



City of Kenmore
**Planning Commission Meeting
Agenda**
Tuesday, October 7, 2025
7:00 PM

ZOOM - LINK: <https://kenmorewa-gov.zoom.us/j/89881710063>

Telephone: Dial US: +1 253 215 8782

Webinar ID: 898 8171 0063

REQUEST AN ACCOMMODATION HERE: kenmorewa.gov/accommodation

If you have technical difficulties accessing the meeting virtually, please contact the Acting City Clerk at mkang@kenmorewa.gov.

Technical Difficulties - If the virtual component of the meeting disconnects, and we cannot resolve technical difficulties to reconnect the virtual component, the in-person meeting will continue at City Hall if there is a quorum of the body to conduct business.

1. CALL MEETING TO ORDER - 7:00 PM

2. ROLL CALL

3. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge that the City of Kenmore is situated upon the ancestral lands of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Sauk-Suiattle, Duwamish, Stillaguamish, Tulalip, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, and other tribes who are part of the Coast Salish Peoples. We recognize and express our deepest respect for their enduring stewardship and profound relationship with this land, which they have cherished and protected since time immemorial. We honor the First Peoples, acknowledge their vibrant cultures, and commit ourselves to learning from their wisdom in our journey to promote justice, equity, and mutual understanding. We pledge to stand alongside these communities in acknowledging past injustices and working towards a future that respects and celebrates the diverse heritage of this land.

4. FLAG SALUTE

5. PUBLIC COMMENTS

We welcome our community members to the Planning Commission meeting. In

this forum, the Commission does not engage or dialogue with the public; the primary role is to listen. We will hear from our on-site guests first, followed by our pre-registered virtual guests. All guests must address comments to the Commission. The Clerk will acknowledge your request and call your name when it is your turn. Your time will start when we confirm that we can hear you. Please state your name and city of residence for the record and keep your comments to 3 minutes. We will not split your time with others or reset your time except by express approval of the Chair. You can submit materials to the Clerk in advance. This meeting is being recorded. Thank you for taking the time to express your comments.

- A) **VIRTUAL PUBLIC COMMENT PRE-REGISTRATION PROCESS:** To provide public comments virtually, please fill out the [Virtual Public Comment Request Form](#) in advance of the meeting. The form closes at 12:00 Noon on the day of the meeting. You will be confirmed by the Clerk. If you are having difficulty, please reach out to the Clerk at stippleleen@kenmorewa.gov.

6. CONSENT AGENDA

- A) Meeting Minutes 09.23
1. 09.23 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes

7. PUBLIC HEARING

To provide public comments virtually, please fill out the Virtual Public Comment Request Form in advance of the meeting. The form closes at 12:00 Noon on the day of the meeting. You will be confirmed by the Clerk. If you are having difficulty, please reach out to the Clerk at stippleleen@kenmorewa.gov.

- A) PROS Element and Capital Facilities Plan Element
1. Staff Memo
2. DRAFT Parks & Rec Element (clean)
3. DRAFT Parks & Rec Element (track changes)
4. DRAFT Capital Facilities Element (clean)
5. DRAFT Capital Facilities Element (track changes)
6. Responses to PC comments from September 23 meeting

8. AGENDA ITEMS

- A) Additional PROS Plan discussion
B) October and November Meeting discussion

9. ADJOURNMENT

UPCOMING MEETING SCHEDULE:

- A) 10/21, 7pm, Planning Commission Meeting
10/27, 7pm, City Council Meeting - Planning Commission Recommendation

City of Kenmore
Planning Commission Special Meeting Minutes
September 23, 2025 @ 7:00 PM

Planning Commission Members – In Attendance (the meeting was held onsite and virtually using the Zoom online platform)

Tracy Banaszynski, Chair

Dwight Thompson, Vice Chair

Kara Macias

Edouard Lasalle

Mike Vanderlinde

Chris Olson

Absent

David Dorrian

Staff

Debbie Bent, Community Development Director

Todd Hall, Principal Planner

Shannon Tipple-Leen, Planning Commission Clerk

Michelle Kang, Co-Clerk

Consultants with Beckwith Consulting

Tom Beckwith

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Banaszynski at 7:00 PM.

2. ROLL CALL

Commissioners Dorrian was excused from the meeting.

3. LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Land Acknowledgement was read.

4. FLAG SALUTE

The Flag Salute was done.

5. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No Public comment was given.

6. CONSENT AGENDA - APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The Planning Commission Meeting Minutes from September 16, 2025, were approved. The consent agenda was accepted with unanimous consent.

7. AGENDA ITEMS

Staff brought more updates to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan. In addition, Tom Beckwith from Beckwith Consulting was in attendance.

Questions/Comments:

Goals and Policies

Goal 1

Commissioner Lasalle – Add a footnote to explain what WaterWalk refers to.

Goal 2

No comment.

Goal 3

Chair Banaszynski – Felt heard on Policy 3.1.

Goal 4

No comment

Goal 5

Commissioner Lasalle – First nation reference is encouraging. Adding programs about First Nations here as well. Around signage. Not making it the only thing but highlight on park as well.

Staff response – Can add in both places. Expand on Policy P51.4

Goal 6

Commissioner Lasalle - Like 6.1

Goal 7

No comments.

Review of PROS Plan Capital Facilities Plan

Commissioner Vanderlinde – In order to make this real we need to look at Economic Dev, Lakepointe, Bastyr etc. Number of costs related to General Funds which are already running in a deficit.

Beckwith response – These projects will get ranked with surveys etc. There is an appendix to PROS plan looking at what the City can afford in a six and 20 year timeframe.

Vice Chair Thompson – Overpass and underpass cost estimates. Seems too low. Staff response – This is just for feasibility, not construction.

Beckwith response - Indicated this would be from general fund, but anything along 522 would also come from WSDOT, could be much bigger numbers if working with WSDOT, listed these as General Fund as it's difficult to quote at this stage.

Commissioner Lasalle – What are the purpose of each of these parks? What feedback that you're expecting from the Planning Commission? Is the Commission to decide what is the right amount to fund and were, there hasn't been any discussion as to "why".

Beckwith response - All of these are generated in PROS plan, these are listed in each particular park site or citywide park plan. What we're expecting from PC is these the projects you're looking for, are the costs reasonable, and what are your priorities; priorities also from the survey; for how to finance, there will be appendix that will go in much more detail.

Commissioner Lasalle - Seems to be a bottom's up approach. If this echoes what's in the PROS plan, then by default then we've approved it and why are we looking at it. If we haven't talked about what the parks should look like, then how do we approve this? Going from policies immediately to the costs, to where the parks are going and therefore where the costs are.

Beckwith response - PROS contents sequence - 1. Goals and Policies are first, 2. Public Survey 3. Citywide Element. We are going from top down, not bottom up

Commissioner Lasalle - Why are we bypassing all of the middle steps by having the policies, then let's get into costs; sidestepping from high level then to more detailed review.

Beckwith response - At workshops we went through all facilities, graphics.

Commissioner Lasalle - These graphics were aspirational.

Beckwith response - We're responsible for the costs.

Commissioner Lasalle - What is the feedback you're expecting - the costs? Does this inform or expecting specific feedback?

Beckwith response - Does this represent what's in PROS plan, is list complete, and most importantly the priorities.

Chair Banaszynski - Concur with Commissioner Lasalle, don't feel like we've been able to agree/disagree on this list.

Commissioner Macias – Want to make sure we are looking at this like a whole, not just deciding on what bucket of money this is coming from.

Commissioner Olson– This is an unrestrained list. We should add things to it that we maybe don't want so we can address them for grants etc. As far as urban parks or amenities. Is there coordination with developers to do a rooftop park or something like that. Priority piece from the communities is a must. Also, what can we afford?

Beckwith response - This is the current list that is in your current PROS Plan, but it doesn't limit you as long as they are aligned with G&P. On the other hand, you can eliminate things from the list as long as they are eliminated off the PROS Plan as well.

Commissioner Vanderlinde– This is an unrestrained list based on what we have heard in the past. I don't see anything that gives me great angst. This also doesn't need to be adhered to. I am looking forward to hearing from the public about what they want, and I think Council wants that too.

Chair Banaszynski – What do we do with our desire to have more input on the list.

Staff response – We need more time to get public feedback and that might be 1st quarter next year.

Beckwith response – If you are uncomfortable with a line element on the CFP you can take it out. With the full PROS Plan you can put it back in or address then.

Commissioner Lasalle – If everything can be on the list then why is there a list? I see Northshore Summit has a line item for a picnic shelter and sport court and if we find that is true then I am fine, but we don't have the input to know. If everything is on the menu then why restrict and we can put other things on the list.

Beckwith response – We developed a PROS Plan, reviewed parks, at some point need to have a list of project that city will need to fund; 1. Element of comp plan and 2. full stand-alone PROS Plan; two timelines to meet - PROS Element/CFP to RCO by end of year to be eligible for grants and review by Commerce, PROS Plan goes to RCO on separate schedule, that plan will have full list; this is non-binding list - these are all conceptual based on PROS Plan.

Vice Chair Thompson - Agree with Chair, if something shows up on a list it gives the impression it might actually happen. I hear that it can be massaged but I believe there are some items on this list that the majority of the PC are not comfortable with, and it will not injure the document. Vote on a deleting a line and be done with it.

Chair Banaszynski – Talk about each line and say whether or not we believe it should stay. Then when we get the information later things could be added to it.

Commissioner Olson - Some things are added I believe to connect. We don't know what the impact will be without a plan and investigation into how it would happen. It might make the list nebulous but that might be better than cutting too much. Thinking back to the trail that didn't happen on the Tolt.

Commissioner Vanderlinde – If there are some items that haven't been discussed then we move them to a later time to bring back to discuss.

Commissioner Lasalle – Agree with Vice Chair Thompson. If we need to come up a list, then fine but if we have a list that is not prioritized and is none binding than it is fine as is. But if we need a list to reflect our priorities.

Chair Banaszynski – They may be in the PROS Plan but if there are things we have concerns about then we need to discuss. Maybe not line by line but what about mentioning ones we have concerns about.

Commissioner Olson – I have concerns with the tributaries. And Moorlands Park and the synthetic field. The last one was the universal playground.

Staff response – Moorlands is in CFP for drainage. If it is a go then it could only move forward if it was paid for by impact fees. The City Hall Playground is currently in the CFP and is in feasibility study.

Beckwith – Why don't we delete the tributaries if you aren't comfortable?

Commissioner Olson – I would like to discuss more.

Vice Chair Thompson – Environmental concerns on synthetic turf.

Chair Banaszynski – What is little Swamp Creek? Is this another trail area. I would like to have it tabled. 4 nods.

Park development holdovers

Commissioner Olson - Tolt Pipeline Trail - should this go back to the planning phase instead?

Beckwith response - This is a holdover project.

Chair Banaszynski - What are holdovers?

Staff response - Listed in transportation element that follows the road, if no dollar amount and Planning Commission doesn't want it, can take it out.

Park List with amenities

Vice Chair Thompson - Suggest removing PWOC project.

Staff response - could take this out because it's listed elsewhere. Yes, remove.

Vice Chair Thompson - Pocket parks, concerned if we locate these on the list;

Beckwith response - These aren't site specific just general areas.

Vice Chair Thompson - How came up with costs for senior center?

Beckwith response - \$200/sf renovate, \$400/sf new, if to replace somewhere else, will still need to upgrade the building.

Vice Chair Thompson - Fields, no matter where they go this is estimated costs?

Beckwith response - Yes, all-inclusive costs.

Commissioner Olson - Parking improvements included?

Beckwith response - Yes; just change to parking improvements; can we change pocket parks to geographic areas. Yes, would be good idea to be less specific (i.e. Area 1, 2, etc.), can change graphic to be consistent.

Commissioner Lasalle – Though it is a dream list, it is a list with monetary amounts. Have concern how it looks for Council.

Chair Banaszynski– I too have concerns and think some of these come from very old master plans.

Beckwith response – Catch 22, if you go to Council and have detailed specifics like this, then where in your plan is it? If you give them a number, why did you get the number, what's it based on, etc. Have to decide whether to be more abstract or more detailed.

Commissioner Olson - Some items on CFP would we make these numbers more abstract, nearest \$10,000 or add a larger contingency?

Beckwith response – Yes.

Commissioner Olson - Re: synthetic turf, changing language to "field capacity

improvements" so it's not specific.

Beckwith response - Yes, could just say turf and not what type.

KM – with the park sheets be adjusted to find what we learned.

Beck – they need to be consistent

KM – Senior Center costs. Can we add to that because we have that as a priority.

Beck – budget was based on 200 sq foot. A lot was based on what the remodeling needs are. One thing we did do was not tear it down.

DT – Suggesting a subcommittee to go through the park amenities list.

Staff – not clear on subcommittees purpose

TB – like the idea but lets table until the end.

Question about Wallace and where did some of these ideas came from. Agree with Comm Olson about the parking. Would like to strike the parking from this. Two nods.

CO – I can strike parking but not the cost estimate. On that some line would we want to add parking to the trails.

Beck – It is in the trails.

TB -

EL – The exact dollar amounts seem very specific

Beck – the numbers are taken from the plan

TB – I have had concerns about the amount of trails through Swamp Creek.

CO – Need a bit more flexibility in cost.

MV – Sounds like we have some Commissioner who are uncomfortable with trails especially with Swamp Creek. Do we want to take them out?

KM – Is there a way to pull up the draft plan of the trails.

CO – like the idea of a disclaimer so that's its clear these are planning level and not design.

KM – worry is that we won't get to the nitty gritty until it gets approved to move to the CIP plan.

LOS

TB - P19 – Talked about switching the language from Master Plan to something else. I don't like pulling up very old MP

P23 – Camp Roots should be Harvard Beecher Programs

KM – House burdened areas. We have Census tracks in the LWYL program that will help. 2 likes of the idea.

Next Steps:

10/7: Public Hearing/Make Recommendation for City Council Meeting

10/20: Recommendation to City Council

8. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Banaszynski adjourned the meeting at 8:28PM.

Planning Commission Clerk

Approved by Planning Commission on: _____



City Of Kenmore, Washington

Memorandum

Date: September 29, 2025

To: Planning Commission

From: Todd Hall, Principal Planner
Debbie Bent, Community Development Director

Regarding: Comprehensive Plan Amendments: Public Hearing for Draft Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Element and Draft Capital Facilities Element

A Public Hearing is scheduled for October 7, 2025, to receive public input on the draft PROS Element and draft Capital Facilities Element. The Commission's recommendations to City Council for each of the elements will be requested at October 21 meeting. The Commission will present their recommendations at the October 27 City Council meeting.

Attachments

1. Draft PROS Element (clean and edited versions)
2. Draft Capital Facilities Element (clean and edited versions)
3. Responses to PC comments from September 23 meeting

DRAFT PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE (PROS) ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) 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. 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. The PROS Plan is being updated and is anticipated to be adopted January 2026. 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, freshwater shoreline, wetlands or significant forested areas. In fact, of the 153 total acres of city-owned park land, 133 acres (more than 85%) are natural areas – forests, wetlands, streams, and other natural environments. The City's abundance of natural systems 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 demand and needs.

Existing Park System

The City of Kenmore has 14 parks, recreation and open space facilities totaling over 153 acres of park land. 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 Table P-1, along with the improvements available in each park. The parks and open space areas are shown on Figure P-1.

