

City of Kenmore



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

City of Kenmore Planning Commission Meeting Agenda

Tuesday, July 7, 2020 @ 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. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

[March 3, 2020 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes](#)

- 4. AGENDA ITEMS**

[Docket Staff Memo](#)
[Parks Element Staff Memo](#)
[Attachment 1- Draft Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element](#)
[Attachment 2- Draft Capital Facilities Element](#)

- 5. ADJOURNMENT**

- 6. UPCOMING MEETINGS:**
July 21, 2020, 7:00 p.m. – Public Hearing via Zoom

**City of Kenmore
Planning Commission Meeting
March 3, 2020 @ 7:00 p.m.**

Planning Commission Members – In Attendance

Mark Ohrenschall, Chair
Suzanne Greathouse
Nathan Loutsis
Dennis Olson
Mike Vanderlinde

Consultants & Staff

Lauri Anderson, Principal Planner
Debbie Bent, Community Development Director
Maura Query, Administrative Assistant

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Ohrenschall at 7:00 p.m.

2. CITIZEN COMMENTS

There were no citizen comments at this meeting.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

There was a motion made by Commissioner Greathouse to adopt the February 18, 2020 meeting minutes as written. Commissioner Vanderlinde seconded the motion. The motion to approve the minutes as written passed unanimously.

4. AGENDA ITEMS

City Staff presented the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element (Parks Element) of the Comprehensive Plan. This is based on the Park, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan that was adopted by City Council on February 24, 2020 by resolution.

Three changes were highlighted by City Staff. Information about the County wide planning policies was added. A section on Intergovernmental Coordination Opportunities was added. The Goals, Objectives, and Policies section was updated to include information from the recommendations and actions section of the PROS Plan.

A table was replaced in the Capital Facilities Element with a table that was in the PROS Plan.

Questions and discussion were opened up to the Commissioners.

A question was raised regarding a reference to Inglemoor Wetlands rather than Inglewood Wetlands in Figure 1. City Staff made a note of this.

The distinction between paved and hiking trails in the Parks and Recreation System Inventory in Figure 1 on page 4 of the Parks Element was discussed. City Staff did not create the inventory and will have to go back to check with the originator to understand the logic used in making that distinction, and then determine if there are any inaccuracies.

Figure 10 of the PROS Plan was discussed as there was a question regarding the denominator difference used to determine the number of people served per park. It appears to show a lower number of people served depending on the row in the table. As this is in the PROS Plan, it won't be changed at this time but is something the City can provide clarity on.

The inclusion of sidewalks and bike lanes in the maps of the Parks Element were discussed. These were included in the maps as one of the goals of the PROS Plan is to provide safe routes to parks, so the maps are showing these routes.

Goal P2 was discussed. Downtown appears to be stricken from the objective in the first policy; the reason for this is because the topic is safe routes to parks, recreation and open spaces therefore routes to downtown do not seem to be relevant in this particular element.

A few of the policy numbers appear to need updating. City Staff will fix these.

A partnership with neighboring cities to create an aquatic facility is mentioned in Goal P4 and Policy P4.1.11. A brief conversation regarding who takes the lead on looking into this partnership was held. This is just a general statement indicating that if the City is going to develop an aquatic facility it will take some level of partnership.

There was also a discussion regarding the replacement of fields at Bastyr. The term 'replacement' seemed definitive that the field would certainly be replaced. The intent was to convey that the fields might need to be replaced depending on the lease at Bastyr. There was a request to update the wording to reflect the conditional nature of the replacement of these fields. This language came directly from the PROS Plan. An addition of 'if necessary' will be added to this section in the Parks Element.

A public hearing is needed for the Comprehensive Plan Element. The Planning Commission Meeting of April 7th is proposed as the date of the hearing. The Comprehensive Plan can only be amended once a year except in special circumstances. This element and the Capital Facilities element will be held until the fall, to be bundled with any other elements that may be updated based on the docket

for this year. The Parks Element then will not be presented to City Council until the fall even though the public hearing will be held sooner.

City Council is holding a meeting on the next regularly scheduled Planning Commission Meeting date. A motion to cancel the March 17, 2020 Planning Commission Meeting was made by Commissioner Vanderlinde and seconded by Commissioner Greathouse. The motion passed unanimously.

The next docket item is related to Affordable Housing; the two topics are Missing Middle Housing and looking at a process to help speed along affordable housing projects on public or tax-exempt property. An initial joint meeting with City Council is suggested as this is a rather broad topic. This gives both City Council and Planning Commission an opportunity to determine what to focus on.

An update on City Council's discussion on ADU's was requested. City Staff presented a series of topics to the City Council and there was an active discussion. Owner occupancy, lot size, ADU size, and how many attached or detached ADU's is still being discussed. City Council wanted to eliminate the parking and door requirements. There will be another City Council discussion on March 24th in preparation for a public hearing.

The next Planning Commission Meeting is schedule for April 7, 2020 as the proposed date for the public hearing on the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element.

5. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Ohrenschall adjourned the meeting at 7:38 p.m.

Planning Commission

Approved by Planning Commission on: _____



City Of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: July 1, 2020

To: Planning Commission

From: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director
Lauri Anderson, Principal Planner

Regarding: Proposed Revised 2020 Docket

Given the more than 3-month delay in conducting Planning Commission business as a result of the pandemic, staff will be going to the City Council on July 13 to discuss a revision to the Planning Commission's 2020 docket. The City Council agenda bill for this meeting will be released on July 3.

In summary, staff is proposing the following changes:

- 1. Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) and Capital Facilities Elements.** The Zoom public hearing in July would finish up the PROS and Capital Facilities Elements. Council consideration of the Planning Commission's recommendation would occur at the end of the year in conjunction with other Comprehensive Plan amendments. (As you know, the Comprehensive Plan generally cannot be amended more than once a year and the City typically takes this action in November.)
- 2. Housing Strategy - Review Process for Affordable Housing Projects.** This docket item was expanded by the Council to include a request by a private citizen to consider a private senior housing project. Because of this, and because the review process proposal may necessitate Comprehensive Plan amendments, staff is recommending that the Planning Commission move ahead with this project immediately following the PROS Element to ensure completion by year's end. To expedite and facilitate this project, staff is asking the Council for very preliminary direction on some key issues before their August recess. That discussion would then provide a framework for the Planning Commission as you proceed with the project.
- 3. Housing Strategy - "Missing Middle" Housing.** A joint meeting between the City Council and Planning Commission would be planned for September/October to discuss expectations for the third project—the "Missing Middle." It is likely, however, that this project would not actually start until late in the year, continuing into 2021 for several months. The joint meeting would provide background on the topic and also give the City Council an opportunity to provide some overarching guidance on the policy parameters for the project to the Commission. The intent of "missing middle" housing is to provide more flexibility in single-family neighborhoods for small scale housing such as cottage housing and duplexes. This project may also consider reduced minimum lot sizes and/or house size limitations.
- 4. Economic Development Strategy – Incentives for Office Development.** Staff recommends that the fourth project-- office development incentives--be delayed to a future docket, at least 2021.

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City Of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: July 1, 2020

To: Planning Commission

From: Debbie Bent, Community Development Director
Lauri Anderson, Principal Planner

Regarding: July 21 Public Hearing: Parks, Recreation and Open Space and Capital Facilities Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

July 21 is the public hearing on amendments to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space and Capital Facilities Elements of the Comprehensive Plan. To refresh your memory on the amendments, we will have a brief review on July 7.

Attachment 1 is the proposed Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element. Significant changes from the PROS Plan (or substantial new additions) have been highlighted in red text. Changes you requested at your last meeting on March 3 have been incorporated.

Attachment 2 is the amended Capital Facilities Element, incorporating changes approved by the City Council as part of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan.

On March 3, you requested information on two questions. Following are responses to those questions.

1. What is the difference between a path, hiking trail and paved trail in the inventory table, Figure 1?

Response:

Path – Generally an ADA accessible asphalt, concrete or ¼" minus crushed rock path which is an internal park connection between park amenities such as picnic shelter, athletic field, drinking fountain, restroom or playground, etc.

Hiking Trail – a trail, generally unpaved, mulch or crushed rock, which is typically not ADA accessible and is a "hike" within an existing park for the purpose of recreation exercise.

Paved Trail – an asphalt or concrete trail (often linear or sometimes a loop) that is used for recreation exercise for walking or biking often connecting users between recreation facilities (i.e. Burke Gilman Trail, Tolt Pipeline Trail, and paved Loop Trail in St. Edward State Park).

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2. From the PROS Plan, why does the number of people per park decrease in Figure 10?

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

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

Response: The number of people per park is calculated by dividing the number of parks by the population. The addition of more parks to the total reduces the number of people per park. For example, 22,920 (the population) divided by 13 parks (listed in the inventory) equals 1,763 people/park. When additional parks and recreation facilities are added, 22,920 divided by 15 parks equals 1,528 people/park.

Attachments

Attachment 1: Draft Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element

Attachment 2: Draft Capital Facilities Element

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

~~The City of Kenmore Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan, adopted by Ordinance 13-0368 on November 25, 2013, is the City's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element. See associated document.~~

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element is to provide the policy framework for future development of Kenmore's parks system, including open spaces, recreation facilities and programs. The Element provides a vision for the community and a guide to future planning, acquisition, and/or development of parks, recreation, and open spaces throughout the City.

Growth Management Act

One of the Growth Management Act's (GMA's) planning goals is to, "Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities."

The Act specifically requires local government to:

- Designate the general location and extent of land uses including recreation and open space lands;
- Identify lands useful for recreation, including wildlife habitat, trails and connection of critical areas;
- Evaluate facilities and service needs;
- Estimate park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;
- Evaluate intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand; and
- Develop a capital facilities plan (CFP) identifying funds necessary to implement the plan for at least a six-year period.

