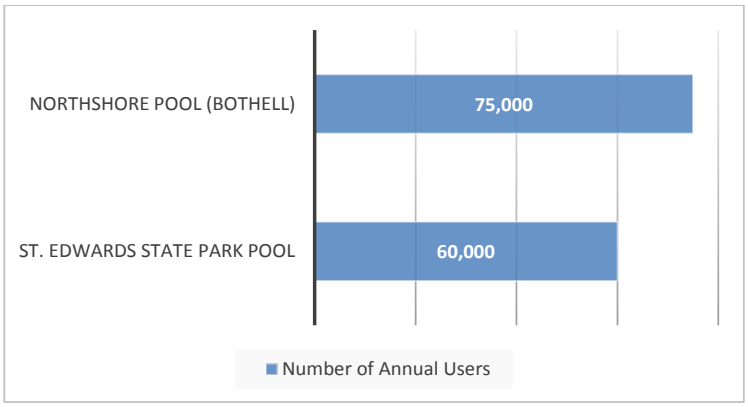


Motorized boating use is generally limited by the number of parking stalls available at the one motorized boat launch available in Kenmore. The boat launch is owned and managed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and is located off 68th Avenue NE. Part of the access drive for the boat launch is located on an easement within the adjacent Rhododendron Park and will be shared with the new proposed boat storage and hand-carry waterfront access in the park. There are approximately 40 parking stalls and one boat launch ramp available at the site. There are no docks and no pedestrian ADA boarding areas or waterfront access at the boat launch. While the capacity of the boat launch will be limited by the number of parking stalls, adding docks to the ramp area would reduce the time it takes to launch a boat and allow easier loading into the boat for other participants, something that is extremely limited now.

Aquatics

Previously, there was one aquatic center (indoor pool) at Saint Edwards State Park that was closed in 2009 for renovation of the seminary building with no plans to reopen. Another pool at the Juanita Aquatic Center (Juanita High School) also closed in 2013. The one remaining pool, the Northshore Pool, is now the North Shore Lagoon and was renovated as part of the Anderson School redevelopment project, though it is still open to the public during select times. A number of feasibility studies have been done over the years to determine the need and size of a proposed aquatic center. The previous pool at St. Edwards State Park had an annual participation rate of approximately 60,000 users. The Northshore Pool prior to the renovations had a participation rate of approximately 75,000 users. In all cases, the previous pools were highly used and community feedback suggests still a highly desired recreation activity for the community. The feasibility study suggested that any proposed aquatic center be a regional facility and developed in partnership with other jurisdictions.

Figure 12: Aquatic center use (prior to 2013)



Key Findings

1. Any new aquatic center should only be developed jointly with other jurisdictions to serve a regional need.
2. A multi-purpose athletic complex should be developed – either by the city or jointly with other jurisdictions or organizations to serve youth and athletic sports. Completing the proposed improvements for a multi-sport synthetic field at Saint Edwards State Park will meet the current needs and accommodate some of the projected growth in youth sports, but additional opportunities should still be considered, especially to accommodate adult sports and alternative sports that are growing in interest. Some of this need could continue to be met in the short term through the use of the Bastyr fields, but use of the fields cannot be relied on to meet all the city needs long-term without a more permanent agreement in place.
3. Youth sports should continue to be a priority for the city to promote a healthy and active lifestyle early in life.
4. Continue to develop waterfront access and implement proposed improvements at Squire's Landing Park, Rhododendron Park and Log Boom Park for swimming, hand-carry boating, stand up paddle boards, and other water-based activities as a defining feature of Kenmore's park system.