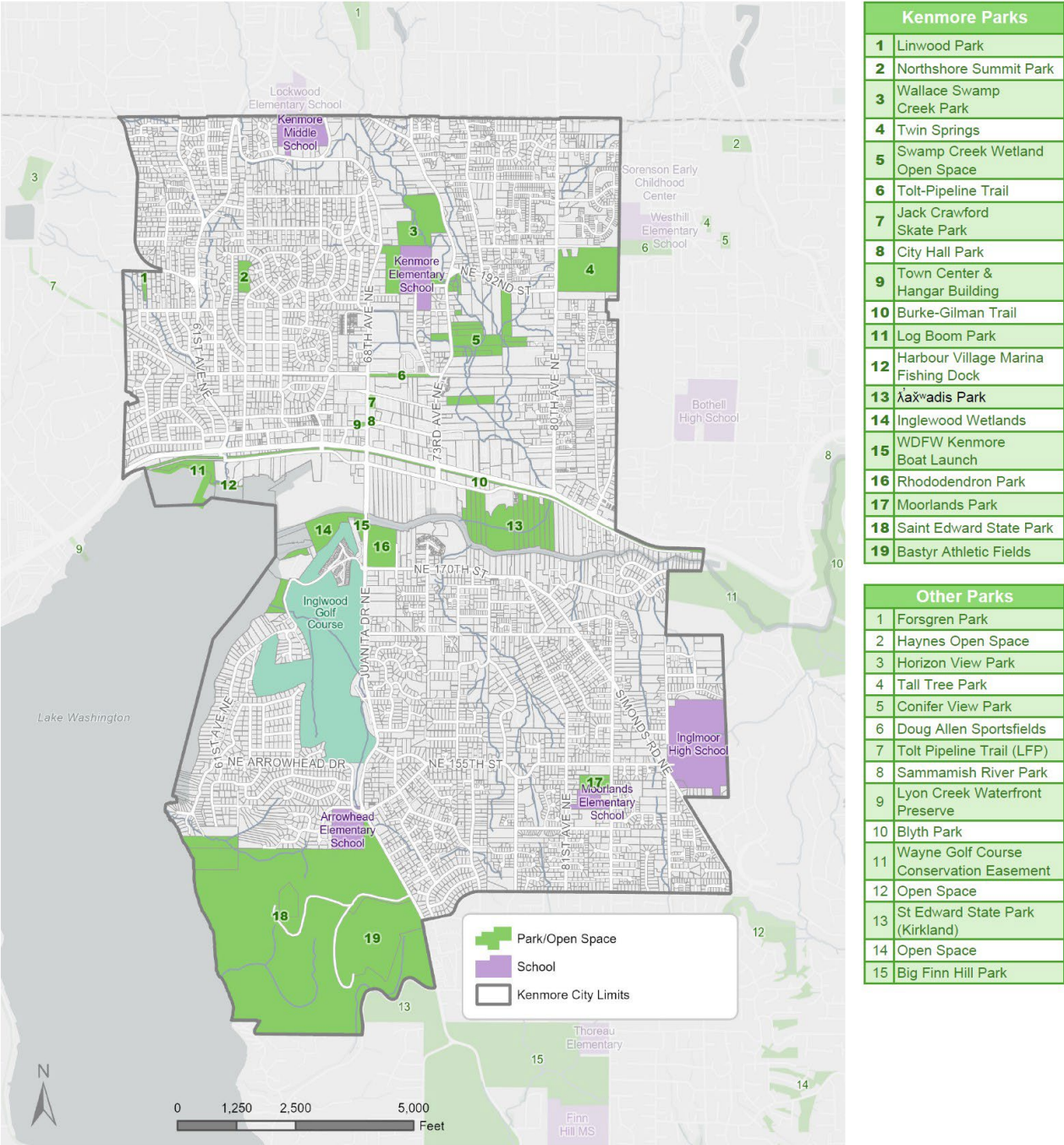
Table P-1: Kenmore's Park and Recreation System Inventory.

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Hand Powered Boat Launching	Water Access / Fishing	Playground	Skate Park	Playfield	Restroom	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			
łáłwadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park	X	X				~X		X	X	X		X
Wallace Swamp Creek Park		X						X	X	X		X
Rhododendron Park, Rhododendron Public Boathouse & Senior Center	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Log Boom Park	X	X	X			X		X	X			X
Twin Springs Park										X		X
City Hall Park & Jack Crawford Skate Park				X		~X		X	X			X
City Plaza & Hangar Building						~X		X	X			X
Swamp Creek Wetland Open Spaces		X										
Inglewood Wetlands		X										
Tolt-Pipeline Trail (1.3 miles)									X		X	
CITY TOTAL	3	7	5	1	2	6	2	7	11	3	1	8
WDFW Boat Launch												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

* Portable restroom

~ Indoor restroom

1 **FIGURE P-1: PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES**



2
3
4

Inventory

Kenmore's open space, parks, and trails inventory includes 14 sites comprising 153.0 acres, King County owns 4.5 acres that includes the Burke-Gilman Trail, and Washington State Parks and the Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) own 317.9 acres that includes the Boat Launch Ramp and Saint Edward State Park or a total of 17 sites and 475.4 acres within Kenmore city limits of which Kenmore's 153.0 acres represents 32% of the total inventory.

Table P-2 Kenmore Parks, Facilities, & Open Space **Acres**

Linwood Park	1.4
Moorlands Park	4.5
Northshore Summit Park	3.6
Ḵ'ax̣'wadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	41.0
Wallace Creek Swamp Park	25.5
Rhododendron Park/Senior Ctr – 2,220 sf, Boathouse – 3,375 sf	12.5
Log Boom Park	3.9
Twin Springs Park	25.0
City Hall Park & Skate Court – 21,390 sf	1.7
Town Square – 9,641 sf & Hangar Building – 4,576 sf	0.5
Swamp Creek Wetlands	21.2
Inglewood Wetlands	8.5
Subtotal	145.1

Easement and leased in Kenmore limits

Bastyr Athletic Fields - leased	7.0
Tolt Pipeline Trail – 2.6 miles	0.9
Subtotal	7.9

King County

Burke-Gilman Trail – 2.5 miles	4.5
Subtotal	4.5

Washington State

WDFW Boat Launch	1.9
Saint Edward State Park	316.0
Subtotal	317.9
Total parks inside city limits	475.4

In addition, Bothell, Kirkland, and King County own another 4 sites or 298.4 acres on or adjacent to Kenmore city limits, Northshore School District owns 5 schools and 98.9 acres inside city limits, Northshore and Lake Washington School District own another 6 schools and 104.4 acres adjacent to city limits, and nonprofit and private agencies own 4 sites and 149.1 acres inside Kenmore city limits or 19 sites and 650.8 acres.

Table P-3 Adjacent Parks and Facilities

Doug Allen Sports Field – Bothell	0.6
Wayne Park – Bothell	49.9
Kirkland Open Space – Kirkland	23.5
Big Finn Hill Park – King County	224.4
Subtotal	298.4

Northshore Schools inside city limits

Arrowhead Elementary	12.4
Kenmore Elementary	16.0
Moorlands Elementary	6.4
Kenmore Middle School	14.4
Inglemoor High School	49.7
Subtotal	98.9

Adjacent schools

Childhood Center – NSD	2.9
Westhill Elementary - NSD	22.4
Lockwood Elementary - NSD	10.8
Bothell High School - NSD	30.5
Thoreau Elementary – LWSD	9.3
Finn Hill HS - LWSD	28.5
Subtotal	104.4

Nonprofit, private facilities in city

Harbour Village Marina	0.2
Kenmore Community Club – 3,058 sf	0.6
Lakeside School Shell House – 1,580 sf	2.1
Inglewood Country Club & Golf Course - private	146.2
Subtotal	149.1
Total outside parks, schools, private	650.8
Total all	1,126.2

All agencies combined own 36 park, school, nonprofit, and private sites and 1,126.2 acres within or directly adjacent to Kenmore of which Kenmore's 145.1 acres represent 12.9% of the total inventory, which excludes the easement areas.

Level of service (LOS)

The National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Areas and Facilities Standards has not been updated in more than 20 years and will never again be updated because there is not a single set of standards for parks and recreation that could encompass the uniqueness found in every park agency.

Park agencies vary greatly by size, needs and desires; as should a park and recreation agency’s offerings. To have the same standard for a community in Washington, Alaska, Kansas, and south Florida is unrealistic, impractical, and potentially detrimental.

Nearly a decade ago, NRPA replaced the single set of standards with a nationwide benchmarking tool for parks and recreation. **NRPA Park Metrics** is the most comprehensive source of data benchmarks and insights for park and recreation agencies. Each spring, NRPA publishes **NRPA Agency Performance Review**, an annual report summarizing the benchmarking data contributed by nearly 1,100 agencies to the **Park Metrics** database.

The report presents the “typical” (median) nationwide benchmarking numbers based on peer agency data and the limitations of the former one-size-fits-all set of standards. For example, in the *2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review*: the typical park and recreation agency has 1 park per 2,386 residents. The report, however, indicates significant variation in the metric when the size of the jurisdiction is taken into consideration.

For example, jurisdictions of less than 20,000 residents have a median of 1 park for every 1,172 residents, but agencies serving more than 250,000 residents have a park for every 6,120 people served. In addition, the benchmark data within **NRPA Park Metrics** and the **2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review** break down to the lower (25%) and upper (75%) quartiles.

The ratio of parks per persons for Kenmore’s 2025 population of 23,391 persons, or within the 20,000-49,999-peer agency population comparison, would be a median of 1 park per 2,062 persons but ranges from 1 park per 1,232 persons in the lower quartile to 1 park per 3,000 persons in the upper quartile.

There is no one-size-fits-all solution for maintaining and improving a park and recreation agency. The **2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review** does not provide “standards”, but an informative evidence-based guideline. Factors such as jurisdiction population, the unique needs of each community and funding all play a major role in how an agency operates.

Benchmark comparisons

The following benchmark comparisons are for the low, median, and upper quartiles for park agencies of 20,000-49,999 population since Kenmore’s 2025 population of 23,391 is projected to increase to 33,491 by 2050. (Note – the next peer agency comparison is for 50,000-99,999 considerably above Kenmore’s projected population).

Table P-4 Residents Per Park

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	1,232	2,062	3,000
PROS ratios year:		2025	2045
Kenmore		1,670	2,576
All parks in city		1,375	1,970
All in/near city		649	930

Inventory includes Kenmore, King County, and Washington State parks and trails inside Kenmore city limits, and Kenmore, King County, Washington State, Bothell, Kirkland, Northshore and Lake Washington School Districts, and nonprofit and private agencies within or directly adjacent to Kenmore.

Kenmore currently provides 14 parks and open spaces or 1 park per 1,670 persons, all agencies that provide parks within Kenmore city limits including Kenmore, King County, and Washington State provide

17 parks or 1 park per 1,375 persons, and all agencies combined including Kenmore, King County, Washington State, Bothell, Kirkland, Northshore and Lake Washington School Districts, and nonprofit and private agencies within or directly adjacent to Kenmore provide 36 parks and open spaces or 1 park per 649 persons, considerably above the ratio typical of peer agencies with 20,000-49,999 population.

If Kenmore does not acquire more parks by 2045 the ratio of residents per park will be 2,576 persons, all agencies within city limits will be 1,970 persons, and all agencies within and adjacent to city limits combined 930 residents per park which remains considerably above peer agency ratios.

Table P-5 Acres of parkland per 1,000 population

Parkland includes maintained parks and accessible open space areas which does not include conservation easements.

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	6.2	11.2	18.0
PROS ratios year:		2025	2045
Kenmore		6.5	4.5
All parks in city		20.3	14.2
All in/near city		48.1	33.6

Kenmore currently provides 6.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, all agencies within city limits provide 20.3 acres per 1,000 residents, and all agencies within or adjacent to city limits provide 48.1 acres per 1,000 residents.

If Kenmore does not acquire more parkland by 2045 the ratio of parkland per 1,000 residents will be 4.5 acres, for all agencies within city limits 14.2, and all agencies within or adjacent to city limits 48.1 acres which remains considerably above peer agency ratios.

Table P-6 Miles of Trails

Trails includes all trails within parks and all off-road multipurpose trails. Does not include on-road bike or walk lanes.

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	5.0	10.0	19.6
PROS miles year:		2025	2045
Kenmore		2.6	
All parks in city		12.1	
All in/near city		21.6	

Kenmore currently provides 2.6 miles of off-road trails per 1,000 residents, all agencies within city limits provide 12.1 miles of off-road trails, and all agencies within or adjacent to city limits provide 21.6 miles of trails.

If Kenmore does not develop more trails by 2045 the number of trail miles will remain considerably above peer agency ratios.

Table P-7 Kenmore Park Amenities

Amenities includes outdoor and indoor park and recreation improvements that have been developed within existing parks.

	Kenmore	In city	All in, near
Beach access	1	1	2
Fishing	1	3	3
Hand carry launch	2	2	3
Boat ramp		1	2
Dock/pier	1	1	1
Picnic tables*	12	13	14
Picnic shelter	4	4	5
Playground	5	7	16
Basketball court	1	1	2
Volleyball court		1	1
Tennis court			16
Pickleball court			1
Baseball field	3	4	14
Soccer field	1	2	11
Football field			2
Lacrosse field			1
Running track			5
Skateboard park	1	1	1
Pump track			1

* Sites with tables

Kenmore provides a variety of outdoor environmental amenities including beach access, fishing, hand carry launches, docks, and picnicking facilities, but few athletic courts and fields.

Agencies within city limits, including Kenmore, King County, and Washington State supplement Kenmore's amenities somewhat with more athletic courts and fields.

Agencies within and near Kenmore city limits, including Bothell, Kirkland, Shoreline and Lake Washington School Districts, and nonprofit groups expand environmental and athletic amenities that are shared with Kenmore residents but also with a larger service area population.

Table P-8 Amenity benchmarks per median number of residents – in city only

Outdoor amenities	%	Median	2025
Beach access	*	*	23,391
Hand carry launch site	*	*	11,695
Boat ramp	*	*	23,391
Dock/pier	*	*	23,391
Dog park/off-leash areas	68%	27,508	
Community garden	52%	27,262	
Picnic tables*	*	*	1,799
Picnic shelters	*	*	5,847
Playground uncovered	93%	3,105	3,341
Basketball court	84%	7,501	23,391
Volleyball court	23%	14,280	23,391
Tennis court	72%	5,461	
Pickleball court	42%	7,737	
Sport court*	42%	14,265	
Disc golf	20%	29,445	
Baseball field	85%	3,007	5,847
Soccer field	83%	3,333	11,695
Football field	*	*	
Running tracks	19%	18,585	
Synthetic, rectangular	25%	23,189	
Exercise course	22%	27,762	
Skateboard park	46%	33,167	23,391
Pump track	*	*	
Splash pad	23%	30,629	
Swim pool all purpose	49%	27,081	
Indoor amenities			
Swim pool competitive	22%	31,000	
Swim pool leisure	19%	32,812	
Pickleball	19%	10,463	
Multiuse basket, volley	16%	14,577	
Basketball alone	12%	19,173	
Multiuse tennis, pickle	12%	14,950	
Therapeutic pools	11%	33,306	
Running tracks	10%	32,619	
Racquet, handball	9%	16,825	
Tennis courts	5%	6,600	

% percent of agencies that provide listed facility.

* 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review does not include benchmark or percent provided by comparable agencies.

Kenmore's combined in city agencies meet or exceed benchmarks for playgrounds and skateboard courts but lag, considerably in some instances for outdoor basketball and volleyball courts, and athletic fields. And, in city agencies do not provide a significant number of outdoor or indoor amenities for a city Kenmore's current 23,391 population including dog parks, community gardens, athletic courts and fields, splash pad and swimming, and all indoor facilities.

Kenmore's amenity deficiencies will increase if the city does not develop or expand amenities as its population increases to 33,491 or by an additional 43% by the year 2050.

Table P-9 Indoor Centers

Centers includes indoor facilities that have been developed to serve specific activities or populations.

Center benchmarks per median number of residents

Indoor centers	%	Median	2025
Recreation w/gyms	62%	24,486	
Community*	59%	27,858	23,391
Senior**	40%	31,985	23,391
Theaters	40%	32,255	
Nature	34%	33,669	
Aquatics	30%	31,000	
Teen	12%	31,785	

% percent of agencies that provide listed facility.