Countywide Planning Policies

The Countywide Planning Policies do not contain a chapter specifically addressing parks, recreation and open space. Under the Development Patterns chapter, DP-2 states, "Promote a pattern of compact development within the Urban Growth Area that includes housing at a range of urban densities, commercial and industrial development, and other urban facilities, including medical, governmental, institutional, and educational uses and parks and open space..." An

Environment policy (EN-1) states, “Incorporate environmental protection and restoration efforts into local comprehensive plans to ensure that the quality of the natural environment and its contributions to human health and vitality are sustained now and for future generations.”

Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is a state agency that manages grant programs aiming to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction. Since the agency began in 1964, it has awarded more than \$1.7 billion in grants to nearly 7,500 projects. Since 1990, the agency averages 230 grant awards, for a total of approximately \$60 million, every fiscal year. RCO requires government agencies to plan for their parks and open space needs, and adopt a Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan, in order to apply for certain grants. Once adopted, a community’s PROS plan is required to be updated every 6 years to maintain eligibility for those grant programs. The City’s most recent PROS Plan was adopted in February 2020. Information gathered for the Plan, including the results of several community involvement opportunities and a comprehensive demand and needs analysis, has been used as foundational information for this Element.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Geography

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. In fact, of the 146 total acres of city-owned park land, 120 acres are natural areas – forests, wetlands, streams, and other natural environments. The ~~City of Kenmore is unique in the~~ City’s abundance of natural systems ~~that~~ weaves 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 needs.

Existing Park System

The City of Kenmore has 13 parks, recreation and open space facilities totaling over 146 acres of park land. ~~Over 80% of this park land is forested, wetlands, or natural systems.~~ Other parks and recreation providers within the city that have facilities open to the public include the State of Washington, King County, and Bastyr University. These facilities are listed in Figure 31, along with the improvements available in each park. The parks and open space areas are all located on Map 1. When combined with other jurisdictions, there are over 475 acres of park land within the city, not including recent acquisitions within the Swamp Creek wetlands system that are still in

| process. Parks and open space in adjacent cities, but in close proximity to Kenmore are also shown on Map 1 for reference, but are not included in the inventory or other planning resources.

Figure 31: Kenmore’s Park and Recreation System Inventory.

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

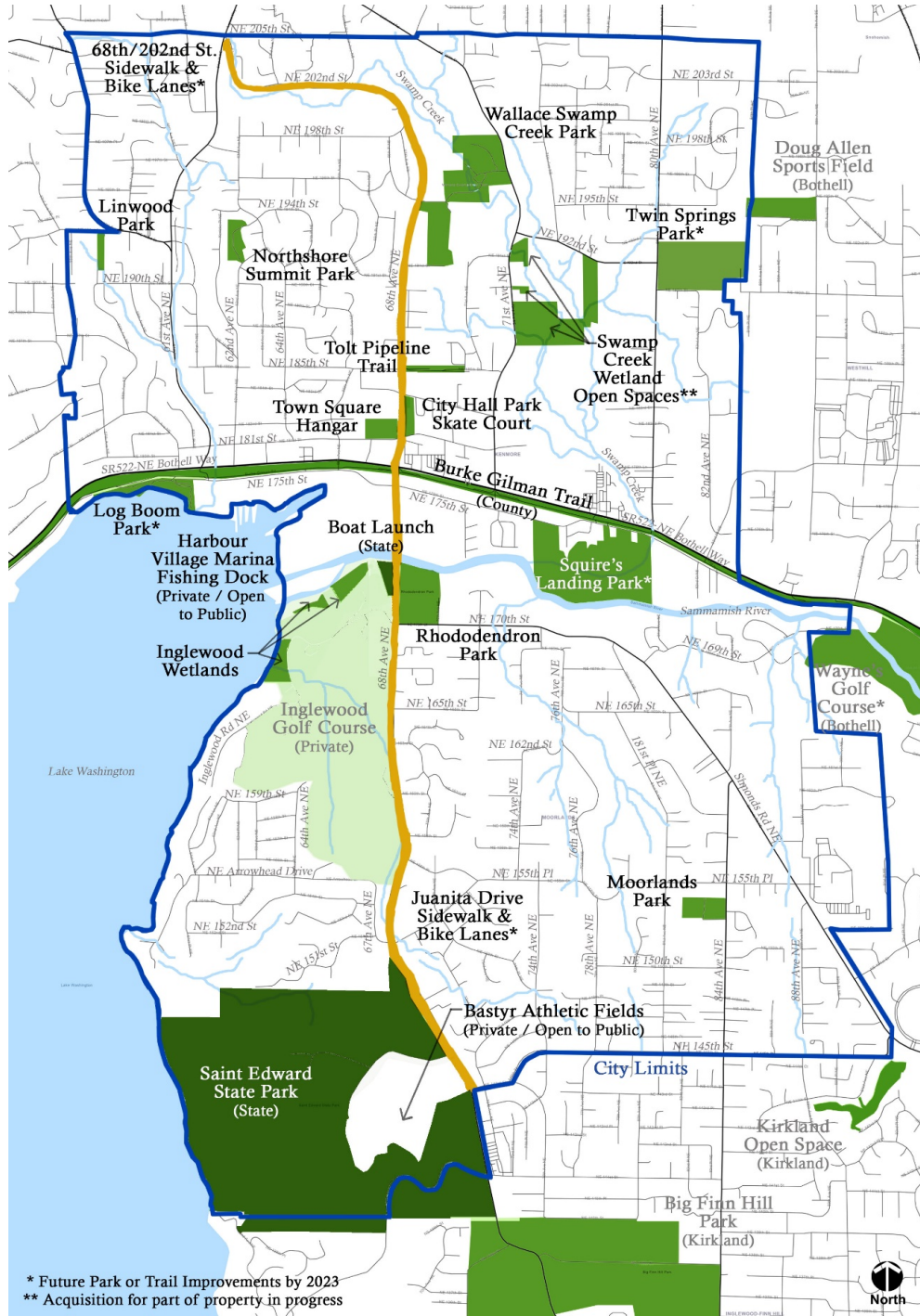
Burke Gilman Trail (2.5 miles)												X	
Harbour Village Marina			X				X		X				X
ALL JURISDICTION TOTAL	2	3	9	6	1	4 ^{>}	9	2 ^{>}	9 ^{>}	11 ^{>}	4 ^{>}	3 ^{>}	12

[>]See the Park Inventory and Valuation in the [2019 Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report](#) (~~Appendix E~~) for more detail on the total number of each type of playfield (soccer, baseball, etc.) and the total number of picnic shelter, picnic tables, paths and trails in the park system.

* Portable restroom

~ Indoor restroom

Map 1: Kenmore's Park and Recreation Facilities



Park Classifications

The city's park system has been divided into four classes of park and recreation facilities ~~used to analyze geographic demand~~ as shown and described in Figure 42. These four park classifications were identified based on several key factors including: size, population served, function and type of amenities that are or will be made available in the future. The geographic service area, or the primary extent to which people are expected to walk or drive to access the park, is shown for each park classification type. A list of each park within the city and its associated classification and size is shown in Figure 53.

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

Figure 42: Park and Recreation Facility Classification Definitions and total Acres.

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

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

Regional Park

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

Community Park

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

Neighborhood Park

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

Linear Park

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

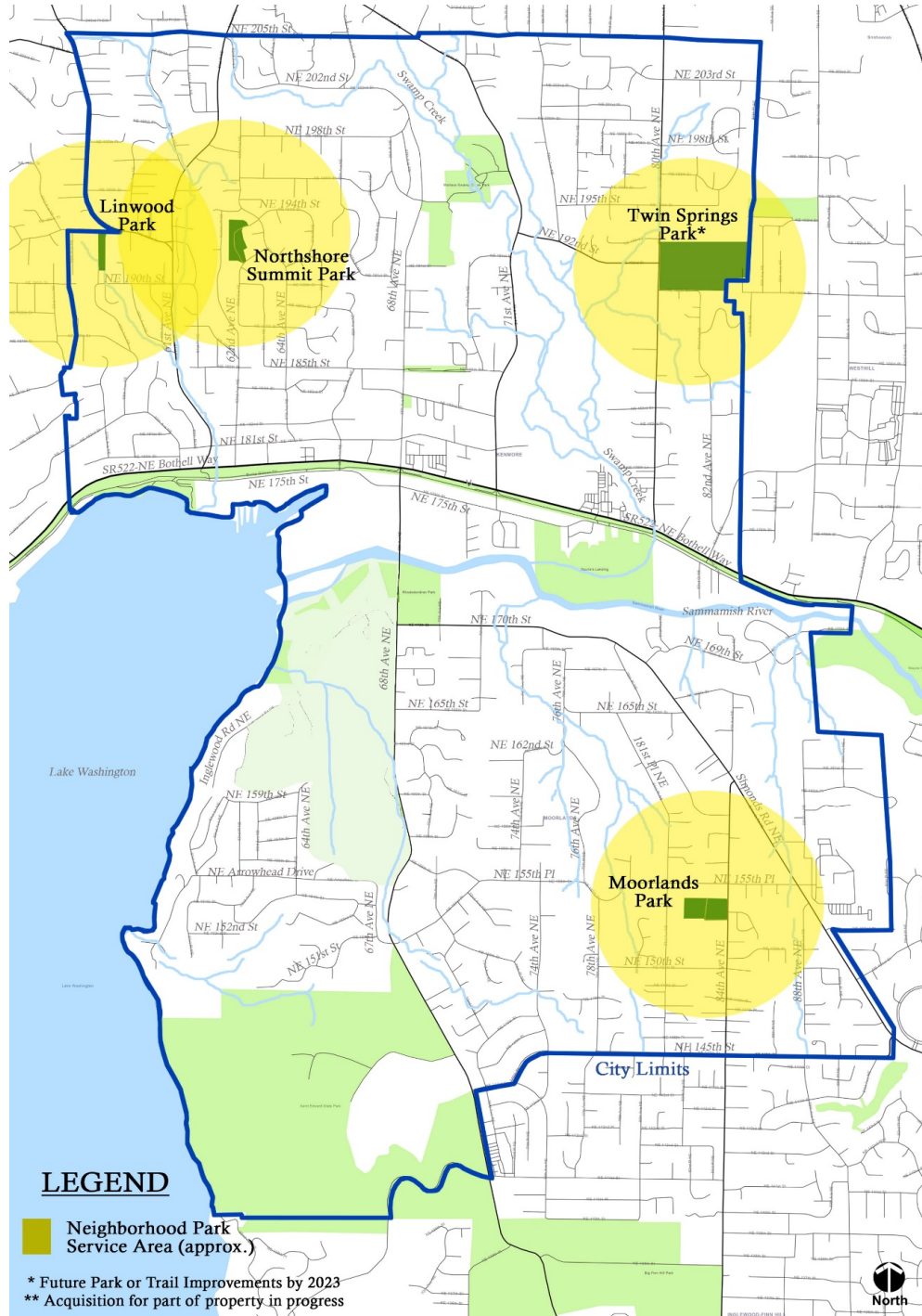
Figure 53: Kenmore's Park and Recreation System Inventory: Size, Classification & Service Area.

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Total Acres	Acres of Critical Areas	Proposed Classification	Proposed Service Area*
Linwood Park	1.4	0	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
Moorlands Park	4.5	1.5	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
Northshore Summit Park	3.6	1	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
Squire's Landing Park	41.01	33.75	Regional	Citywide
Wallace Swamp Creek	25.5	25	Community	¾ mile radius

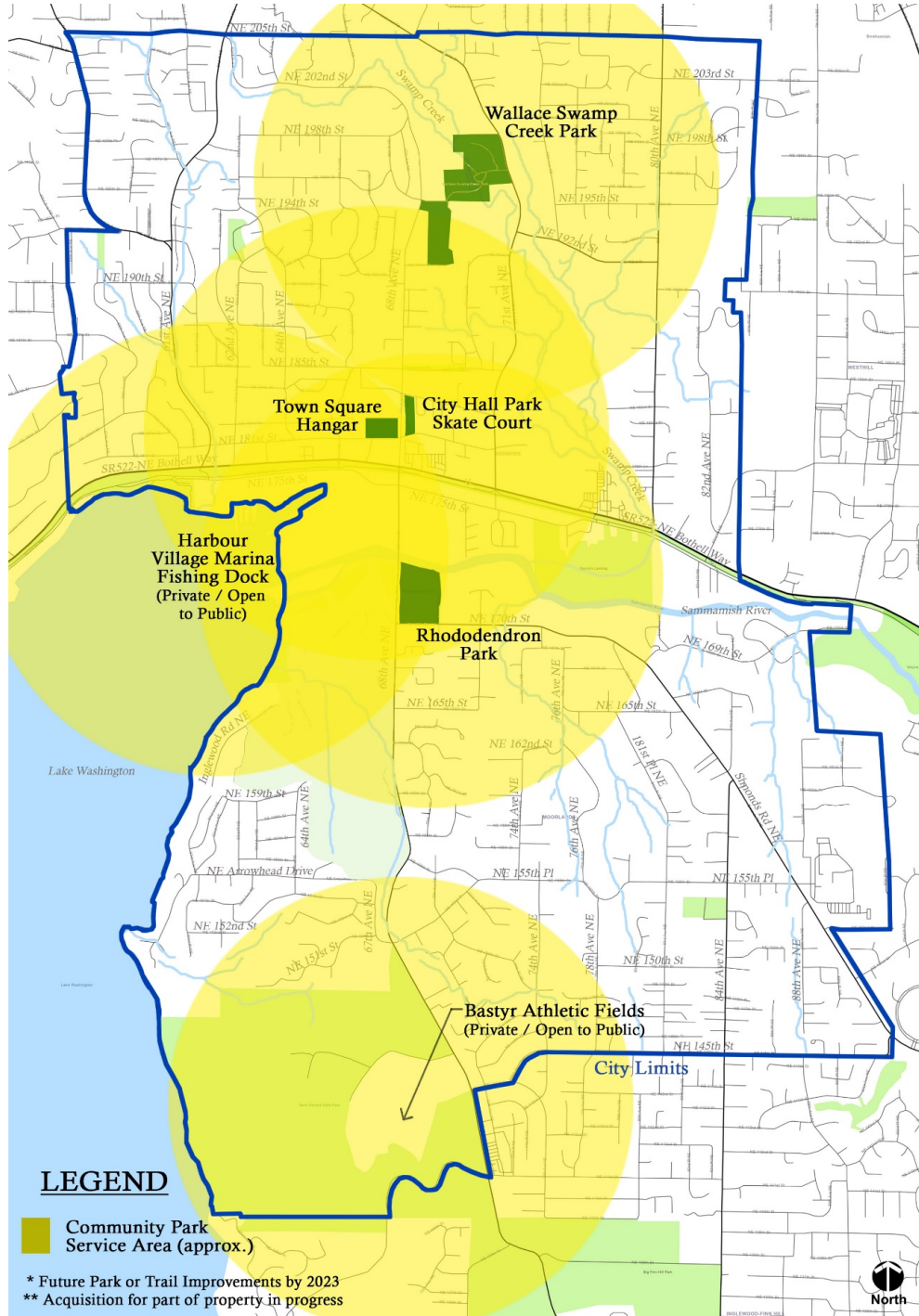
Park				
Rhododendron Park & Senior Center	12.5	8.5	Community <i>(future boathouse is anticipated to be a regional special use within the park)</i>	¼ mile radius
Log Boom Park	3.9	1	Regional	Citywide
Twin Springs Portal Park	25	24	Neighborhood	10-minute walk
City Hall Park & Jack Crawford Skate Park	1.7	0	Community	10-minute walk
Town Center & Hangar Building	0.5	0	Community	¼ mile radius
Swamp Creek Wetland Open Spaces (not including acquisitions in progress)	17	17	Linear	Citywide
Inglewood Wetlands	8.5	8.5	Linear	Citywide
Tolt-Pipeline Trail	0.9	0	Linear	Citywide
CITY TOTAL	146+	120+		
WDFW Boat Launch	1.92		Regional	Citywide
Saint Edward State Park	316		Regional	Citywide
Bastyr Athletic Fields	7		Community	¼ mile radius
Burke Gilman Trail (2.5 miles)	4.5		Linear	Citywide
Harbour Village Marina	0.2		Community	¼ mile radius
ALL JURISDICTIONS TOTAL	475+			

* 10-minute walk is approximately ½ mile.

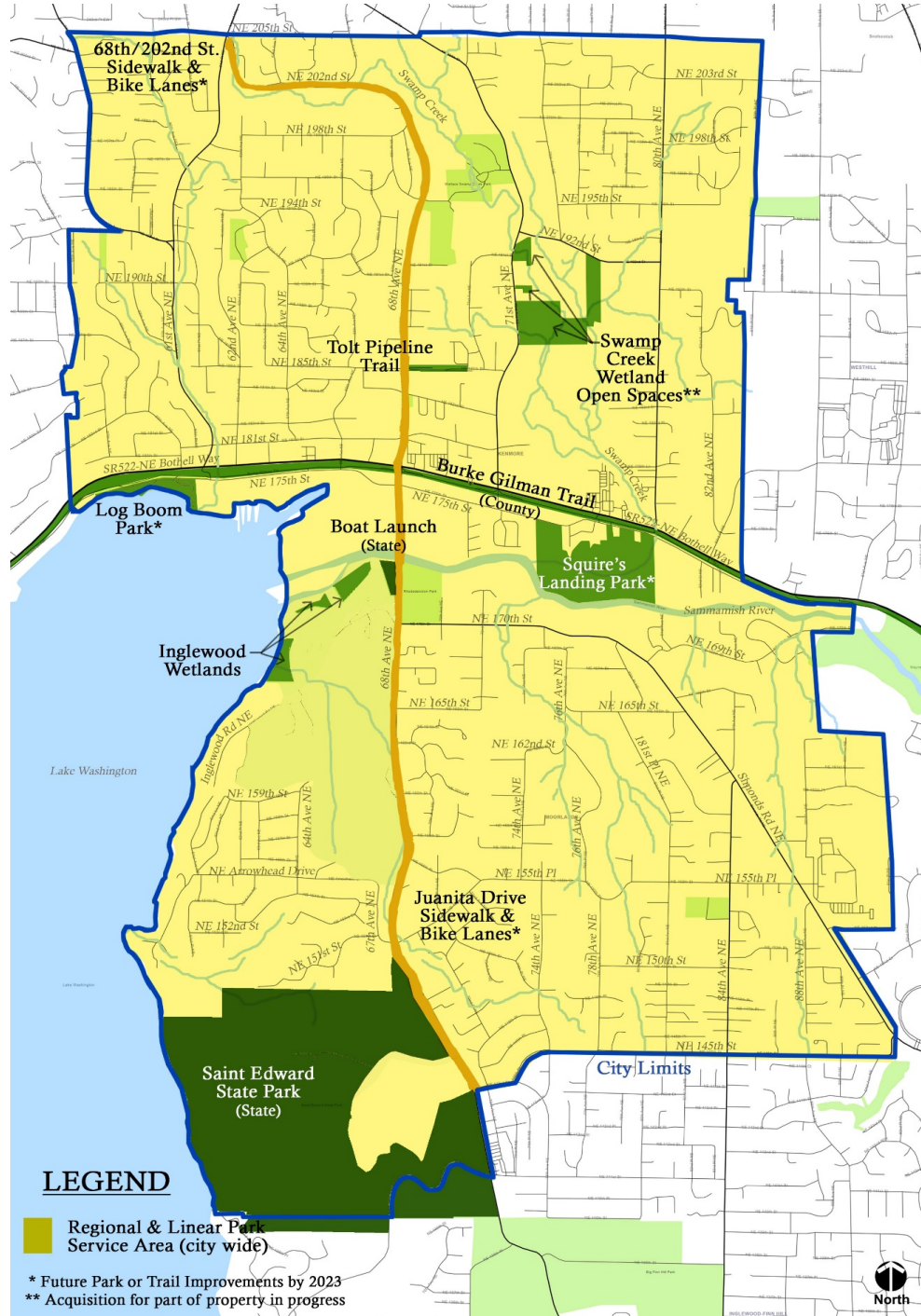
Map 2: Neighborhood Parks (1/2 mile service area or about a 10 minute walk).