* Kenmore Hangar Building and Kenmore Community Club

** Senior Center in Rhododendron Park

Kenmore's Town Square's Hangar Building and the nonprofit Kenmore Community Club exceed benchmarks for indoor community facilities, as does King County's Senior Center at Rhododendron Park for its 2025 population of 23,391.

However, Kenmore will be deficient in all other indoor centers when the population increases to 33,491 particularly for recreation, theater, nature, aquatics, and teen activities.

Walkability

An effective park system should provide a picnic, playground, sport court, trail, or other local recreation facility within a 5-10-minute walk of residential areas measured by actual walking routes on sidewalks, paths, trails, roads, or other routes.

Natural features such as steep hillsides, water bodies, and other obstacles as well as manmade obstacles like limited access highways or major traffic corridors or the lack of safe paths, trails, sidewalk improvements affect a 5-10-minute walk measurement.

Figure P-2: Walkability, calculates a 5-10-minute walk distances using sidewalks, paths, trails, and roads that account for natural and manmade obstacles from existing park, recreation, school, and other community facilities.

Park service gaps are areas beyond the 5-10-minute walk of residential developments indicating

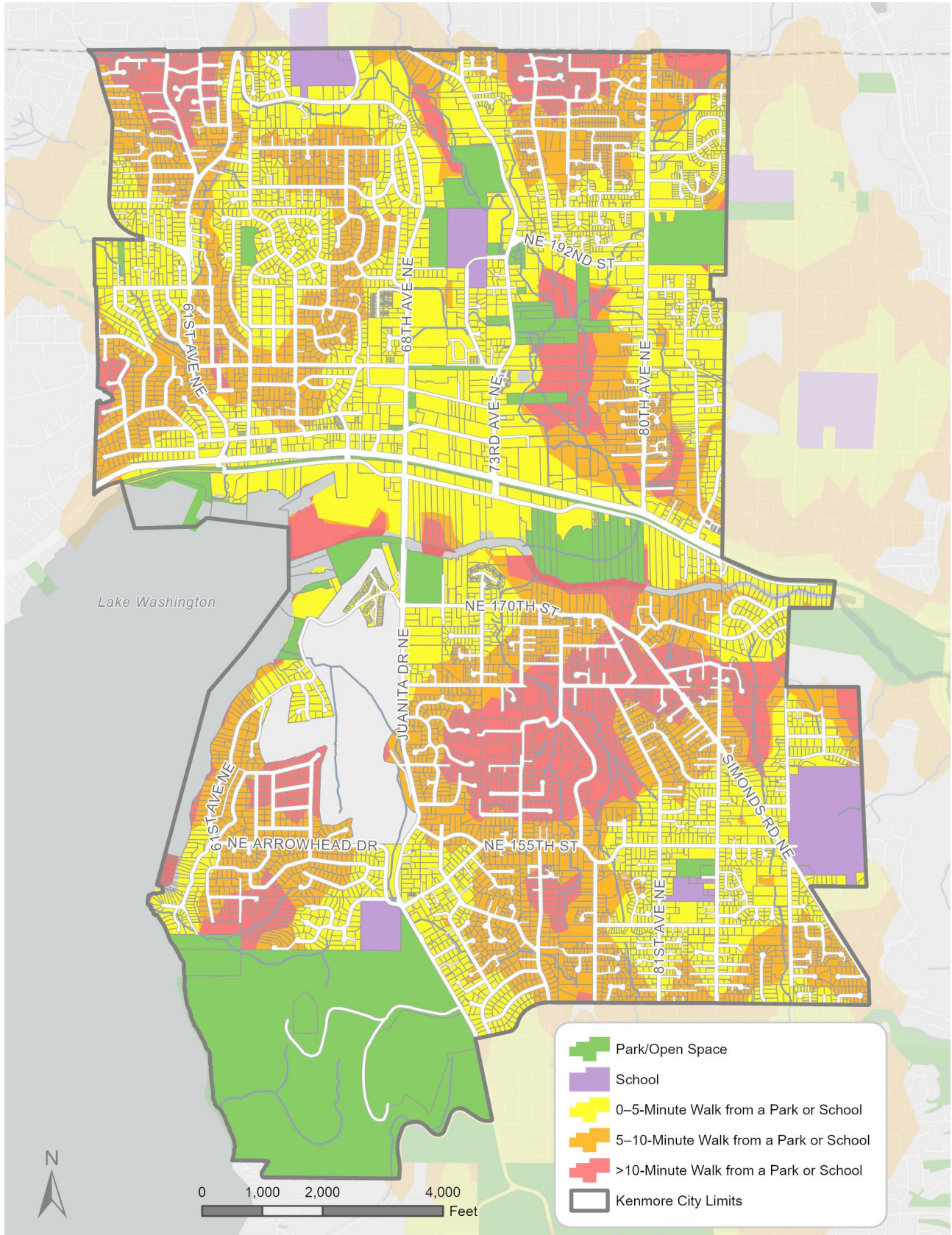
residents must walk further or commute by bike or vehicle or are blocked by natural or manmade obstacles from a recreational activity.

Implications

Kenmore has park service gaps or residential areas beyond the 5-10-minute walkability zone that should be filled with local park facilities:

- along the north city limits,
- in the central east neighborhood north of Bothell Highway,
- in the central south neighborhood south of the Sammamish River, and
- south of Inglewood Golf Course.

FIGURE P-2: WALKABILITY



Source: City of Kenmore GIS

Heat index

Heat indices are developed by the Trust for Public Land using Landsat 8 imagery for the summers of 2018-2019 to determine which areas of a city are impacted by extensive heat reflecting pavement and building roofs and the lack of mitigating tree and vegetation cover. The heat indices range from low (197-210) or slightly warmer than surrounding areas to severe (221+) or of temperatures of risk to human presence and activity.

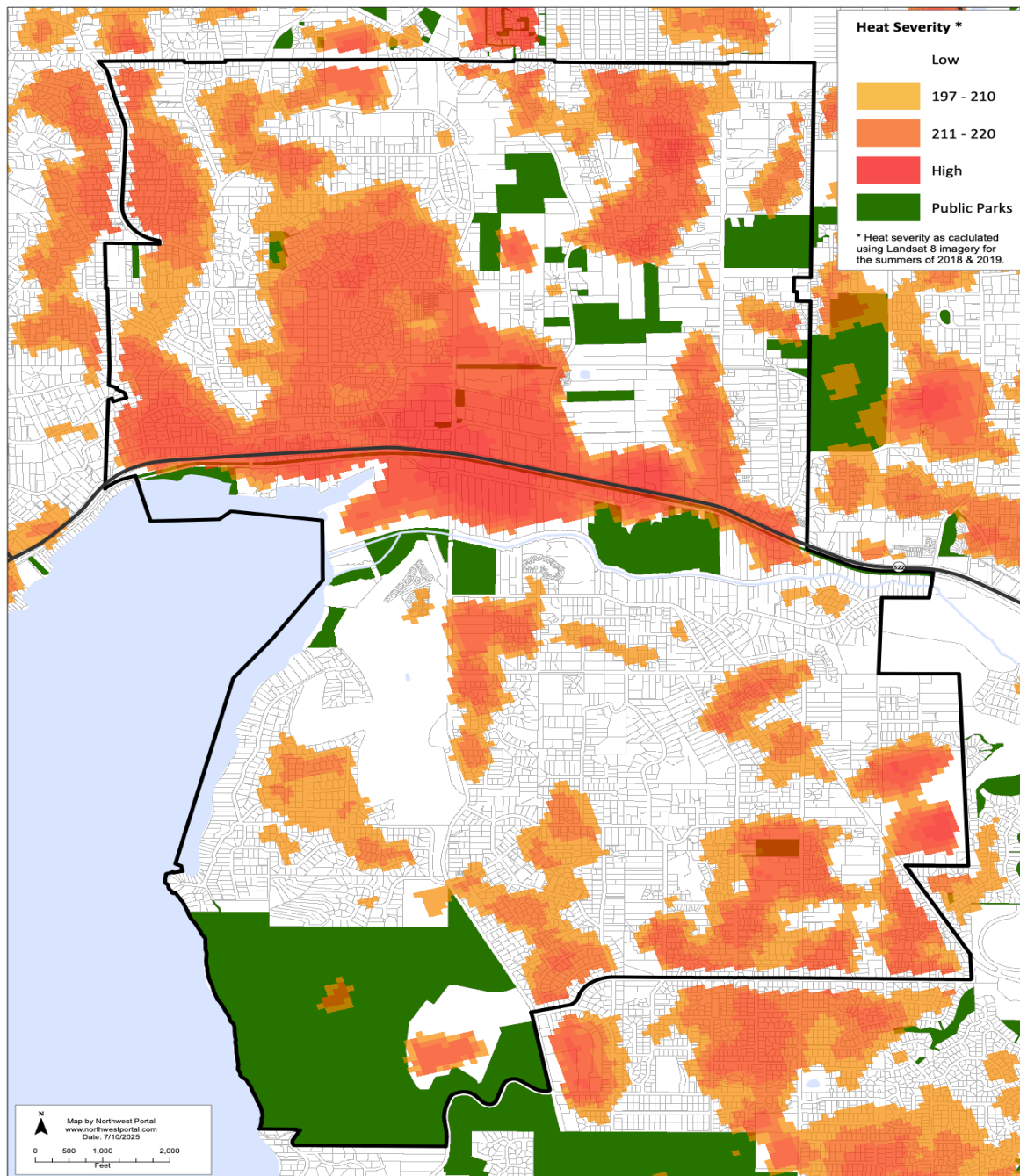
As shown on Figure P-3: Heat Severity, the most severe Kenmore heat locations include the paved areas around major commercial parking lots and industrial yards along the Bothell Way/SR-522 which include City Hall and the Skate Court, Hanger, the Tolt Pipeline Trail, and the Burke Gilman Trail, and residential neighborhoods directly north of downtown with limited tree cover and parks.

Implications

Heat conditions in these areas should be mitigated by:

- planting trees within large parking lots and along major road corridors,
- utilizing green roofs with vegetation on large building complex roofs, and
- inserting green gathering areas and improvements at the Skate Court, Hangar Building, and along heat impacted trails including the Tolt Pipeline and Burke-Gilman Trails and along roadway corridors such as the Bothell Highway/SR-522, 68th Avenue NE, and 181st Street.

FIGURE P-3: HEAT SEVERITY (Amanda to update)



Source: Northwest Portal

Social equity

An effective park system should ensure that park services and facilities are provided residents in areas of the city that are less advantaged than the general population.

Figures P-4-7 were generated for Kenmore for equity variables using the US Census Bureau's 2019-2023 American Community Survey (ACS) census tracts based on the percent each equity variable was present. The results indicate:

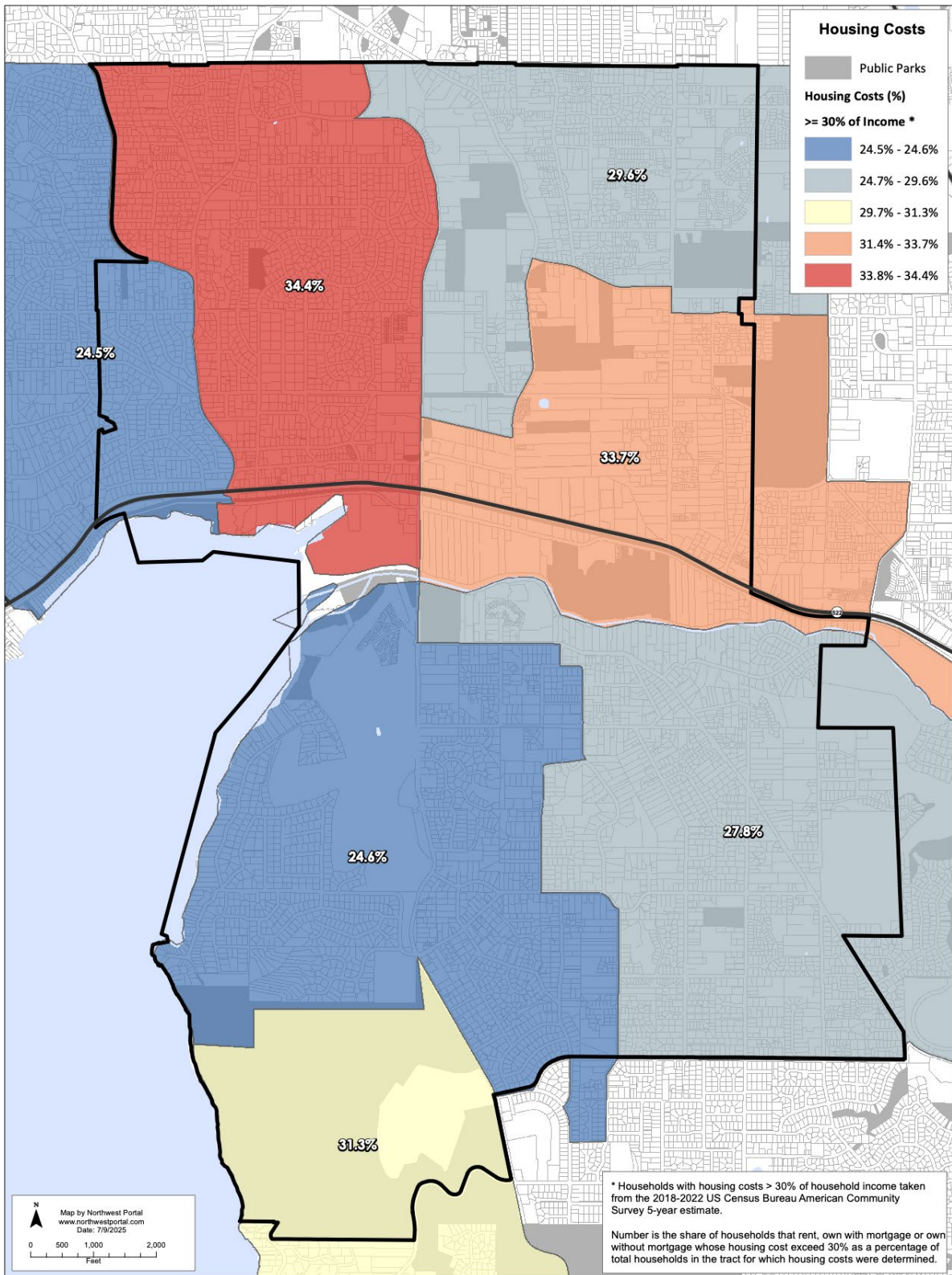
- **Housing cost stressed** – significant percentages (34.4% and 33.2%) of households of northwest and central Kenmore census tracts are paying more than 30% of gross income or are housing stressed for rent or mortgage payments according to US Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD).
- **People of color** – significant percentage (46.9%) of persons of color are concentrated in the east central census tract of Kenmore.
- **Limited English** – a sizable percentage (16.3%) of persons in the northeast census tracts of Kenmore speak limited English.
- **Disability** – significant percentage (21.7%) of the persons in the northeast census tract of Kenmore have a physical or mental disability.

Implications

The combined results indicate residents of Kenmore need access to parks and recreation services oriented to households that are housing stressed, people of color, that speak limited English, and with physical disabilities located in the central east neighborhoods.

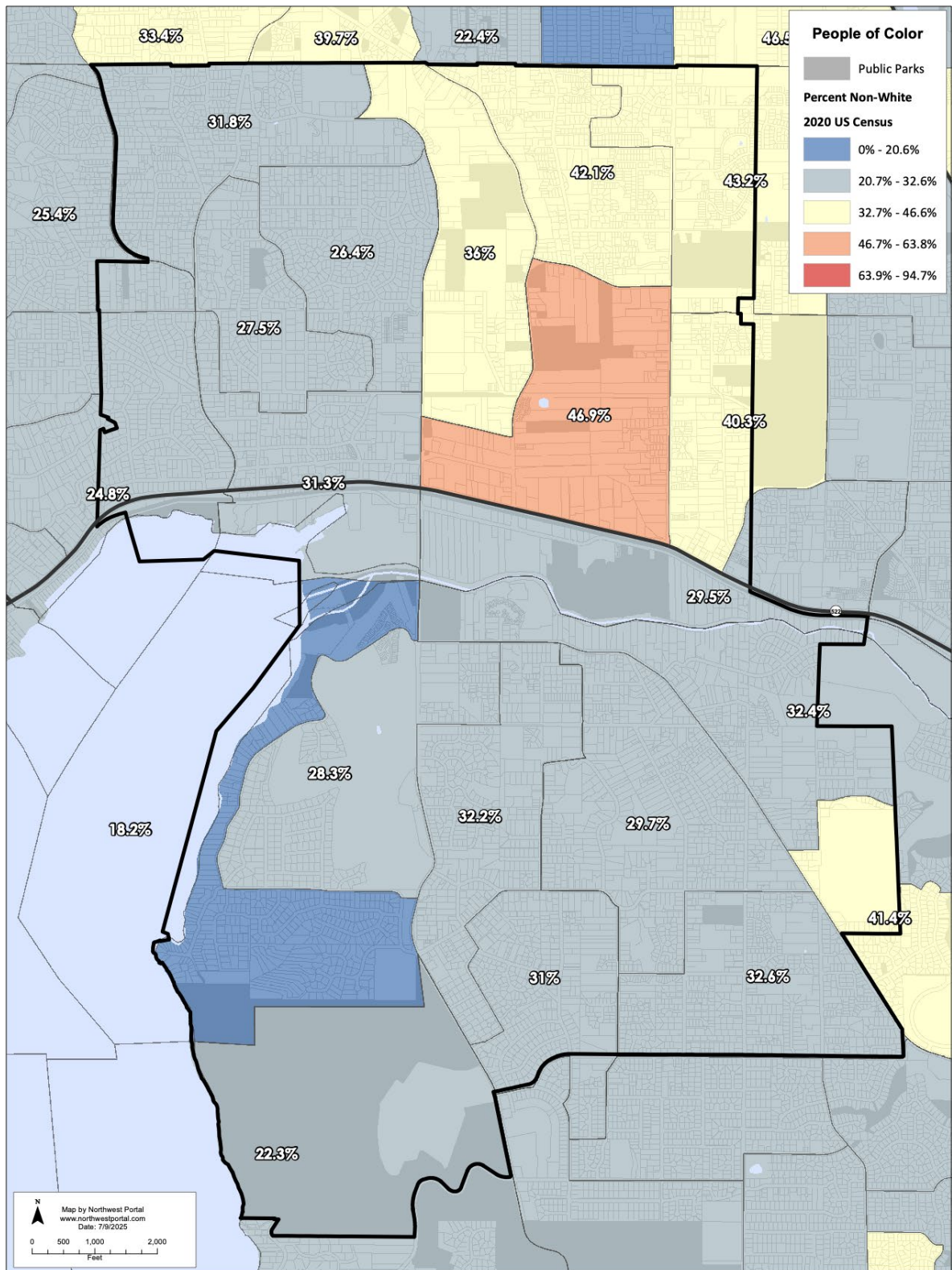
Similarly, residents of northwest Kenmore are severely stressed with housing costs and have less disposable income available to pay for park and recreation services than typical of the general Kenmore population.

FIGURE P-4: HOUSING COSTS



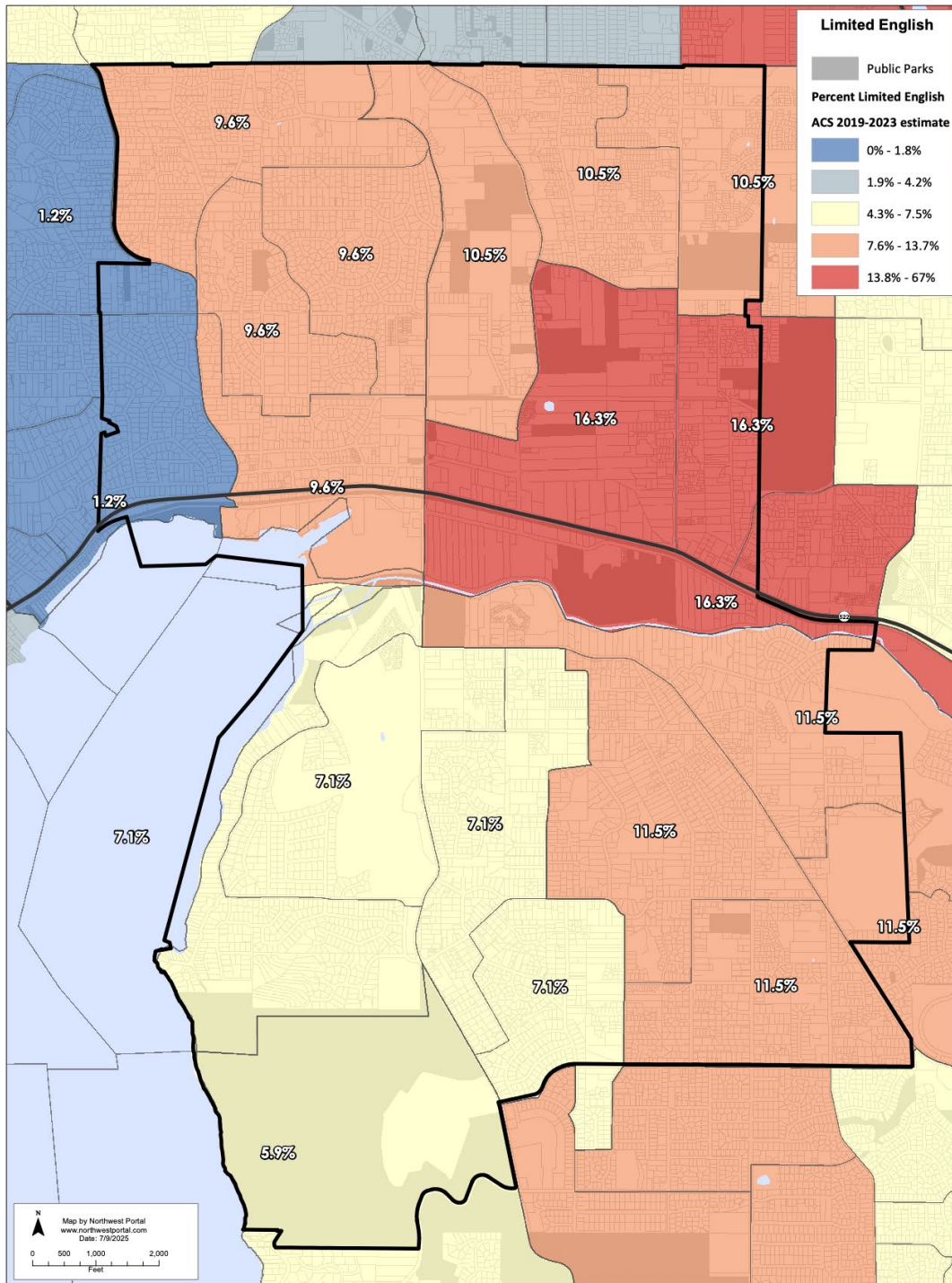
Source: Northwest Portal

FIGURE P-5: PEOPLE OF COLOR



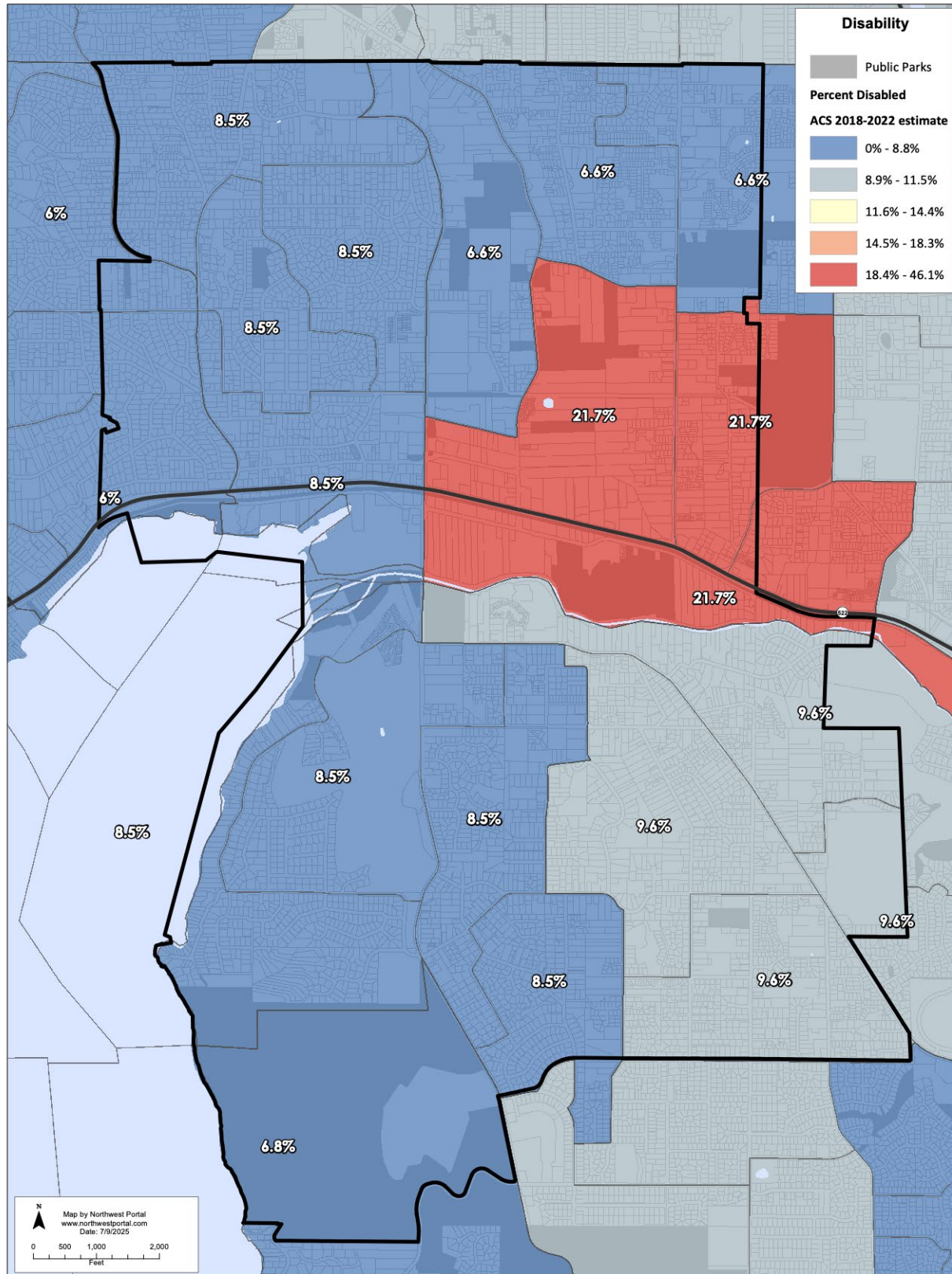
Source: Northwest Portal

FIGURE P-6: LIMITED ENGLISH



Source: Northwest Portal

FIGURE P-7: DISABILITY



Source: Northwest Portal

Existing Park Plans

Site specific strategic 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 Strategic 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 strategic 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 strategic plan or concept plan are implemented over time, and additional detailed design work is still needed before any construction could begin.

Updating the strategic plans to reflect completed improvements and/or identifying amendments or new concepts is considered in this PROS Plan update.

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 recreational activities and events.

Community Outreach

Public opinion was gathered from a variety of outreach methods including exhibits at the Farmers' Market, workshops, open houses, and a series of online surveys of household residents and voters.

Workshops

General discussion with adjacent jurisdictions

- All jurisdictions are running out of space for athletic fields and are converting to synthetic turf to maximize use and capacity and adding lighting to extend playable hours. Partnering with schools is another option. Current synthetic fields include 1 in Kirkland, 1 in Mountlake Terrace, and 3 in Bothell.
- Jurisdictions are seeing more community and cultural activity demands that identify need for central gathering spaces preferably with small stages.
- Saint Edwards Park hosts concerts in the park – paid for by Kenmore. State Parks has the space but not the funds to clean up.
- The NPRSA is a special tax district established by voters in 1988 and expanded in 2001 that shares boundaries with the Northshore School District. NPRSA's purpose is to levy taxes and use the revenue to develop, build, and maintain parks and recreation facilities to serve the residents of Bothell, Kenmore, Woodinville, King, and Snohomish Counties. The NPRSA is unique among Washington State special tax districts in its focus on facilities for older adults. NPRSA is currently assessing the feasibility of developing a regional aquatic center to serve residents of NPRSA.

General thoughts

- The demand for indoor and outdoor space is an opportunity for collaborative shared space potentially in a central community space.
- A preferred location is along the Burke Gilman Trail area and waterfront.
- There is an opportunity of uniting non-profits including arts, performance, history in shared space and/or the same district.

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 are 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.

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.

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 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 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 gained 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 was the first

city bond measure ever on the ballot in the City of Kenmore.

The Walkways and Waterways bond measure included 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 λ'ax'wadis (TI' awh-ah-dees) Park for water dependent recreation. These five projects included in the \$19.75 million bond measure reflect the results of public input.

Waterwalk Trail –There is an opportunity to connect Log Boom Park on Lake Washington with λ'ax'wadis (TI' awh-ah-dees) 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 Strategic 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 constructed 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 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 2024-2025, NPRSA developed an aquatics center need analysis and location study to consider options for locating a regional community center with potential aquatic center.

Potential to work with King County as part of the King County Land Conservation initiative to acquire land for open space. Over the last several years the City has acquired land within the Swamp Creek basin for open space conservation.

Potential to partner with Seattle Public Utilities on agreements to improve portions of the Tolt Pipeline right-of-way.

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

1 within the system will create a more diverse park system and provide greater opportunities for
2 residents to stay and play.
3

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 goals. These actions are specifically related to the implementation of a healthy, viable and balanced park and recreation system for Kenmore.

Goals and policies form the framework for the Parks, Recreation, & Open Space (PROS) Plan. A goal may change over time to reflect changing community values or economic conditions. Policies are more specific statements that describe a means to achieving goals, are measurable, and also may change over time.

The goals and policies were developed to provide policy direction for implementation strategies and actions.

Goal P-1: Develop new and maintain existing parks, trails and waterfront areas to support a balance of both active and passive recreation, while also prioritizing protection and stewardship of the city's waterways and natural resources.

Objective P-1.1 Provide high quality maintenance and stewardship of Kenmore parks and open spaces that are sustainable, safe, and attractive to use.

Policy P-1.1.1 Evaluate park and recreation facilities to ensure safety and operational requirements are being met.

Policy P-1.1.2 Maintain an asset maintenance and life cycle replacement schedule for all park assets.

Policy P-1.1.3 Provide procedures, practices, and resources to maintain and operate a quality park and recreation system.

Policy P-1.1.4 Establish and adopt park maintenance standards and practices for the park and recreation system.

Policy P-1.1.5 Conduct regular safety inspections of park and recreation facilities and correct any safety issues.

Policy P-1.1.6 Repair, replace/upgrade parks assets based on their condition and prior to reaching the end of their expected life cycle.

Policy P-1.1.7 Use equipment, landscaping and design techniques that reduce long-term maintenance costs and increase safety for park users.

Policy P-1.1.8 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-1.1.9 Incorporate sustainable practices when implementing recreation program offerings. For example, consider impacts of recreational programs scheduled in natural areas.

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 Continue to identify public and private parcels to locate a Waterwalk from Log Boom Park to ʕ'aʕwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park.

Policy P-1.2.2 Identify specific opportunities for joint development, partnership, and other options for implementing a Waterwalk.