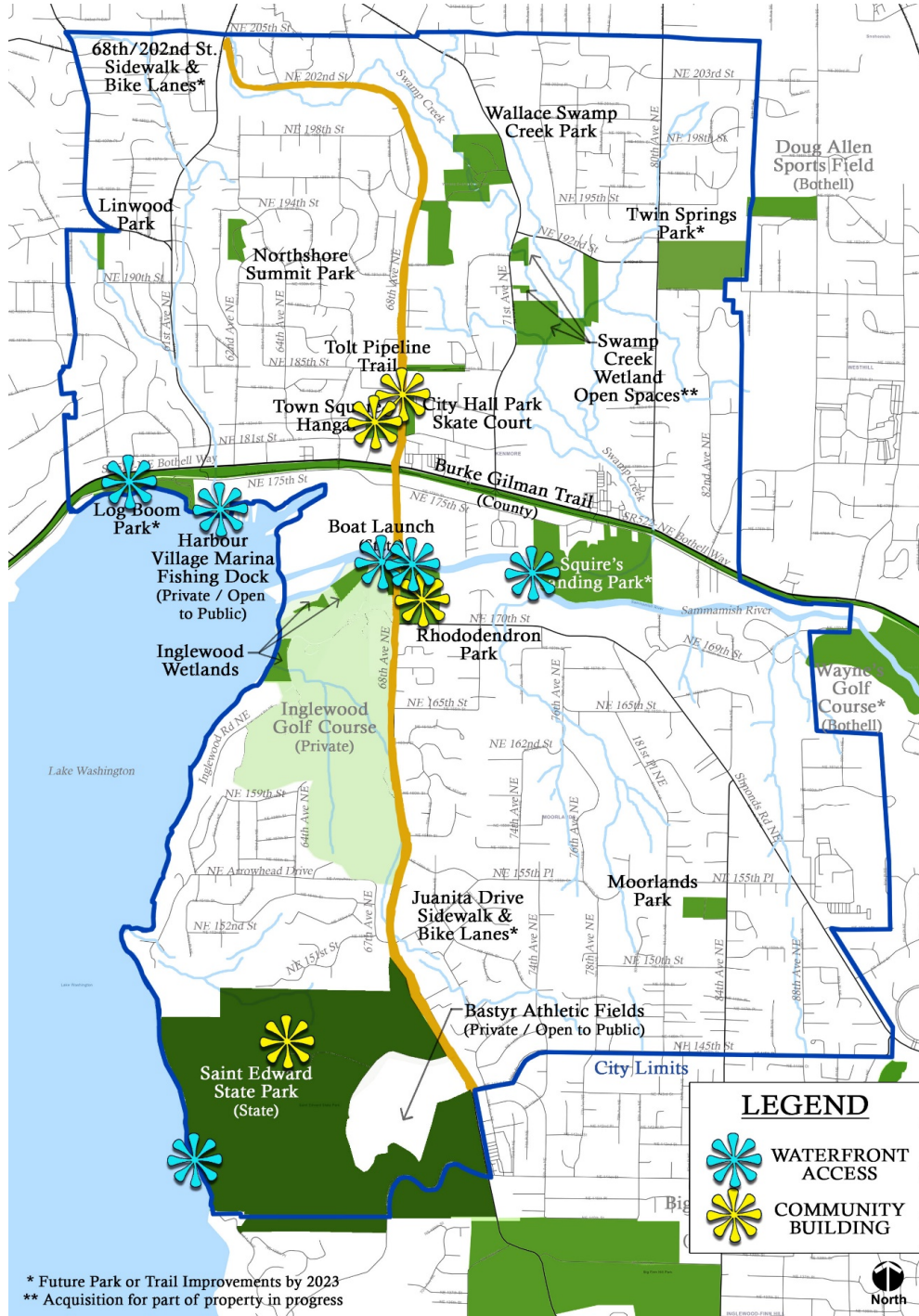
Map 3: Community parks (3/4 mile service area or about a 2 minute drive at 25 mph).



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



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



Existing Park Plans

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

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

A copy of the existing park Master Plans or Concept Plans is included in Appendix [A to the 2020 PROS Plan](#).

Current Level of Service

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

The City of Kenmore has chosen to measure the level of service for parks, recreation and open space facilities in terms of the value of the current parks system per capita as this methodology was used in the Park Impact Fee Rate Study (May 2019). This method accommodates the *quantity* and the *quality* of parks, recreation and open space facilities by including the value of the park land and the facilities built within those parks. The level of service calculation is shown in Figure 4 below and only includes completed city-owned facilities. New facilities or lands that are currently in progress of acquisition or construction are not included in this calculation.

The existing level of service, \$3,259 per capita, is the value of the current parks and recreation system divided by the total population of the city [in 2019 \(22,920\)](#). ~~In order to maintain at least the same level of improvements as new growth occurs, the proposed level of service must match the same value as the existing condition.~~ This means that today, for every Kenmore resident the city has spent \$3,259 (in 2019 dollars) on park, recreation and open space land and facility improvements. ~~This number is derived by dividing the total value of the park system by the total existing population.~~ The total value of the existing parks system is shown in greater detail in Table 1 of the 2019 Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report ~~found in~~ [Appendix E](#).

Figure 24: Level of service calculation.

Category	2019 Existing Level of Service (value per capita)
TOTAL value per capita	\$3,259
TOTAL value	\$74.4 million

Park & Recreation Programming

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

The Hangar, opened in August of 2017, is the city's main indoor gathering space for recreation activities and events, ~~providing an open space for the public to use on a drop-in basis during regular hours, or to rent for private events.~~

FUTURE DEMAND AND NEEDS

The 2020 PROS Plan evaluated demand and needs through a variety of lenses. Key findings from the analyses follow.

Parks and Recreation-recreation trends. National, state and local trends were evaluated. Key findings include:

- Parks and recreation facilities need to be flexible to serve a diverse audience through broad community appeal. They should be accessible and welcoming to everyone.
- Parks are becoming a key component in promoting climate resiliency, showcasing sustainable design strategies and implementing green infrastructure practices.
- Parks are a catalyst for ~~our~~ youth to become the future stewards of ~~our~~ the environment, offering a safe place to explore, discover, and understand the intricate balance of ~~our~~ ecology, especially within the urban fabric of ~~our~~ the community.
- Recreation facilities and programs need to support active lifestyles for all ages and abilities.

- Parks can improve civic pride and create a sense of place by installing public art, outdoor gathering spaces, public fountains, interpretive displays of local history and the natural environment and protecting important views and view corridors.

Community interests. Community surveys and an open house contributed to evaluating this aspect of demand and needs. Key findings include:

- Waterfront activities, access to water, and protection of ~~our~~ the natural environment along the waterfront are core guiding principles ~~when it comes to community values for Kenmore residents.~~
- The greatest needs not currently being met include a pool/aquatic center and pickleball courts, 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.
- Adult fitness and wellness programs were ranked as the most important programs needed.
- The community is supportive of acquiring additional properties to preserve natural open space and wildlife habitat. The top ~~three-ranked facilities~~ facility needed ~~needs by residents when asked for their preferences were~~ included nature trails, paved trails, and natural areas or reserves.
- ~~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.

Benchmark comparisons. This comparison reviewed Kenmore's park system against those in other jurisdictions. Key findings include:

- 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.
- The City 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.
- The City ~~of Kenmore~~ is below average for the number of indoor recreation facilities, except for senior centers. This includes a need for additional aquatic facilities and gyms. Some of this need can be met through outdoor improvements, like fitness stations and athletic courts and expanding the beach at Log Boom Park. This would not entirely replace the need for indoor facilities.
- 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. Some of these new uses to consider include pickleball, futsal, disc golf, parkour, and rock climbing.

Population growth. Key findings related to future population growth include:

- Kenmore is a growing community with a variety of housing types throughout the city. With the majority of residents commuting to work in a single-occupancy vehicle, park and recreation facility improvements that support and encourage multi-modal transportation choices should be considered a high priority.
- 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.
- 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~~ distribution. After assessing the location of current park properties, key findings include:

- 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.
- Access to parks is especially important where residential development (of all types) is expected to occur.
- A system of public spaces with waterfront access, connected by a pedestrian/bicycle route along the water, would expand opportunity.
- New parks in gap areas should be considered as opportunity allows.
- The quality of the parks system is high, and Kenmore has done a lot in recent years to upgrade, expand, and improve its parks. Implementing existing master plans for city parks and trails and continuing to upgrade and expand existing parks as opportunity and funding allows would support this high quality.
- Kenmore has an extensive network of natural systems, from waterways to wetlands and urban forests. However, there is very little public access to these areas and limited educational features that highlight these areas within the community.

Recreation programming. Reviewing recreation programming in the City, key findings include:

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

Participation rates. A number of organized activities take place in the City, including several that take advantage of the City's abundance of natural areas such as Camp Roots and the Wilderness Awareness School at St. Edward State Park and Nature Walks at Wallace Swamp Creek Park. A review of participation rates for activities that could require special park facility development—such as athletic fields, an aquatic center, and waterfront activities--was conducted. Key findings related to participation rates include:

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

OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTING FUTURE DEMAND AND NEEDS

Obstacles

Obstacles facing the City in the effort to meet demand and needs include:

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

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

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

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

Opportunities

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

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

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

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

Downtown Kenmore -The Hangar and the Town Square plaza opened for use in 2017. This new civic facility has become Kenmore’s gathering place for community events and for just hanging out. New multi-family housing has been developed nearby. City Hall Park and the Jack Crawford Skate Court create a great central location for active recreation. The City Hall Park

Master Plan hasn't been fully completed and there is capacity for creating new park amenities that could serve to meet the needs of the new and existing downtown residents.

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

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

Intergovernmental coordination opportunities – Regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand are ongoing. The Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (NPRSA), a regional taxing district, was created in 1988 by Bothell, Snohomish and King County and was updated in 2001 to include Kenmore and Woodinville. NPRSA supports the Northshore Senior Center (NSC) located in Bothell and, in 2008, NPRSA developed an aquatics center need analysis and location study to consider options for locating a regional aquatic center.

The City also has worked with King County. In 2016, 25-acres of surplus property from the Brightwater North Kenmore Portal site were transferred to the City to create a new park now known as Twin Springs Park. In 2017, Kenmore worked cooperatively with King County to identify possible acquisition sites for future land conservation as part of the King County Land Conservation Initiative.

In cooperation with the City of Seattle, Kenmore worked with the Seattle Public Utilities Department in 2016 on an agreement to allow the City to use a portion of the Tolt Pipeline Right Of Way located between 68th and 73rd Avenues NE as a pedestrian trail. The trail was constructed and opened for use in 2017.

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

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Following are the Parks, Recreation and Open Space goals, objectives and policies. The goals establish overarching priorities that establish the vision for the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element. Objectives provide direction and policies provide the action to support the ~~Plan~~ goals. These actions are specifically related to the implementation of a healthy, viable and balanced park and recreation system for Kenmore.

GOAL 1. PROVIDE WATERFRONT ACCESS

Objective P-1.1 Develop a Kenmore WaterWalk.

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

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

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

- Policy P-1.2.4 Implement master plans for ~~waterfront parks~~ Log Boom, Squire's Landing and Rhododendron parks that improve public access and water dependent recreational experiences.
- Policy P-1.2.5 Support programming and community events along the waterfront that provide access to the water. Actively seek and facilitate partnerships for water-related programs.
- Policy P-1.2.56 Seek external funding sources to provide public access and ensure water dependent recreational opportunities exist.

GOAL P-2. PROVIDE SAFE ROUTES TO PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

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

- Policy P-2.1.1 Prepare a safe routes plan which maps a network of pedestrian and bicycle connections from neighborhoods to ~~downtown~~, the waterfront, parks, and public facilities.
- Policy P-2.1.2 Identify and create opportunities to provide connections to parks, trails and open space in adjoining cities.
- Policy P-2.1.3 Review development proposals for creating viewpoints, view corridors and easements for pedestrian and bicycle connections to parks, recreation and open space facilities.
- Policy P-2.1.4 Plan and develop an off-road north-south trail connection utilizing the Swamp Creek corridor as appropriate.
- Policy P-2.1.5 Acquire easements and develop the Tolt Pipeline Trail linking to adjoining cities. In particular, develop the missing link from 73rd to 80th Avenues NE, including development of an elevated walkway over Swamp Creek Wetland.
- Policy P-2.1.6 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives for new development to provide pedestrian/bicycle routes.
- Policy P-2.1.7 Provide for ADA and other accessibility improvements in parks to move the city towards a park system that provides universal access to all Kenmore residents.

GOAL P-3. PRESERVE, RESTORE, MAINTAIN, AND ENHANCE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS TO ENSURE QUALITY RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES EXIST

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

Policy P-3.1.1 Identify opportunities to provide access, ~~and~~ views to, and education ~~of~~ about environmentally critical areas.

Policy P-3.1.2 Continue to acquire land, easements, or other agreements to protect the Swamp Creek natural areas and develop an elevated walkway/nature trail along Swamp Creek, including its associated wetlands, heron rookery and the forested buffers important to support those systems.

Policy P-3.1.~~23~~ Establish and implement development regulations and incentives to provide access and protection to critical areas.

Policy P-3.1.~~34~~ When developing parks, create a balance between habitat restoration, particularly salmon habitat, enhancement and public access.

Policy P-3.1.~~45~~ Update the Wallace Swamp Creek Master Plan and implement the plan, including stream bank and habitat restoration.

Policy P-3.1.~~56~~ Implement the Squire's Landing Park Waterfront and Natural Area Access project and continue habitat and riparian corridor restoration.

Policy P-3.1.~~67~~ Seek funding sources to support efforts for habitat restoration, enhancement and public access.

Policy P-3.1.~~78~~ Develop vegetation management plans for parks with critical areas.

Policy P-3.1.~~89~~ Identify resource management agencies, such as the WRIA8 Salmon Recovery Council, and volunteer partners to steward critical areas in parks and open spaces.

Policy P-3.1.~~910~~ Develop and install interpretive signage to inform and educate about environmental sustainability, the value and function of environmental critical areas and community history.

Policy P-3.1.11 Support educational opportunities, provided by other jurisdictions, organizations or agencies, that specifically target natural areas. This could include programs, classes, clean-up days, and other services to engage residents in conservation of natural systems. Target opportunities for youth to support long-term stewardship within future generations.

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

Policy P-3.2.1 Evaluate park and recreation facilities to ensure safety and operational requirements are being met.

Policy P-3.2.2 Develop an asset replacement schedule for recreation assets and fund major repairs as needed.

Policy P-3.2.3 Replace assets prior to reaching the end of their expected life cycle.

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| Policy P-3.2.4 | Periodically conduct crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) reviews of park and recreation facilities with the Kenmore Police Department. |
| Policy P-3.2.5 | Provide procedures, practices and resources to maintain and operate a quality park and recreation system. |
| Policy P-3.2.6 | Establish and adopt park maintenance standards and practices for the park and recreation system. |
| Policy P-3.2.7 | Conduct regular safety inspections of park and recreation facilities and correct any safety issues. |
| Policy P-3.2.8 | Use equipment, landscaping and design techniques that reduce long-term maintenance costs and increase safety for park users. |
| Policy P-3.2.9 | Establish appropriate new policies governing operations and use of park and recreation facilities. |
| Policy P-3.2.10 | Install park rules and regulation signs to inform and educate park users of appropriate use and conduct within Kenmore city parks. |
| Policy P-3.2.11 | Incorporate sustainable design for new or renovation to existing park and recreation facilities. For example, incorporate the use of low-impact development and green building best practices. |
| Policy P-3.2.12 | Incorporate sustainable practices when implementing recreation program offerings. For example, consider impacts of recreational programs scheduled in natural areas. |

GOAL P-4. CREATE A BALANCE OF PASSIVE AND ACTIVE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN PARKS

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

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| Policy P-4.1.1 | Identify and prioritize undeveloped or underdeveloped properties for potential acquisition. |
| <u>Policy P-4.1.2</u> | <u>Acquire and develop property to support new parks, recreation and open space to provide a recreation opportunity within a 10-minute walk of every resident in the city. Priority should be given to the Moorlands area and the northeast corner of the city.</u> |
| Policy P-4.1. 2 <u>3</u> | Complete master plans and development of park and recreation facilities <u>such as at Linwood Park</u> as funding allows. |
| Policy P-4.1. 3 <u>4</u> | Implement the Log Boom Park Waterfront Access and Viewing project. |
| Policy P-4.1. 4 <u>5</u> | Implement the Rhododendron Park Boardwalk, Float and Boathouse projects. |

- Policy P-4.1.~~56~~ Update the Wallace Swamp Creek Park adopted Master Plan and implement improvements.
- Policy P-4.1.~~67~~ Implement the Twin Springs Master Plan.
- Policy P-4.1.~~78~~ Provide urban park amenities including public art and cultural elements in Kenmore’s downtown. In particular, develop the north side of City Hall to provide additional amenities such as a small community garden, picnic shelter, outdoor stage, seating, table tennis, fitness areas, or similar activities.
- Policy P-4.1.~~89~~ Consider acquiring property to provide community park amenities such as athletic fields or gathering spaces such as a dog park or community garden.
- Policy P-4.1.~~910~~ Acquire lands that abut existing city or other publicly-owned park properties that provide the greatest value in augmenting and enhancing existing city parks, particularly near Moorlands Park.
- Policy P-4.1.1~~10~~ Consider tools such as transfer of development rights, clustering development, development agreements, ~~planned-unit-developments~~, easements, and public giving as alternatives to fee simple acquisition of park lands and open space.
- Policy P-4.1.12 Pursue a partnership with neighboring cities and the Northshore School District to explore ways to acquire land and develop a joint aquatic/community center as a regional facility.
- Policy P-4.1.13 Develop a strategy for long-term replacement of the fields at Bastyr University, if necessary. Initially, this would include extending the existing lease beyond 2025. A feasibility study and alternatives analysis are needed to consider other potential locations, partnerships, and development opportunities for athletic fields in the local and regional context.

GOAL P-5. PROVIDE EQUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIVERSE AND AFFORDABLE ARTS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL EVENTS.

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

- Policy P-5.1.1 Support the efforts of organizations that offer recreation and arts programs and community and cultural events.