Policy P-1.2.3 Develop a Waterfront Strategic Plan to improve park activities and access (physical or visual) along the waterfront while also focusing on the protection of sensitive natural areas. Allow sufficient space from the shoreline for natural ecosystem processes when considering Water Walk trail locations, especially those involve hardscapes.

Policy P-1.2.4 Adopt development regulations and incentives that are consistent with and further the implementation of a Waterfront Strategic Plan.

Policy P-1.2.5 Seek external funding sources or partnerships to provide public access and ensure water dependent recreational opportunities are available.

Policy P-1.2.6 Identify and retain important public access and view corridors to Lake Washington and the Sammamish River.

Goal P-2: Preserve, restore, maintain, and enhance built and natural environments to ensure quality and equitable recreational opportunities exist.

Objective P-2.1: Identify and implement strategies to preserve, restore, and enhance both built and natural environments within parks and recreational areas to support high-quality, sustainable recreational opportunities for current and future users.

Policy P-2.1.1 Identify opportunities to provide access, views, and education of environmental critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.2 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives to provide access and protection to critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.3 When developing parks, create a balance between habitat restoration, particularly salmon habitat, enhancement, and public access.

Policy P-2.1.4 Develop a Strategic Plan to explore opportunities for continuing habitat and riparian

corridor restoration and that includes opportunities for public access where appropriate.

Policy P-2.1.5 Seek funding sources to support efforts for habitat restoration, enhancement and public access.

Policy P-2.1.6 Develop vegetation management plans for parks with critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.7 Identify resource management agencies, such as the WRIA8 Salmon Recovery Council, partners to steward critical areas in parks and open spaces.

Policy P-2.1.8 Develop and install interpretive signage to inform and educate about environmental sustainability, the value and the function of environmental critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.9 Develop and install signage to inform and educate about community history including the importance of First Nations and indigenous peoples, culture and history

Policy P-2.1.10 Identify agencies and organizations in partnership with the City that support volunteer programs and efforts focused on habitat restoration, vegetation management and stewardship.

Policy P-2.1.11 Develop, consider and implement climate resiliency measures that mitigate the impacts of climate change (for example heat islands) such as planting trees, and vegetation in parks and in corridors connecting parks.

Goal P-3: Promote safe multimodal and non-motorized access to parks and recreational facilities in the city.

Objective P-3.1 Develop an interconnected road and off-road trail system throughout Kenmore that supports both regional and local active transportation, destinations and recreation, while thoughtfully protecting and integrating habitat corridors.

Policy P-3.1.1 Prepare, communicate and promote a safe routes plan which maps a network of pedestrian and bicycle connections from neighborhoods to downtown, the waterfront, parks, and public facilities ensuring equitable, inclusive and accessible access.

Policy P-3.1.2 Identify and create opportunities to provide connections to parks, trails, and open space in adjoining cities including access to and parking for trail heads.

Policy P-3.1.3 Review development proposals for creating viewpoints, view corridors and easements for pedestrian and bicycle connections to parks, recreation, and open space facilities.

Policy P-3.1.4 Plan and develop a north-south park connections utilizing existing transportation corridors, as appropriate (i.e., 68th Ave NE, 73rd Ave NE).

Policy P-3.1.5 Pursue the acquisition of easements and develop the Tolt Pipeline Trail linking to adjoining cities excluding crossing the Swamp Creek wetland, consistent with the transportation element.

Policy P-3.1.6 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives for new development to provide pedestrian/bicycle routes.

Goal P-4: Preserve, develop, and enhance existing parks and open space to provide a balance between passive and active recreation opportunities and community needs.

Objective P-4.1. Develop facilities and programs that adapt to demographic shifts, community input, and identified needs.

Policy 4.1.1 Design and manage Kenmore parks to support a balanced mix of active (e.g., sports, playgrounds) and passive (e.g., trails, picnic areas, nature observation) recreational uses, ensuring options that are equitable, inclusive and accessible for all ages, interests, and abilities.

Policy 4.1.2 Based on level of service analysis, consider improving and developing new features or amenities at existing parks that enhance experiences.

Policy 4.1.3 Continue to monitor and assess baseline and benchmark data, level of service, trends, community needs, demand, participation, satisfaction, and other key metrics for all recreational programs so that informed decisions can be made for appropriate investment.

Policy P-4-1-3 Pursue opportunities to ensure equitable access to all residents with access to an aquatic facility.

Policy P-4.1.4 Complete strategic plans and development of park and recreation facilities as funding allows.

Objective P-4.2 Explore partnership opportunities to acquire properties to develop new parks and facilities to meet existing and future park needs.

Policy P-4.2.1 Pursue local and regional partnerships with public and private entities to support planning, enhancement, and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities and programming.

Policy P-4.2.2 Identify areas of Kenmore to locate a variety of park types and sizes that fit both localized and city-wide needs, depending on their location (i.e., mini, active, passive).

Policy P-4.2.3 Collaborate with private property owners and the business community to incorporate and expand public spaces throughout Kenmore.

Objective P-4.3 Encourage pursuing multi-purpose and/or joint use of school district (including adjoining school districts), special district, government, non-profit and other similar agency facilities for civic, recreational, cultural, and beautification activities.

Policy P-4.3.1 Partner with local jurisdictions, public agencies, and regional park providers to coordinate strategic plans, share facilities, and expand recreation opportunities such as aquatic centers and trails.

Policy P-4.3.2 Collaborate with organizations and agencies to enhance the city’s visual character through landscaping, public art, and thoughtful design.

Policy P-4.3.3 Encourage and actively support and partner with volunteer participation in park maintenance, programming, and stewardship by providing the resources needed for success.

Goal P-5: To meet the diverse needs of the community, expand arts and cultural facilities and opportunities in Kenmore

Objective P-5.1: Expand community access to public art and cultural programs in Kenmore.

Policy P-5.1.1 Support efforts to restore, protect, preserve, and foster education and stewardship of natural, cultural, artistic, and historic resources.

Policy 5.2.2 Build partnerships with community organizations, particularly those representing diverse cultural groups, to collaboratively plan and host inclusive, community-building events for all residents.

Policy P-5.1.3 Identify locations for expanding opportunities for diverse indoor and outdoor spaces for arts and cultural activities and events.

Policy P-5.1.4 Explore opportunities to integrate public art throughout Kenmore’s parks, recreational facilities, and cultural programming with an emphasis on celebrating the area’s history, natural environment, and cultural diversity.

Policy P-5.1.5 Encourage partnerships with indigenous peoples to highlight Native history, traditions, and contemporary expression through public art, cultural events, interpretive elements, and educational programming.

Policy P-5.1.6 Continue to expand urban park amenities, including public art and cultural elements, in Kenmore’s downtown.

Objective P-5.2 Provide equitable opportunities for diverse and affordable arts and recreation programs and community and cultural events.

Policy P-5.2.1 Support the efforts of organizations that offer recreation and arts programs and community and cultural events.

Policy P-5.2.2 Publicize arts and recreation programs and community and cultural event opportunities in the city using the newsletter, webpage, and other marketing materials.

Policy P-5.3.3 Promote private arts, recreation, and cultural programming and facilities within the city.

Policy P-5.4.4 Promote plans that increase park amenities to existing parks that support new trends in recreation, arts, and culture to continue to meet community needs.

Policy P-5.5.5 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-5.6.6 Ensure that all future capital improvement projects have an allowance for art and cultural elements.

Goal P-6: Guide parks, recreation, and open space development through strategic, community-based planning.

Objective P-6.1 Establish a comprehensive, data-informed, and community-driven planning framework to guide the development, improvement, and management of Kenmore's parks and recreation system, ensuring alignment with community needs, strategic priorities, and sustainable funding strategies.

Policy P-6.1.1 Maintain and periodically update the Park, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan, park strategic plans, and ordinances to reflect evolving community needs and citywide goals.

Policy P-6.1.2 Use inclusive public involvement to identify recreation needs, set priorities, and shape the vision for park improvements and land acquisition.

Policy P-6.1.3 Conduct inventories, needs assessments, and level of service analyses to inform planning and decision-making for parks and recreation.

Policy P-6.1.4 Identify funding sources, prepare capital improvement plans, and establish acquisition strategies to ensure sustainable investment in park facilities.

Policy P-6.1.5 Coordinate the parks and recreation system with other city strategic plans to maximize benefits and community impact.

Goal P-7: Identify and implement a stable and durable revenue source for acquisition and maintenance of the City's parks, recreation, and open space assets.

Objective P-7.1 Identify City and agency partnerships for joint development and maintenance of parks, recreation, and open space assets.

P-7.1.1 Budget for capital, operations, maintenance, and site mitigation before committing to new park projects or programs. Land acquisition for parks and open space can sometimes be a strategic opportunity where future costs for development and maintenance may be not be known.

P-7.1.2 Develop and maintain a six-year Capital Improvement Program to guide park and recreation priorities and funding needs.

P-7.1.3 Pursue a mix of funding sources—including grants, partnerships, impact fees, and regional collaborations—to support acquisition, development, restoration, and programming.

Policy P-7.1.4 Collaborate with service districts, organizations, and volunteers to expand recreation opportunities and steward parks.

1
2 Policy P-7.1.5 Plan for long-term feasibility of the existing senior center to consider improvements
3 or expansion of the existing facility or full replacement if no longer adequate to serve the
4 community's needs.
5

6 **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

7
8 The Capital Facilities Element includes the 20-year capital facilities project list for strategic plans,
9 acquisitions, and development projects necessary to implement the PROS Plan. The capital
10 facilities plan identifies a series of fiscally unconstrained capital projects that are based on the
11 overall vision and goals for the park system and the key findings from the demand and needs
12 analysis. If implemented, these projects will respond to the needs of the community, meet or
13 exceed the proposed level of service, and result in a relevant and vibrant park, recreation and open
14 space system well into the future.
15

16 Financial strategies for implementing the list of strategic planning, acquisitions, and development
17 projects, as well as supporting administration, park maintenance, repair and replacement (R&R)
18 requirements are included in the PROS Plan based on the city's financial trends, park impact fees
19 (PIF), Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) proceeds, possible limited park levies and bonds, and grants,
20 among others. Financial strategies and the resulting CFP list will be tested with a voter household
21 survey and City Council accordingly.
22

23 **REFERENCES**

24 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, 2026-2032

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PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE (PROS) ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) 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. 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. The PROS Plan is being updated and is anticipated to be adopted January 2026. 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, freshwater shoreline, wetlands or significant forested areas. In fact, of the 153 total acres of city-owned park land, 133 acres (more than 85%) are natural areas – forests, wetlands, streams, and other natural environments. The City’s abundance of natural systems 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 demand and needs.

Existing Park System

The City of Kenmore has 14 parks, recreation and open space facilities totaling over 153 acres of park land. 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 Table P-1, along with the improvements available in each park. The parks and open space areas are shown on Figure 1. When combined with other jurisdictions, which includes facilities owned by King County and State of Washington, there are over 475 acres of park land within the city, of which City of Kenmore’s 153 acres represents 32 percent of the total inventory.

- 1 There is an additional 98 acres owned by Northshore School District that is located inside
- 2 city limits.

Table P-1: Kenmore's Park and Recreation System Inventory.

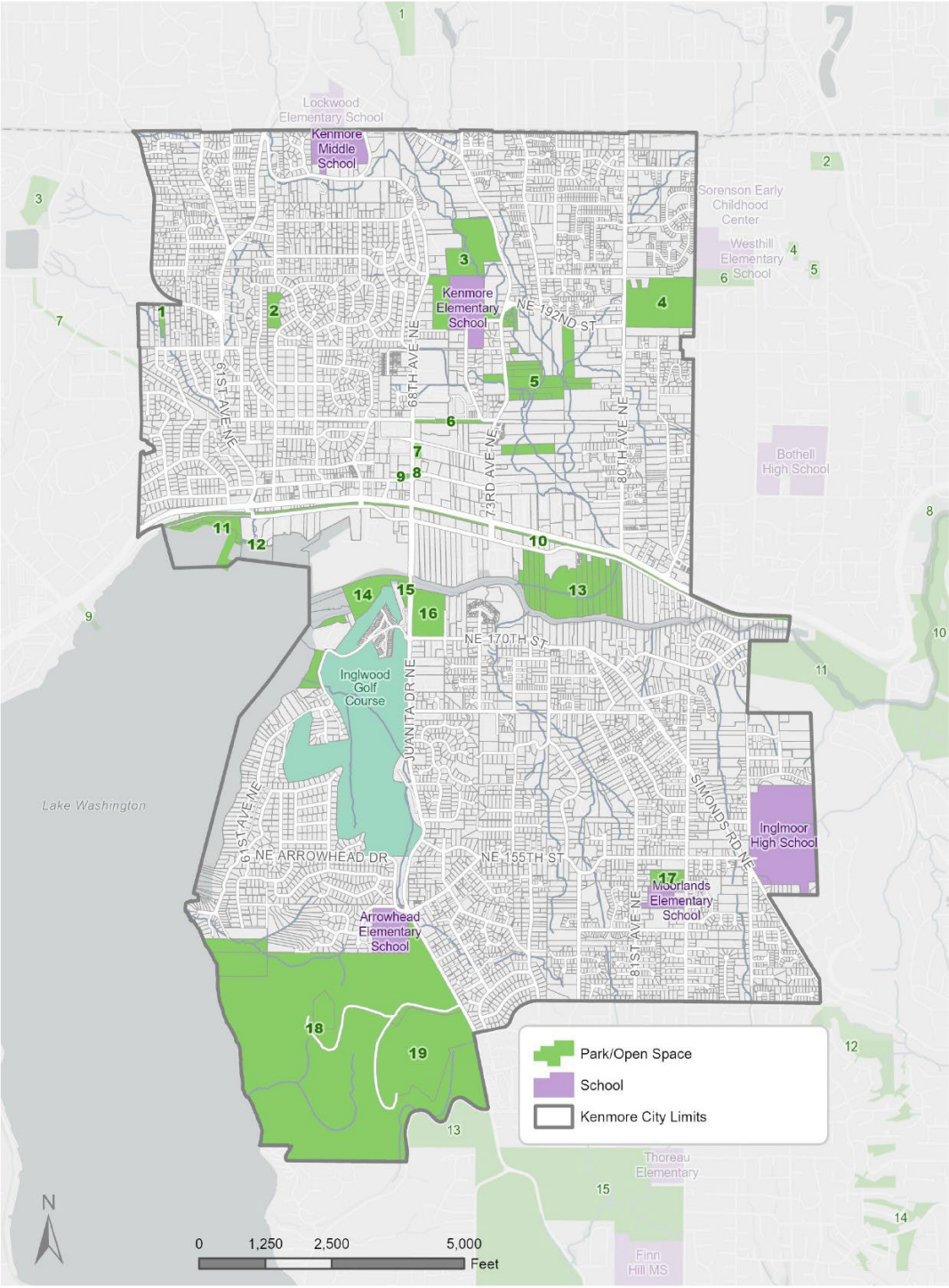
Parks, Recreation & Open Space Facilities	Boat Launch / Dry Moorage	Hand Powered Boat Launching	Water Access / Fishing	Playground	Skate Park	Playfield	Restroom (*Portable	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Tables	Paths	Hiking Trails	Paved Trails	Parking
Linwood Park				X						X			
Moorlands Park				X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Northshore Summit Park				X						X			
Łaxwadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park		X	X				~X		X	X	X		X
Wallace Swamp Creek Park			X						X	X	X		X
Rhododendron Park, Rhododendron Public Boathouse & 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 Square & Hangar Building							~X		X	X			X
Swamp Creek Wetland Open Spaces			X										
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 2026 Parks and Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report for more detail on the total number of each type of playfield (soccer, baseball, etc.) and the total number of picnic shelters, picnic tables, paths and trails in the park system.