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| Policy P-5.1.2 | Publicize arts and recreation programs and community and cultural event opportunities in the city using the newsletter, webpage, and other marketing materials. |
| Policy P-5.1.3 | Promote private arts, recreation, and cultural programming and facilities within the city <u>to celebrate the unique character or identity of Kenmore residents, including those from diverse backgrounds and those with lower incomes.</u> |
| Policy P-5.1.4 | Consider providing park amenities to existing parks that support new trends in recreation, arts, and culture to continue to meet community need. |
| Policy P-5.1.5 | Support recreation, arts, and cultural providers in offering opportunities in Kenmore and define the city's role in providing programs for the community. |
| Policy P-5.1.6 | Ensure that all future capital improvement projects have an allowance for art and cultural elements. |

GOAL P-6. *ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY IN PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES*

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

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| Policy P-6.1.1 | Conduct and prepare an inventory of public, non-profit, and private lands in Kenmore available for expanding the parks and recreation system. |
| Policy P-6.1.2 | <u>Periodically,</u> cConduct a public involvement process to assess community attitudes regarding park and recreation needs and opportunities in Kenmore associated with parks planning and improvement projects. |
| Policy P-6.1.3 | <u>Periodically,</u> cConduct and prepare a demand-and-needs analysis for public parks and recreation needs in Kenmore. |
| Policy P-6.1.4 | Prepare level of service guidelines for the parks and recreation system. |
| Policy P-6.1.5 | Identify potential funding sources and strategies for implementing the plan <u>including goals, objectives and policy actions.</u> |
| Policy P-6.1.6 | Prepare a six-year Capital Improvement Plan for parks and recreation facilities. |
| Policy P-6.1.7 | Ensure integration of the Park, Recreation and Open Space plan with other city strategic plans. |
| Policy P-6.1.8 | Update the PROS plan a minimum of every 6 years. |
| Policy P-6.1.9 | Revise master plans as necessary as the community demand and need changes. |
| Policy P-6.1.10 | Review and update the city's park use ordinance. |

- Policy P-6.1.11 Maintain a list of funding sources, acquisition, development and renovation projects.
- Policy P-6.1.12 Utilize a public engagement process during the park master planning process to identify programmatic needs and overall vision for each park.
- Policy P-6.1.13 Establish strategies and criteria for acquiring land for park and recreation facilities.

GOAL P-7. CREATE A FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEM THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS AND STEWARDSHIP.

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

- Policy P-7.1.1 Budget for long-term maintenance and operational costs in addition to the capital costs of park projects prior to proceeding with plans.
- Policy P-7.1.2 Develop and prepare six-year capital improvement program projects identifying priorities, specific projects, and capital costs.
- Policy P-7.1.3 Identify and secure appropriate levels of funding to operate or support new city-sponsored recreational programs or facilities prior to making commitments to initiate and implement any new programs.
- Policy P-7.1.4 Utilize funding opportunities, emphasizing a regional approach, such as coordinating, and/or partnering with special service districts.
- Policy P-7.1.5 Identify and actively seek potential grant funding assistance from public and private sources for habitat restoration, acquisition, development, and renovation.
- Policy P-7.1.6 Require new development impacting park service delivery to pay its fair share of the costs of providing new park and recreation facilities ~~as defined in the Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report (see Appendix E).~~
- Policy P-7.1.7 Seek partnerships to enhance opportunities for recreation programming at existing parks and recreation facilities.
- Policy P-7.1.8 Implement a city-wide policy for volunteers to help steward parks.

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

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| Policy P-7.2.1 | Develop and execute joint use agreements when appropriate with other governmental and community service providers to maximize public use of existing public facilities. |
| Policy P-7.2.2 | Work cooperatively with local jurisdictions to evaluate the need and the financial ability to construct and operate an indoor recreation and aquatic center facility to meet community need. |
| Policy P-7.2.3 | Invite other local public agencies to participate in developing park master plans. |
| Policy P-7.2.54 | Cooperate with the state and other regional park providers to establish and implement park master plans for their facilities to ensure they are consistent with the city's vision and Comprehensive Plan. |
| Policy P-7.2.65 | Seek partnerships to enhance the visual beauty and character of the city including landscaping and public art in appropriate locations. |
| <u>Policy P-7.2.6</u> | <u>Provide volunteer coordination efforts to enhance and restore natural systems and open space areas within the park system on an ongoing basis, including maintenance needs to support restoration efforts.</u> |
| Policy P-7.2.7 | Provide sufficient resources to support and manage approved volunteer efforts. |
| Policy P-7.2.8 | Use neighborhood and other organizational volunteers to supplement park maintenance levels, where appropriate. |
| Policy P-7.2.9 | Work cooperatively with Bastyr University to extend the lease agreement for use of their campus athletic fields. |
| Policy P-7.2.10 | Secure additional easement for use of Seattle Public Utility's property for continuing the Tolt-Pipeline Trail. |

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The Capital Facilities Element includes the 20-year capital facilities plan for parks, recreation and open space. The capital facilities plan identifies a series of fiscally-unconstrained capital projects that are based on the overall vision and goals for the park system and the key findings in from the demand and needs analysis as they are reflected in the final recommendations. If implemented, these projects will respond to the needs of the community, meet or exceed the proposed level of service, and result in a relevant and vibrant park, recreation and open space system well into the future.

As Kenmore continues to grow, the city expects to spend at ~~a~~-least the **same amount per capita** on future park, recreation, and open space land and facility improvements as ~~exists-it did today-in 2019~~ to accommodate this new growth. The projected future population ~~in 2040 (30,140)~~ is multiplied by \$3,259 per person to come up with a total value of the future park system if this proposed level of service is maintained over time.

Another possible level of service measure discussed in the PROS Plan is the acreage benchmark. This benchmark is developed by dividing the total existing acres of parks, recreation and open space in Kenmore by the current population and multiplying that number by 1,000, resulting in a total of 6.4 acres per 1,000 residents. Using this benchmark, meeting level of service in the park system would be assessed solely through increased park acreage as the population grows. However, new acreage may not be needed to address all demand and needs; improvements at existing parks may be adequate. For this reason, the dollar per capita measure rather than the acreage benchmark has been selected to address level of service for parks, recreation and open space.

Other specific implementation strategies include:

- Develop walking maps of safe routes to parks.
- Develop a map of City walkways and trails.

REFERENCES

Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report, May 2019
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, February 2020

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Capital Facilities Element is intended to assist the City of Kenmore and its officials make the financial decisions to ensure that the public facilities and services City residents rely on will continue to adequately support City residents today and into the future. The Capital Facilities Element places particular focus on those facilities that the City is responsible for funding. This Element contains a six-year plan for capital improvements that support the City of Kenmore's current and future population and economy. The six-year capital improvements described here must be fully funded.

Another purpose of the Capital Facilities Element is to respond to Growth Management Act requirements to provide a process to review the potential siting of uses typically difficult to locate in most communities due to environmental, economic, or social costs. This Element provides policies that would guide local permit and public review of essential public facilities.

Growth Management Act Requirements

The Growth Management Act (GMA) establishes many of the requirements of the capital facilities element. It establishes an overall goal to "ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards." The GMA requires that the capital facilities element include an inventory of existing publicly owned capital facilities, a forecast of the future needs for new or expanded facilities, and a six-year plan to indicate from what sources the identified future facilities will be financed. The GMA defines public facilities to include roadways, street lighting, traffic signals, sidewalks, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools. Public services are defined to include fire protection, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other government services. The Capital Facilities Element is intended to provide a general assessment of major public services which impact land use issues, rather than a detailed analysis of every service provided by government.

Another key GMA requirement is to include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities. Essential public facilities include "those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, regional transit authority facilities as defined in RCW 81.112.020, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020." No local comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

Countywide Planning Policies

The King County Countywide Planning Policies include general policies regarding adequate infrastructure for planned development for those areas within the Urban Growth Area. Growth is to be directed to centers and urbanized areas with existing infrastructure capacity. Policies also include several policy statements regarding water and wastewater. In summary, the policies address regional coordination of water supplies, water conservation, alternate sewer treatment technologies and systems, and preference for urban water and sewer systems to serve new construction in the areas identified for growth.

The King County Countywide Planning Policies indicate that public capital facilities of a regional or statewide nature should be sited in a way that equitably disperses impacts and benefits and supports the Countywide Planning Policies.

Concurrency, Level of Service and Impact Fees

Concurrency refers to the timely provision of public facilities and services relative to the need for them, especially for transportation improvements. WAC 365-196-210 states, “Concurrency means that adequate public facilities are available when the impacts of development occur, or within a specified time thereafter.” The City maintains a 6-year capital improvement program that identifies needed improvements and the funds to pay for them. Longer-term facilities plans are described in individual Comprehensive Plan elements and/or summarized in this element, along with estimates of future costs, if available.

Level of service standards provide the baseline by which the impacts of new development are measured. WAC 365-196-210 states, “Level of service means an established minimum capacity of public facilities or services that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need. Level of service standards are synonymous with locally established minimum standards.” For transportation facilities, if growth will reduce the level of service below the City’s adopted standards, development permits cannot be issued until facilities are provided. The Transportation Element discusses level of service standards for multimodal transportation facilities.

The City’s impact fee requirements are in place to maintain desired levels of service by providing funding from new development for needed improvements. Impact fees are available as a funding mechanism for transportation facilities, parks, fire protection facilities, and schools. The City requires impact fees for transportation facilities and parks. If the Northshore School District determines that impact fees for schools are needed, they may request that the City collect school impact fees on their behalf. The need for additional fire protection facilities was not identified in the Public Services Element.

Sound Fiscal Management

Planning for major capital facilities and their costs enables the City of Kenmore to demonstrate the need for facilities and the need for revenues to pay for them. It also allows the City to estimate the future operation/maintenance costs of new facilities that will impact the annual budget. Additionally, it helps the City take advantage of sources of revenue (i.e., grants, fees, real estate excise taxes) that require a Capital Facilities Plan to qualify for the revenue. Lastly, it may help the City get better ratings on bond issues when the City borrows money for capital facilities.

Eligibility for Grants and Loans

The State Department of Community Development’s Public Works Trust Fund requires that local governments have a Capital Facilities Plan in order to be eligible for grants and loans. Some other grants and loans have similar requirements (i.e., Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office grants, or the Department of Ecology’s Centennial Clean Water Fund), or give preference to jurisdictions that have a Plan.

INVENTORY/FORECAST OF FUTURE NEEDS

General

The inventory and forecast of needs required in the Capital Facilities ies Element have been met in other Elements as follows:

- Existing and future needs for transportation facilities, **Chapter 6, Transportation Element**
- Domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, **Chapter 10, Utilities Element**
- Parks and recreational facilities, **Chapter 7, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element**
- Government services including City, fire, police, human, library, and school services, **Chapter 9, Public Services Element**

Levels of service analyses, where appropriate, also are discussed in these other Elements.

In 2018, the City of Lake Forest Park ended their contract with the City of Kenmore to provide public works services. The existing public works shop in Lake Forest Park will no longer be used by the City of Kenmore. This shop provides services needed to support the Transportation; Parks, Recreation and Open Space; Surface Water; and Public Services Elements of this Plan. Based on a level-of-service analysis of Kenmore's participation in the Lake Forest Park shop, the City estimates that a shop capable of housing twelve employees (five maintenance workers, an Administrative Assistant and six seasonal employees) will be required. This shop would maintain existing shop capacity and would continue to serve the City for the foreseeable future.

The focus of the Capital Facilities Element is to identify the capital facility costs and timeframes for at least 6 years to support the Comprehensive Plan.

Essential Public Facilities

Existing Essential Public Facilities

Within Kenmore today, there are several existing facilities that would qualify as "essential public facilities" including, but not limited to:

- SR-522 – Bothell Way, a state transportation facility (classified as a Highway of Statewide Significance)
- Kenmore Air Harbor, a private seaplane base, which is considered a "public use airport" by the Washington State Aviation System Plan
- Several adult family homes and group homes as described in **Chapter 5, Housing Element**.

Although not specifically listed in the definition of essential public facilities, regional wastewater facilities could be considered essential public facilities, since the definition lists examples and is not a definitive list. Examples of regional wastewater facilities include:

- King County Department of Natural Resources, Wastewater Treatment Division, regional facilities within Kenmore. These include the Kenmore Pump Station/Logboom Regulator System, Swamp Creek Trunk, and Kenmore Interceptor. The Kenmore Pump Station/Logboom Regulator System controls flows in the Kenmore Lakeline, a 48-inch diameter, five-mile long pipeline constructed in Lake Washington between Kenmore and Matthew's Beach. This system conveys sewage from King County's North Service Area to Matthews Beach Pump Station and from there to the West Point Treatment Plant. The Kenmore Interceptor is a 72-inch diameter sewer within Kenmore that enters the City from the east.

Planned Essential Public Facilities

The State of Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) is required to maintain a list of those essential state public facilities that are required or likely to be built within the next six years. The OFM 2015-2021 Six-Year Facilities Plan includes no planned facilities in Kenmore.

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLANNING

This section addresses short and long-term improvement plans for City facilities including parks and recreation, surface water and transportation. **Tables CF-A through CF-D** are the Capital Facilities Plans through 2035 for transportation and surface water and through 2040 for parks, recreation and open spaces. **Table CF-E** is the City's current Capital Improvement Program, showing the 6-year plans for capital facilities with forecasts of expenditures and revenues. Cost estimates and revenue projections are most accurate for the current biennium and least accurate for the long-term assessments. Projects and schedules in the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan will be updated annually as part of the City's budget process.

The Element also incorporates by reference the 6-year capital facility plans for the special districts that provide water, wastewater services, fire protection and school services: the Northshore Utility District, the Northshore Fire Department and the Northshore School District. Agencies or special districts, in accordance with the provisions of the Growth Management Act, may need to update their Comprehensive Plans and/or 6-year capital improvement plans in order to be consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan.

INSERT TABLE CF-A

TABLES CF-B THROUGH CF-E ARE UNCHANGED AT THIS TIME

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Following are the goals, objectives and policies addressing capital facility planning and financing. These are applicable to Kenmore as well as to other agencies planning public capital facilities and services in Kenmore.

GOAL CF-1. ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE LEVELS OF SERVICE FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES TO ADEQUATELY SERVE EXISTING AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

Objective CF-1.1	Identify and define types of public facilities.
Policy CF-1.1.1	Maintain an inventory of existing public facilities owned or operated by the City, and reference those of the County, State, special districts, or other public entities within Kenmore. Include in the inventory the locations and capacities of such facilities and systems.
Objective CF-1.2	Review standards for levels of service, where appropriate, for each public facility, and determine what additional public facilities are needed in order to achieve and maintain the desired quality of life and vision for the City of Kenmore.
Policy CF-1.2.1	Level of service standards should 1) measure the quality of life based on the City's vision of its future and values, 2) be achievable for existing development and growth anticipated in the land use plan, and 3) be achievable with existing and proposed financing plans.
Policy CF-1.2.2	If appropriate, use the level of service standards to 1) determine the need for public facilities and 2) test the adequacy of such facilities to serve proposed development. In addition, use the level of service standards for city-owned public facilities to develop the City's annual budget and 6-year Capital Improvement Program.
Policy CF-1.2.3	Reassess the Capital Facility Element annually to ensure that public facilities needs, financing, and level of service are consistent with the land use plan. The annual update should be coordinated with the annual budget process, and the annual amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF-2. PROVIDE ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES CONCURRENT WITH THE IMPACT OF NEW DEVELOPMENT.

Objective CF-2.1	Provide a variety of responses to the demands of growth on capital facilities.
Policy CF-2.1.1	Ensure City public facilities and services are provided concurrent with the impact of new development or redevelopment, including stormwater, roads, and local parks. Require that non-City public facilities are provided concurrent with the impact of new development or redevelopment including, water and sewer. Consistent with the Growth Management Act, road improvements may be provided at the time of, or within 6-years of, development. Local parkland to serve new development may be in place at the time of, or within 6-years of, development.

- Policy CF-2.1.2 Make the most efficient use of existing public facilities, including techniques such as:
- Conservation
 - Demand management
 - Improved scheduling
 - Encourage development that uses existing facilities
 - Contracting for services
 - Other methods of improved efficiency.
- Policy CF-2.1.3 Provide additional public facility capacity when existing facilities are used to their maximum level of efficiency consistent with adopted standards for levels of service.
- Policy CF-2.1.4 Encourage development where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.

GOAL CF-3. COORDINATE CAPITAL FACILITY PLANS WITH STATE, COUNTY, AND LOCAL AGENCIES AND DISTRICTS.

- Objective CF-3.1 Coordinate the land use planning and decisions with plans for public facility capital improvements.**
- Policy CF-3.1.1 Coordinate with non-City providers of public facilities about maintaining adopted levels of service standards, funding, and construction of capital improvements. Work in partnership with non-City public facility providers to prepare functional plans consistent with the City of Kenmore Comprehensive Plan as provided in Objective 2.7 and associated policies in the Land Use Element.
- Policy CF-3.1.2 Establish interagency planning mechanisms to assure coordinated and mutually supportive capital facility plans from non-City providers of public facilities.
- a. Establish priority areas for infrastructure improvements consistent with the City's vision as provided in Policy LU-2.4.1.
 - b. Annually assess development trends and infrastructure provision to identify and remedy deficiencies or need to reassess the land use plan as provided in Policy LU-2.4.2.

GOAL CF-4. MAINTAIN A SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

Objective CF-4.1 Annually develop a six-year Capital Improvement Program to implement the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy CF-4.1.1 Prepare and utilize the six-year Capital Improvement Program to identify City capital projects necessary to respond to the planned growth of the community and maintain desired levels of service.

Policy CF-4.1.2 Prepare and utilize the six-year Capital Improvement Program to integrate all of the community's capital project resources such as grants, bonds, city funds, donations, impact fees and other available funding.

Policy CF-4.1.3 Maintain the Capital Improvement Program as follows:

- a. Provide for annual review of the Capital Improvement Program contained in this Capital Facilities Element by the City Council and incorporate a citizen participation process.
- b. Ensure that the Capital Improvement Program:
 - Is consistent with the overall Comprehensive Plan
 - Defines the projects' need and links to levels of service and facility plans
 - Includes construction costs, timing, and funding sources, and considers operations and maintenance impacts where appropriate
 - Establishes priorities for capital project development
 - Adopts by reference annual updates of the Northshore School District Capital Facilities Plan, Lake Washington School District Capital Facilities Plan if appropriate, Northshore Utility District water and sewer plans, and Northshore Fire District 16 (Northshore Fire Department) facility plans if any.

GOAL CF-5. PREPARE AND MAINTAIN A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM THAT IS FULLY FUNDED AND FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE.

Objective CF-5.1 Establish mechanisms to ensure that the required public facilities are financially feasible.

Policy CF-5.1.1 Base the financing plan for public facilities on realistic estimates of current local revenues and external revenues that are reasonably anticipated to be received by the City.

Policy CF-5.1.2	Finance the six-year Capital Improvement Program within the City's financial capacity to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed public facilities. If the projected funding is inadequate to finance needed public facilities based on adopted level of service standards and forecasted growth, the City could do one or more of the following: • Lower the level of service standard • Change the Land Use Plan • Increase the amount of revenue from existing sources • Adopt new sources of revenue
Objective CF-5.2	Establish mechanisms to ensure that the required public facilities are fully funded.
Policy CF-5.2.1	Match revenue sources to capital improvements on the basis of sound fiscal policies.
Policy CF-5.2.2	Revise the financing plan in the event that revenue sources for capital improvements, which require voter approval in a local referendum, are not approved.
Policy CF-5.2.3	Ensure that the ongoing operating and maintenance costs of a public facility are financially feasible prior to constructing the facility.
<i>GOAL CF-6. ENSURE GROWTH PAYS PROPORTIONATE COSTS OF CAPITAL FACILITIES REQUIRED TO SERVE THE GROWTH</i>	
Objective CF-6.1	Ensure existing and future development pay for the costs of needed capital improvements.
Policy CF-6.1.1	Ensure that existing development pays for capital improvements that reduce or eliminate existing deficiencies, and pays for some or all of the cost to replace obsolete or worn out facilities. Existing development may also pay a portion of the cost of capital improvements needed by future development. Existing development's payments may take the form of user fees, charges for services, special assessments, and taxes.
Policy CF-6.1.2	Ensure that future development pays a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities that it requires. Future development may also pay a portion of the cost to replace obsolete or worn-out facilities. Future development's payments may take the form of voluntary contributions for the benefit of any public facility, impact fees, mitigation payments, capacity fees, dedications of land, provision of public facilities, and future payments of users' fees, charges for services, special assessments, and taxes.