* Portable restroom

~ Indoor restroom

FIGURE 1: PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES



Kenmore Parks	
1	Linwood Park
2	Northshore Summit Park
3	Wallace Swamp Creek Park
4	Twin Springs
5	Swamp Creek Wetland Open Space
6	Tolt-Pipeline Trail
7	Jack Crawford Skate Park
8	City Hall Park
9	Town Center & Hangar Building
10	Burke-Gilman Trail
11	Log Boom Park
12	Harbour Village Marina Fishing Dock
13	Laʻaʻwādis Park
14	Inglewood Wetlands
15	WDFW Kenmore Boat Launch
16	Rhododendron Park
17	Moorlands Park
18	Saint Edward State Park
19	Bastyr Athletic Fields

Other Parks	
1	Forsgren Park
2	Haynes Open Space
3	Horizon View Park
4	Tall Tree Park
5	Conifer View Park
6	Doug Allen Sportsfields
7	Tolt Pipeline Trail (LFP)
8	Sammamish River Park
9	Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve
10	Blyth Park
11	Wayne Golf Course Conservation Easement
12	Open Space
13	St Edward State Park (Kirkland)
14	Open Space
15	Big Finn Hill Park

Source: City of Kenmore GIS

Inventory

Kenmore's open space, parks, and trails inventory includes 14 sites comprising 153.0 acres, King County owns 4.5 acres that includes the Burke-Gilman Trail, and Washington State Parks and the Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) own 317.9 acres that includes the Boat Launch Ramp and Saint Edward State Park or a total of 17 sites and 475.4 acres within Kenmore city limits of which Kenmore's 153.0 acres represents 32% of the total inventory.

Table P-2 Kenmore parks, facilities, open space	Acres
Linwood Park	1.4
Moorlands Park	4.5
Northshore Summit Park	3.6
Tl'awh-ah-dees (Squire's Landing) Park	41.0
Wallace Creek Swamp Park	25.5
Rhododendron Park/Senior Ctr – 2,220 sf, Boathouse – 3,375 sf	12.5
Log Boom Park	3.9
Twins Springs Portal Park	25.0
City Hall Park & Skate Court – 21,390 sf	1.7
Town Square – 9,641 sf & Hangar Building – 4,576 sf	0.5
Swamp Creek Wetlands – 17.0	21.2
Inglewood Wetlands	8.5
Subtotal	145.1
Easement and leased in Kenmore limits	
Bastyr Athletic Fields - leased	7.0
Tolt Pipeline Trail – 2.6 miles	0.9
Subtotal	7.9
King County	
Burke-Gilman Trail – 2.5 miles	4.5
Subtotal	4.5
Washington State	
WDFW Boat Launch	1.9
Saint Edward State Park	316.0
Subtotal	317.9
Total parks inside city limits	475.4

In addition, Bothell, Kirkland, and King County own another 4 sites or 298.4 acres on or adjacent to Kenmore city limits, Northshore School District owns 5 schools and 98.9 acres inside city limits, Northshore and Lake Washington School District own another 6 schools and 104.4 acres adjacent to city limits, and nonprofit and private agencies own 4 sites and 149.1 acres inside Kenmore city limits or 19 sites and 650.8 acres.

Table P-3 Adjacent parks and facilities

Doug Allen Sports Field – Bothell	0.6
Wayne Park – Bothell	49.9
Kirkland Open Space – Kirkland	23.5

Big Finn Hill Park – King County	224.4
Subtotal	298.4
Northshore Schools inside city limits	
Arrowhead Elementary	12.4
Kenmore Elementary	16.0
Moorlands Elementary	6.4
Kenmore Middle School	14.4
Inglemoor High School	49.7
Subtotal	98.9
Adjacent schools	
Childhood Center – NSD	2.9
Westhill Elementary - NSD	22.4
Lockwood Elementary - NSD	10.8
Bothell High School - NSD	30.5
Thoreau Elementary – LWSD	9.3
Finn Hill HS - LWSD	28.5
Subtotal	104.4
Nonprofit, private facilities in city	
Harbour Village Marina	0.2
Kenmore Community Club – 3,058 sf	0.6
Lakeside School Shell House – 1,580 sf	2.1
Inglewood Country Club & Golf Course - private	146.2
Subtotal	149.1
Total outside parks, schools, private	650.8
Total all	1,126.2

All agencies combined own 36 park, school, nonprofit, and private sites and 1,126.2 acres within or directly adjacent to Kenmore of which Kenmore's 153.0 145.1 acres represent 13.6% 12.9% of the total inventory.

Level of service (LOS)

The National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Areas and Facilities Standards has not been updated in more than 20 years and will never again be updated because there is not a single set of standards for parks and recreation that could encompass the uniqueness found in every park agency.

Park agencies vary greatly by size, needs and desires; as should a park and recreation agency's offerings. To have the same standard for a community in Washington, Alaska, Kansas, and south Florida is unrealistic, impractical, and potentially detrimental.

Nearly a decade ago, NRPA replaced the single set of standards with a nationwide benchmarking tool for parks and recreation. **NRPA Park Metrics** is the most comprehensive source of data benchmarks and insights for park and recreation agencies. Each spring, NRPA publishes **NRPA Agency Performance Review**, an annual report summarizing the benchmarking data contributed by nearly 1,100 agencies to the **Park Metrics** database.

The report presents the “typical” (median) nationwide benchmarking numbers based on peer agency data and the limitations of the former one-size-fits-all set of standards. For example, in the *2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review*: the typical park and recreation agency has 1 park per 2,386 residents. The report, however, indicates significant variation in the metric when the size of the jurisdiction is taken into consideration.

For example, jurisdictions of less than 20,000 residents have a median of 1 park for every 1,172 residents, but agencies serving more than 250,000 residents have a park for every 6,120 people served. In addition, the benchmark data within **NRPA Park Metrics** and the **2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review** break down to the lower (25%) and upper (75%) quartiles.

The ratio of parks per persons for Kenmore’s 2025 population of 23,391 persons, or within the 20,000-49,999-peer agency population comparison, would be a median of 1 park per 2,062 persons but ranges from 1 park per 1,232 persons in the lower quartile to 1 park per 3,000 persons in the upper quartile.

There is no one-size-fits all solution for maintaining and improving a park and recreation agency. The **2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review** does not provide “standards”, but an informative evidence-based guideline. Factors such as jurisdiction population, the unique needs of each community and funding all play a major role in how an agency operates.

Benchmark comparisons

The following benchmark comparisons are for the low, median, and upper quartiles for park agencies of 20,000-49,999 population since Kenmore’s 2025 population of 23,391 is projected to increase to 33,491 by 2050. (Note – the next peer agency comparison is for 50,000-99,999 considerably above Kenmore’s projected population).

Table P-4 Residents per park

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	1,232	2,062	3,000
PROS ratios year:		2025	2045
Kenmore		1,670	2,576
All parks in city		1,375	1,970
All in/near city		649	930

inventory includes Kenmore, King County, and Washington State parks and trails inside Kenmore city limits, and Kenmore, King County, Washington State, Bothell, Kirkland, Northshore and Lake Washington School Districts, and nonprofit and private agencies within or directly adjacent to Kenmore.

Kenmore currently provides 14 parks and open spaces or 1 park per 1,670 persons, all agencies that provide parks within Kenmore city limits including Kenmore, King County, and Washington State provide 17 parks or 1 park per 1,375 persons, and all agencies combined including Kenmore, King County, Washington State, Bothell, Kirkland, Northshore and Lake Washington School Districts, and nonprofit and private agencies within or directly adjacent to Kenmore provide 36 parks and open spaces or 1 park per 649 persons, considerably above the ratio typical of peer agencies with 20,000-49,999 population.

If Kenmore does not acquire more parks by 2045 the ratio of residents per park will be 2,576 persons, all agencies within city limits will be 1,970 persons, and all agencies within and adjacent to city limits

combined 930 residents per park which remains considerably above peer agency ratios.

Table P-5 Acres of parkland per 1,000 population

Parkland includes maintained parks and accessible open space areas which does not include conservation easements.

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	6.2	11.2	18.0
PROS ratios year:		2025	2045
Kenmore		6.5	4.5
All parks in city		20.3	14.2
All in/near city		48.1	33.6

Kenmore currently provides 6.5 acres of parklands per 1,000 residents, all agencies within city limits provide 20.3 acres per 1,000 residents, and all agencies within or adjacent to city limits provide 48.1 acres per 1,000 residents.

If Kenmore does not acquire more parklands by 2045 the ratio of parkland per 1,000 residents will be 4.5 acres, for all agencies within city limits 14.2, and all agencies within or adjacent to city limits 48.1 acres which remains considerably above peer agency ratios.

Table P-6 Miles of trails

Trails includes all trails within parks and all off-road multipurpose trails. Does not include on-road bike or walk lanes.

	Lower	Median	Upper
NRPA benchmark	5.0	10.0	19.6
PROS miles year:		2025	2045
Kenmore		2.6	
All parks in city		12.1	
All in/near city		21.6	

Kenmore currently provides 2.6 miles of off-road trails per 1,000 residents, all agencies within city limits provide 12.1 miles of off-road trails, and all agencies within or adjacent to city limits provide 21.6 miles of trails.

If Kenmore does not develop more trails by 2045 the number of trail miles will remain considerably above peer agency ratios.

Table P-7 Kenmore Park Amenities

Amenities includes outdoor and indoor park and recreation improvements that have been developed within existing parks.

1

	Kenmore	In city	All in, near
Beach access	1	1	2
Fishing	1	3	3
Hand carry launch	2	2	3
Boat ramp		1	2
Dock/pier	1	1	1
Picnic tables*	12	13	14
Picnic shelter	4	4	5
Playground	5	7	16
Basketball court	1	1	2
Volleyball court		1	1
Tennis court			16
Pickleball court			1
Baseball field	3	4	14
Soccer field	1	2	11
Football field			2
Lacrosse field			1
Running track			5
Skateboard park	1	1	1
Pump track			1

* Sites with tables

Kenmore provides a variety of outdoor environmental amenities including beach access, fishing, hand carry launches, docks, and picnicking facilities, but few athletic courts and fields.

Agencies within city limits, including Kenmore, King County, and Washington State supplement Kenmore's amenities somewhat with more athletic courts and fields.

Agencies within and near Kenmore city limits, including Bothell, Kirkland, Shoreline and Lake Washington School Districts, and nonprofit groups expand environmental and athletic amenities that are shared with Kenmore residents but also with a larger service area population.

Amenity benchmarks per median number of residents – in city only

Outdoor amenities	%	Median	2025
Beach access	*	*	23,391
Hand carry launch site	*	*	11,695
Boat ramp	*	*	23,391
Dock/pier	*	*	23,391
Dog park/off-leash areas	68%	27,508	
Community garden	52%	27,262	
Picnic tables*	*	*	1,799
Picnic shelters	*	*	5,847
Playground uncovered	93%	3,105	3,341
Basketball court	84%	7,501	23,391

Volleyball court	23%	14,280	23,391
Tennis court	72%	5,461	
Pickleball court	42%	7,737	
Sport court*	42%	14,265	
Disc golf	20%	29,445	
Baseball field	85%	3,007	5,847
Soccer field	83%	3,333	11,695
Football field	*	*	
Running tracks	19%	18,585	
Synthetic, rectangular	25%	23,189	
Exercise course	22%	27,762	
Skateboard park	46%	33,167	23,391
Pump track	*	*	
Splash pad	23%	30,629	
Swim pool all purpose	49%	27,081	

Indoor amenities

Swim pool competitive	22%	31,000	
Swim pool leisure	19%	32,812	
Pickleball	19%	10,463	
Multiuse basket, volley	16%	14,577	
Basketball alone	12%	19,173	
Multiuse tennis, pickle	12%	14,950	
Therapeutic pools	11%	33,306	
Running tracks	10%	32,619	
Racquet, handball	9%	16,825	
Tennis courts	5%	6,600	

% percent of agencies that provide listed facility.

* 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review does not include benchmark or percent provided by comparable agencies.

Kenmore's combined in city agencies meet or exceed benchmarks for playgrounds and skateboard courts but lag, considerably in some instances for outdoor basketball and volleyball courts, and athletic fields. And, in city agencies do not provide a significant number of outdoor or indoor amenities for a city Kenmore's current 23,391 population including dog parks, community gardens, athletic courts and fields, splash pad and swimming, and all indoor facilities.

Kenmore's amenity deficiencies will increase if the city does not develop or expand amenities as its population increases to 33,491 or by an additional 43% by the year 2050.

Table P-9 Indoor centers

Centers includes indoor facilities that have been developed to serve specific activities or populations.

Center benchmarks per median number of residents

Indoor centers	%	Median	2025
Recreation w/gyms	62%	24,486	
Community*	59%	27,858	23,391

Senior**	40%	31,985	23,391
Theaters	40%	32,255	
Nature	34%	33,669	
Aquatics	30%	31,000	
Teen	12%	31,785	

% percent of agencies that provide listed facility.

* Kenmore Hangar Building and Kenmore Community Club

** Senior Center in Rhododendron Park

Kenmore's Town Square's Hangar Building and the nonprofit Kenmore Community Club exceed benchmarks for indoor community facilities, as does King County's Senior Center at Rhododendron Park for its 2025 population of 23,391.

However, Kenmore will be deficient in all other indoor centers when the population increases to 33,491 particularly for recreation, theater, nature, aquatics, and teen activities.

Park Classifications

The city's park system has been divided into four classes of park and recreation facilities as shown and described in Table 2. These four park classifications were identified based on several key factors including: size, population served, function and type of amenities that are or will be made available in the future. 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 Table 3.

Special use amenities generally serve specific functions, 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 Environmental Educational and Research Center (EERC) in Saint Edward State Park. Special use facilities in the city are shown on Figure 5.

1
2

Table 2: 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	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

3

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 Figure 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 X'ax'adis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park and Log Boom Park where improvements within the last few years have increased access to the water for hand-carry watercraft and implemented significant environmental restoration.

Community Park

Community parks (Figure 3) 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. Construction of the Rhododendron Public Boathouse, dock, boardwalk along with environmental restoration has increased recreation opportunities, access to the water and connection to other park improvements.

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 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 Figure 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. All have approved master plans except Linwood Park. Twin Springs park, , will be opened to the public by year end 2025 including minimal improvements. Considering updates to existing master plans or developing a master plan for Linwood Park should be considered..

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 Figure 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 connected north-south through recent 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., 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.

Table 3: 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
K'ax'adis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	41.01	33.75	Regional	Citywide
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	25.5	25	Community	¾ mile radius
Rhododendron Park & Senior Center	12.5	8.5	Community	¾ 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	¾ 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	¾ mile radius
Burke Gilman Trail (2.5 miles)	4.5		Linear	Citywide
Harbour Village-Marina	0.2		Community	¾ mile radius
ALL JURISDICTIONS TOTAL	475+			

* 10-minute walk is approximately ½ mile.

** Does not include the recent 10-acre acquisition.

Walkability

An effective park system should provide a picnic, playground, sport court, trail, or other local recreation facility within a 5-10-minute walk of residential areas measured by actual walking routes on sidewalks, paths, trails, roads, or other routes.

Natural features such as steep hillsides, water bodies, and other obstacles as well as manmade obstacles like limited access highways or major traffic corridors or the lack of safe paths, trails, sidewalk improvements affect a 5-10-minute walk measurement.

Figure 2: Walkability, calculates a 5-10-minute walk distances using sidewalks, paths, trails, and roads that account for natural and manmade obstacles from existing park, recreation, school, and other community facilities.

Park service gaps are areas beyond the 5-10-minute walk of residential developments indicating residents must walk further or commute by bike or vehicle or are blocked by natural or manmade obstacles from a recreational activity.