GOAL CF-7. LOCATE AND DESIGN CAPITAL FACILITIES TO REALIZE THE VISION STATEMENT, AND TO BE COMPATIBLE WITH SURROUNDING LAND USES AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

Objective CF-7.1 Promote capital facilities that protect the public health, safety and welfare, and that serve as models for function, design, and environmental protection.

- Policy CF-7.1.1 Consider the quality of public facilities in planning for capital improvements.
- Ensure that public facilities' design meets appropriate policies in the Community Design Sub-Element, complies with City design standards, and is compatible with the surrounding areas.
 - Maintain public spaces and enhance their appearance.
- Policy CF-7.1.2 Encourage public amenities and facilities which serve as catalysts for beneficial development.
- Policy CF-7.1.3 Protect public health and environmental quality through the appropriate design and installation of public facilities.
- Promote conservation of energy, water, and other natural resources in the location and design of public facilities.
 - Practice efficient and environmentally responsible maintenance and operating procedures for public facilities.
 - Preserve existing significant natural vegetation and features in the development of public facilities.

GOAL CF-8. ALLOW FOR THE APPROPRIATE SITING OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC CAPITAL FACILITIES OF A STATE-WIDE OR COUNTY-WIDE NATURE.

OBJECTIVE CF-8.1 Participate in a cooperative inter-jurisdictional approach to the siting of essential public facilities in accordance with the King County Countywide Planning Policies. The approach should address definitions, inventories, incentives, compensation, public involvement, environmental protection, and alternative sites analysis.

- Policy CF-8.1.1 Identify essential public facilities based upon the Growth Management Act, State Office of Financial Management list of essential public facilities required or likely to be built, King County Countywide Planning Policies, and any City lists which may be developed.
- Policy CF-8.1.2 Classify a facility as an essential public facility if it has one or more of the following characteristics:
- a. The facility meets the Growth Management Act definition of an essential public facility;
 - b. The facility is on a State, County or City list of essential public facilities;

- c. The facility serves a significant portion of the County or metropolitan region or is part of a Countywide service system; or
- d. The facility is the sole existing facility in the County for providing that essential public service.

OBJECTIVE CF-8.2 Establish a local public review and permit process for essential public facilities.

- Policy CF-8.2.1 Require a siting analysis for proposed new or expansions to existing essential public facilities consisting of the following:
- a. An inventory of similar existing essential public facilities in King County and neighboring counties, including their locations and capacities;
 - b. A forecast of the future needs for the essential public facility, and definition of a logical service area;
 - c. An analysis of the potential social and economic benefits to jurisdictions receiving or surrounding the facilities;
 - d. An analysis of environmental, social, and economic impacts, including mitigation, of any existing essential public facility, as well as of any new site(s) under consideration as an alternative to expansion of an existing facility;
 - e. An analysis of alternatives to the facility, including decentralization, conservation, demand management and other strategies;
 - f. Consideration of any applicable prior review conducted by a public agency, local government, or citizen's group;
 - g. An analysis of the consistency with Comprehensive Plan policies and designations; and,
 - h. Consideration of other standards and criteria as outlined in the King County Countywide Planning Policies and other locally defined plans and ordinances.
- Policy CF-8.2.2 Require a public process by which citizens have a reasonable opportunity to participate in the site selection process.
- Policy CF-8.2.3 Siting criteria for essential public facilities which are not difficult to site should provide for site design and buffering techniques to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses, and enable the facility to be permitted outright in appropriate zoning classifications whenever feasible.
- Policy CF-8.2.4 Work with King County and other municipalities to standardize review procedures and criteria for the siting of Statewide and Countywide essential public facilities and incorporate these procedures within interlocal agreements.

OBJECTIVE CF-8.3 Cooperate regionally to ensure appropriate and equitable siting of essential public facilities.

Policy CF-8.3.1	Encourage the State and County to site essential public facilities equitably among communities. No single community should absorb an inequitable share of these facilities and their impacts. Siting should consider environmental equity and environmental, economic, technical, and service area factors. The net impact of siting new essential public facilities should be weighted against the net impact of expansion of existing essential public facilities, with appropriate buffering and mitigation.
Policy CF-8.3.2	Participate in a cooperative interjurisdictional approach to the siting of essential public facilities in accordance with the <u>King County Countywide Planning Policies</u> . Joint planning agreements should be sought where appropriate.
OBJECTIVE CF-8.4	Seek to mitigate disproportionate financial burdens to the City due to the siting of essential public facilities.
Policy CF-8.4.1	Through joint planning or interlocal agreements, the City should seek to mitigate disproportionate financial burdens due to the siting of essential public facilities
Policy CF-8.4.2	Seek amenities or incentives for neighborhoods in which the facilities are located, and require compensation for adverse impacts.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The Capital Facilities Element policies would require new or increased commitments of City resources to prepare new regulations, review/amend existing regulations, or coordinate with agencies and other service providers.

New programs, rules, or regulations would be needed to address:

- A concurrency review and implementation system addressing multimodal transportation facilities
- Evaluation reports monitoring implementation of the goals and policies of the Capital Facilities Element.

A review of existing programs, rules and regulations would be needed to ensure they meet the policies. Rules, regulations and programs that should be reviewed include:

- Impact fee approaches, given revised facilities lists
- Levels of service for non-City-owned facilities.

REFERENCES

King County Growth Management Planning Council (December 2012). Countywide Planning Policies. Seattle, WA.

State of Washington Office of Financial Management (January 2015). 2015-21 Six-Year Facilities Plan. Olympia, WA.

TABLE CF-A
PARKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2015-2035 FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

PROJECT DETAIL	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT
ACQUISITION	
Short-Term	
Swamp Creek Wetland Acquisition – Phase 1	1,700,000
Mid-Term	
Bastyr Field Replacement (Feasibility Study)	150,000
Tolt Pipeline – Phase 2 (73rd Ave. NE to 80th Ave. NE)	1,230,000
New Parkland Acquisition	5,560,785
WaterWalk Trail Acquisition – Phase 1 (Log Boom to Squire’s Landing)	741,438
Long-Term	
Moorlands Park Expansion Acquisition	741,438
Swamp Creek Wetland Acquisition – Phase 2	4,655,000
Aquatic/Community Center Partnership (1/4 cost)	6,250,000
Lake Washington Waterfront Park Acquisitions	7,414,380
New Parkland Acquisition	16,682,355
Sammamish River Waterfront Park Acquisitions	8,897,256
DEVELOPMENT	
Short-Term	
Twin Springs Interim Use Plan	100,000
Moorlands Park Improvements	50,000
Rhododendron Park Boardwalk & Float Mitigation	96,000 + \$8,000
Squire’s Landing Replacement Float Mitigation	16,000
Squire’s Landing Waterfront Access Project	5,750,000
Log Boom Park Waterfront Access Project	2,740,000

<u>Rhododendron Park – Phase 2 Boatshed</u>	<u>487,000</u>
<u>Swamp Creek Wetland Trail Access Point</u>	<u>75,000</u>
<u>Linwood Park (Master Plan)</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Mid-Term	
<u>City Hall Park – Phase 2</u>	<u>620,000</u>
<u>Linwood Park (Implementation)</u>	<u>1,057,770</u>
<u>Rhododendron Park – Phase 3</u>	<u>1,040,000</u>
<u>Athletic Fields</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
<u>Swamp Creek Wetland Nature Trail</u>	<u>1,785,000</u>
<u>Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2 (73rd Ave. NE to 80th Ave. NE)</u>	<u>350,000</u>
<u>Twin Springs Park Phase 2 Trails</u>	<u>1,716,000</u>
<u>Twin Springs Park Phase 3 (Nature Play, Shelter)</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>
<u>Wallace Swamp Creek Park (Master Plan, Implement)</u>	<u>1,281,500</u>
<u>ADA and Universal Access</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>Dog Off-Leash Area</u>	<u>739,000</u>
<u>Existing Park Capacity Improvements (Expansion or New Features)</u>	<u>9,750,000</u>
<u>Restoration of Natural Areas</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>Safe Routes to Parks</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>WaterWalk Trail Development (Feasibility and Implementation)</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Long-Term	
<u>Moorlands Park Expansion Development</u>	<u>1,650,000</u>
<u>Squire's Landing Waterfront Access—Phase 2</u>	<u>4,144,800</u>
<u>Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2</u>	<u>3,402,000</u>
<u>Aquatic/Community Center Partnership Development (1/4 cost)</u>	<u>10,625,000</u>
<u>ADA and Universal Access</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>Existing Park Capacity Improvements</u>	<u>9,750,000</u>

Lake Washington Waterfront Park Development	10,000,000
Natural Area Restoration	*
New Park Land Development	45,000,000
Safe Routes to Parks	*
Sammamish River Waterfront Park Development	5,000,000
WaterWalk Trail Development	5,000,000
REPAIR/REPLACEMENT (RENOVATION)	
Short-Term	
Park Facility Repair/Replacement	*
Mid-Term	
Park Facility Repair/Replacement	*
Long-Term	
Park Facility Major Repairs/Replacement	*
TOTAL	\$186,655,722

*Dollar amount is not included at this time as the scale and scope of the project has not been determined.