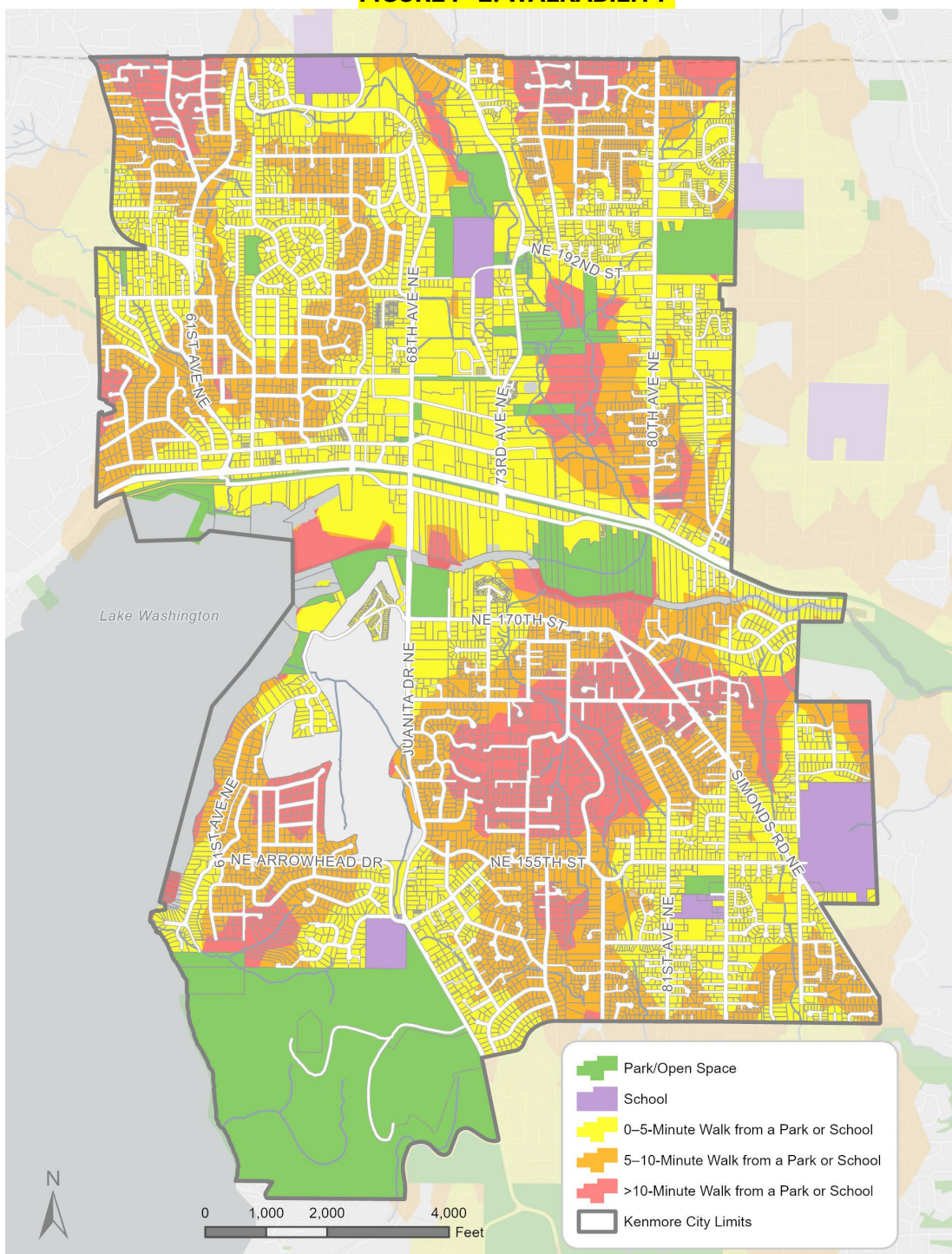
Implications

Kenmore has park service gaps or residential areas beyond the 5-10-minute walkability zone that should be filled with local park facilities:

- along the north city limits,
- in the central east neighborhood north of Bothell Highway,
- in the central south neighborhood south of the Sammamish River, and
- south of Inglewood Golf Course.

3
4
5

Source: City of Kenmore GIS



Heat index

Heat indices are developed by the Trust for Public Land using Landsat 8 imagery for the summers of 2018-2019 to determine which areas of a city are impacted by extensive heat reflecting pavement and building roofs and the lack of mitigating tree and vegetation cover. The heat indices range from low (197-210) or slightly warmer than surrounding areas to severe (221+) or of temperatures of risk to human presence and activity.

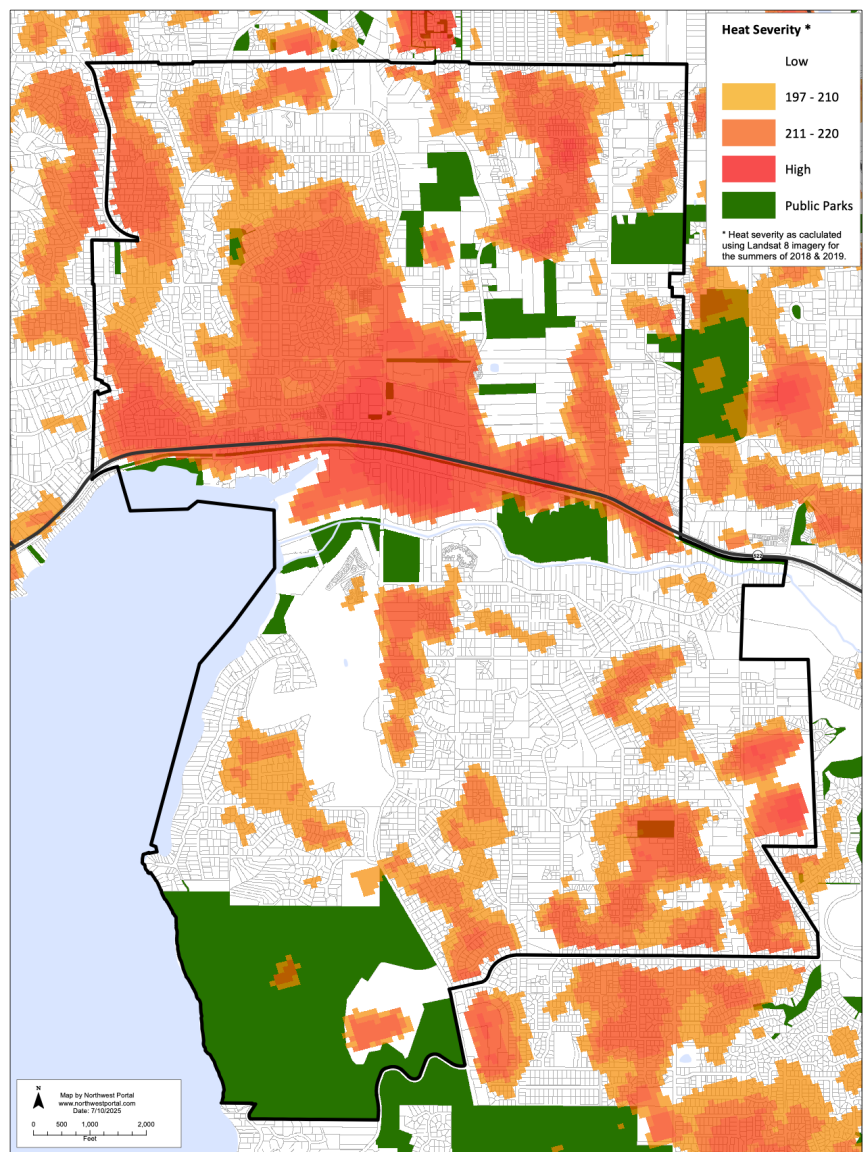
As shown on Figure 3: Heat Severity, the most severe Kenmore heat locations include the paved areas around major commercial parking lots and industrial yards along the Bothell Way/SR-522 which include City Hall and the Skate Court, Hangar, the Tolt Pipeline Trail, and the Burke Gilman Trail, and residential neighborhoods directly north of downtown with limited tree cover and parks.

Implications

Heat conditions in these areas should be mitigated by:

- planting trees within large parking lots and along major road corridors,
- utilizing green roofs with vegetation on large building complex roofs, and
- inserting green gathering areas and improvements at the Skate Court, Hangar Building, and along heat impacted trails including the Tolt Pipeline and Burke-Gilman Trails and along roadway corridors such as the Bothell Highway/SR-522, 68th Avenue NE, and 181st Street.

FIGURE P-3: HEAT SEVERITY – Amanda to update



Source: City of Kenmore GIS

Social equity

An effective park system should ensure that park services and facilities are provided residents in areas of the city that are less advantaged than the general population.

Figures 4-7 were generated for Kenmore for equity variables using the US Census Bureau's 2019-2023 American Community Survey (ACS) census tracts based on the percent each equity variable was present.

- **Housing cost stressed** – significant percentages (34.4% and 33.2%) of households of northwest and central Kenmore census tracts are paying more than 30% of gross income or are housing stressed for rent or mortgage payments according to US Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD).
- **People of color** – significant percentage (46.9%) of persons of color are concentrated in the east central census tract of Kenmore.
- **Limited English** – a sizable percentage (16.3%) of persons in the northeast census tracts of Kenmore speak limited English.
- **Disability** – significant percentage (21.7%) of the persons in the northeast census tract of Kenmore have a physical or mental disability.

Implications

The combined results indicate residents of Kenmore need access to parks and recreation services oriented to households that are housing stressed, people of color, that speak limited English, and with physical disabilities located in the central east neighborhoods.

Similarly, residents of northwest Kenmore are severely stressed with housing costs and have less disposable income available to pay for park and recreation services than typical of the general Kenmore population.

FIGURE P-4: HOUSING COSTS

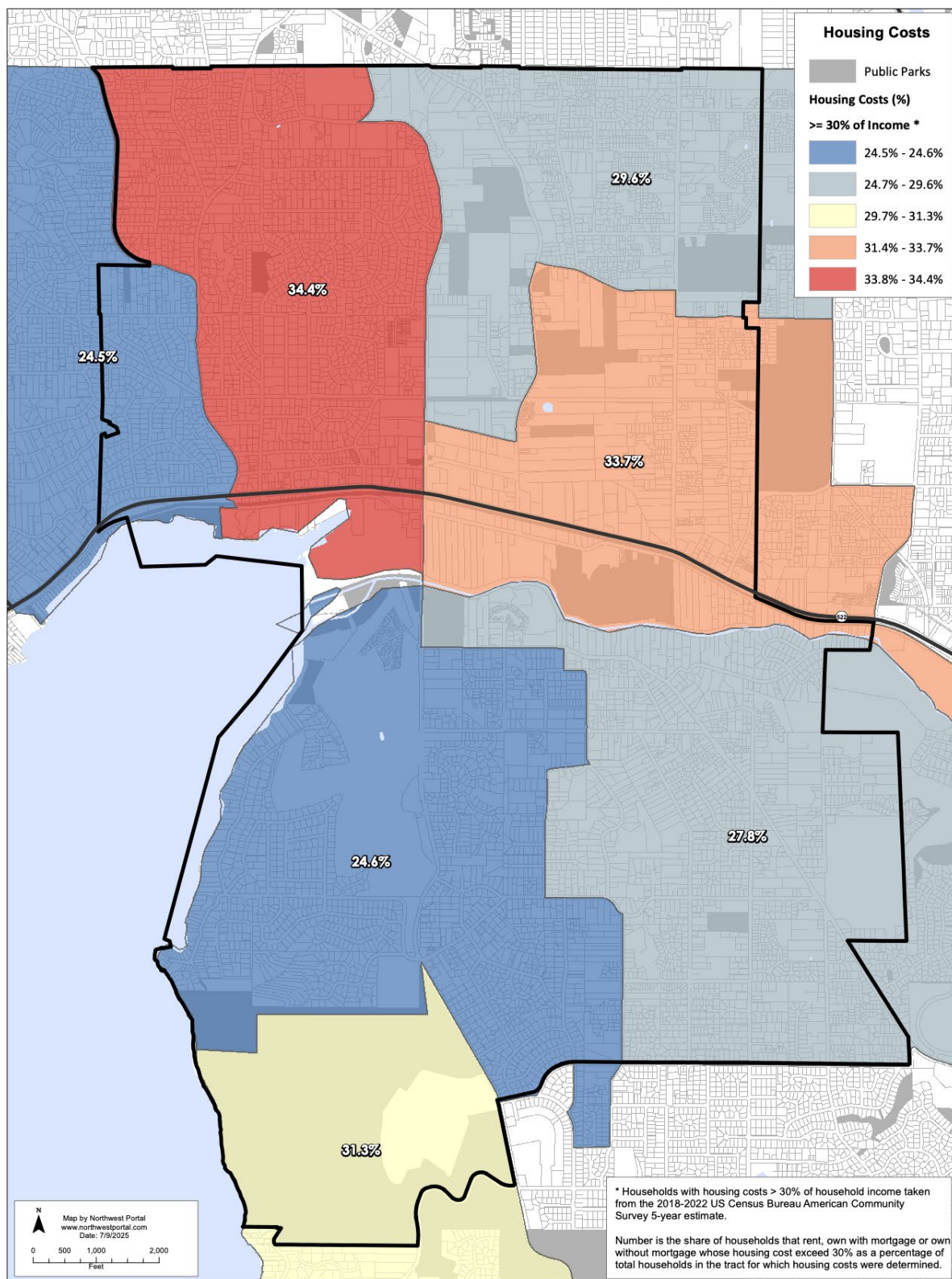
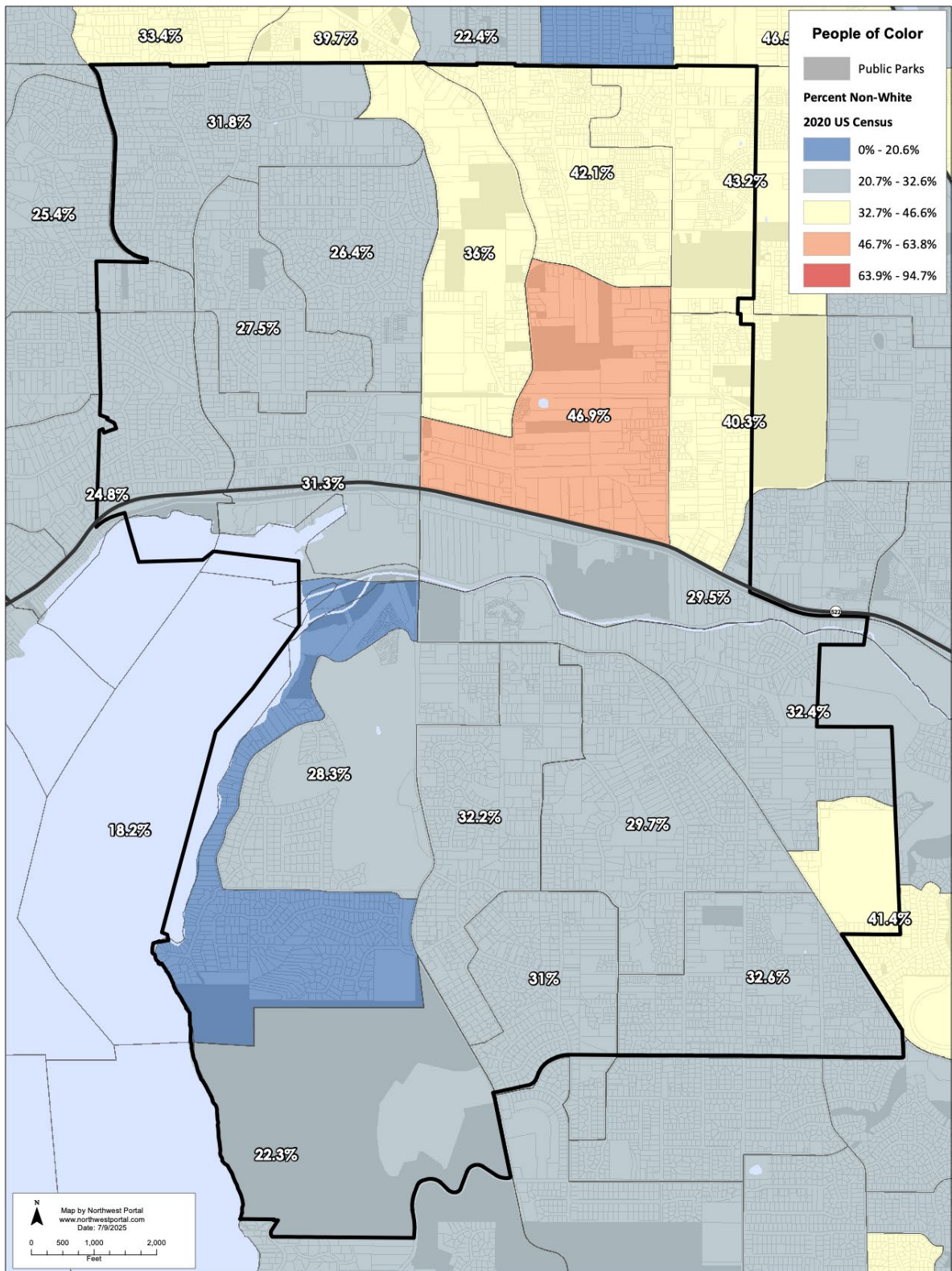


FIGURE P-5: PEOPLE OF COLOR



1
2
3

FIGURE P-6: LIMITED ENGLISH

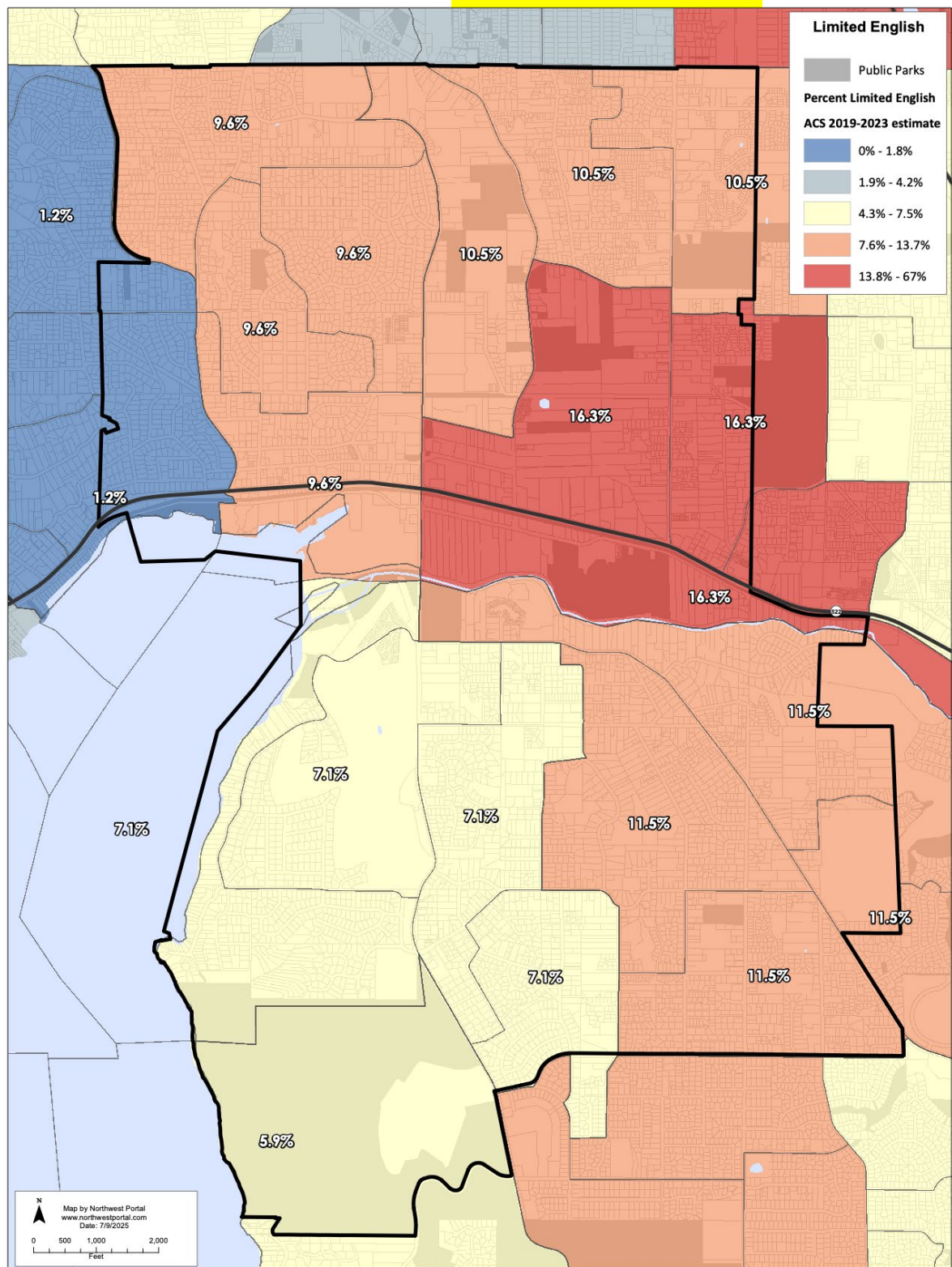
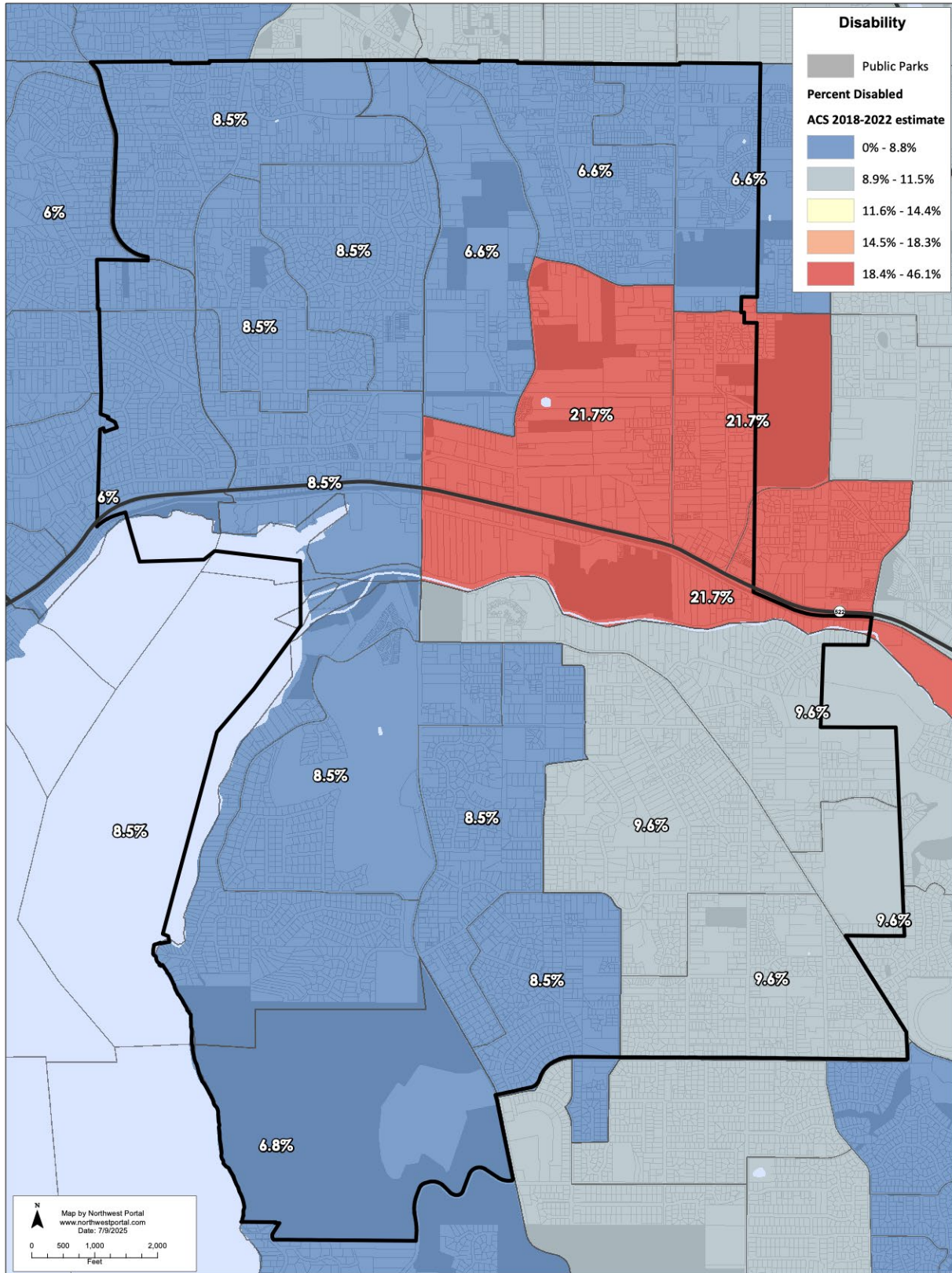


FIGURE P-7: DISABILITY

Existing Park Plans

Site specific strategic 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 Strategic 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 strategic 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 strategic plan or concept plan are implemented over time, and additional detailed design work is still needed before any construction could begin.

Updating the strategic plans to reflect completed improvements and/or identifying amendments or new concepts **should be is considered in this PROS Plan update.**

~~A copy of the existing park Master Plans or Concept Plans is included in Appendix A to the 2026 PROS Plan.~~

This is about impact fees, not LOS, and does not need to be included in the Element. Will be an appendix item to the full PROS Plan. Note – financial Existing LOS (ELOS) is frequently used to define your park asset but is not used to determine need.

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 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 (___ 2025). 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 Table 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, \$- per capita, is the value of the current parks and recreation system divided by the total population of the city in 2025 (24,520). This means that today, for every Kenmore resident the city has spent \$ (in 2025 dollars) on park,~~

1 recreation and open space land and facility improvements. The total value of the
2 existing parks system is shown in greater detail in Table 1 of the 2025 Parks and
3 Recreation Impact Fee Rate Study Report.

Table 4: Level of service calculation.

Category	2025 Existing Level of Service (value)
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 recreational activities and events.

FUTURE DEMAND AND NEEDS

The 2025 PROS Plan evaluated demand and needs through a variety of lenses. Key findings from the analyses follow.

Parks and 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 youth to become the future stewards of the environment, offering a safe place to explore, discover, and understand the intricate balance of ecology, especially within the urban fabric of 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 Outreach

Public opinion was gathered from a variety of outreach methods including exhibits at the Farmers' Market, workshops, open houses, and a series of online surveys of household residents and voters.

Workshops

General discussion with adjacent jurisdictions

- All jurisdictions are running out of space for athletic fields and are converting to synthetic turf to maximize use and capacity and adding lighting to extend playable hours. Partnering with schools is another option. Current synthetic fields include 1 in Kirkland, 1 in Mountlake Terrace, and 3 in Bothell.
- Jurisdictions are seeing more community and cultural activity demands that identify need for central gathering spaces preferably with small stages.
- Saint Edwards Park hosts concerts in the park - paid for by Kenmore. State Parks has the space but not the funds to clean up.
- The NPRSA is a special tax district established by voters in 1988 and expanded in 2001 that shares boundaries with the Northshore School District. NPRSA's purpose is to levy taxes and use the revenue to develop, build, and maintain parks and recreation facilities to serve the residents of Bothell, Kenmore, Woodinville, King, and Snohomish Counties. The NPRSA is unique among Washington State special tax districts in its focus on facilities for older adults. NPRSA is currently assessing the feasibility of developing a regional aquatic center to serve residents of NPRSA.

General thoughts

- The demand for indoor and outdoor space is an opportunity for collaborative shared space potentially in a central community space.
- A preferred location is along the Burke Gilman Trail area and waterfront.
- There is an opportunity of uniting non-profits including arts, performance, history in shared space and/or the same district.

Community interests

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

- ~~Waterfront activities, access to water, and protection of the natural environment along the waterfront are core guiding principles.~~
- ~~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 ranked facility needs included nature trails, paved trails, and natural areas or reserves.~~

- 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 2025 Parks and Recreation Survey.

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 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.

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 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 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

1 need diverse recreation experiences in Kenmore's park system, including active
2 facilities and natural environments for more passive recreation.

3 4 5 **Opportunities**

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

8 **Walkways and Waterways** – Kenmore residents **gained** significant waterfront access and
9 safe walking routes with the passage of Kenmore's Walkways & Waterways
10 Improvements bond measure in November 2016. Proposition 1 Walkways & Waterways
11 Improvements **was** the first city bond measure ever on the ballot in the City of Kenmore.

12 The Walkways and Waterways bond measure included **new** sidewalks and bicycle
13 lanes on Juanita Drive NE and 68th Ave NE and public waterfront access and natural
14 area improvements and restoration at Log Boom Park, Rhododendron Park, and
15 **X'ax'adis (Ti' awh-ah-dees) Park** Park for water dependent recreation. These five projects
16 included in the \$19.75 million bond measure reflect the results of public input.

17 **Waterwalk Trail** –There is an opportunity to connect Log Boom Park on Lake
18 Washington with **X'ax'adis (Ti' awh-ah-dees) Park** Park at the confluence of Swamp Creek
19 and the Sammamish River. This water-walk trail would require acquisition or dedication
20 of privately-owned property in between to make this idea a reality. The city can pursue
21 opportunities for public access when key properties on the central waterfront redevelop.

22 **Downtown Kenmore** -The Hangar and the Town Square plaza opened for use in 2017.
23 This new civic facility has become Kenmore's gathering place for community events
24 and for just hanging out. New multi-family housing has been developed nearby. City
25 Hall Park and the Jack Crawford Skate Court create a great central location for active
26 recreation. The City Hall Park **Strategic** Plan hasn't been fully completed and there is
27 capacity for creating new park amenities that could serve to meet the needs of the new
28 and existing downtown residents.

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

36 **Partnerships** – Kenmore relies on partnerships for providing park and recreation
37 facilities, programs and services. Partners provide facilities, programs and services that
38 provide for, activate and care for the park and recreation system. Creating new
39 partnerships will provide a more sustainable park and recreation system for future
40 generations.

1 **Intergovernmental coordination opportunities** – Regional approaches for meeting park
2 and recreational demand are ongoing. The Northshore Parks and Recreation Service
3 Area (NPRSA), a regional taxing district, was created in 1988 by Bothell, Snohomish and
4 King County and was updated in 2001 to include Kenmore and Woodinville. NPRSA
5 supports the Northshore Senior Center (NSC) located in Bothell and, in 2024-2025,
6 NPRSA developed an aquatics center need analysis and location study to consider
7 options for locating a regional community center with potential aquatic center.

8 Potential to work with King County as part of the King County Land Conservation initiative
9 to acquire land for open space. Over the last several years the City has acquired land
10 within the Swamp Creek basin for open space conservation.

11 Potential to partner with Seattle Public Utilities on agreements to improve portions of the
12 Tolt Pipeline right-of-way.

13
14 **Opportunities to Play** – For Kenmore residents to stay and play, recreation program
15 opportunities and sufficient facilities need to exist including community gathering spaces
16 such as off-leash dog parks or community gardens. Adding these facilities to existing
17 parks or new parks within the system will create a more diverse park system and
18 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 goals. These actions are specifically related to the implementation of a healthy, viable and balanced park and recreation system for Kenmore.

Goals and policies form the framework for the Parks, Recreation, & Open Space (PROS) Plan. A goal typically does not may change over time to reflect changing community values or economic conditions make it necessary. Policies are more specific statements that describe a means to achieving goals, are measurable, and also may change over time.

The goals and policies were developed to provide policy direction for implementation strategies and actions.

New Goal P-1: Develop new and maintain existing parks, trails and waterfront areas to support a balance of both active and passive recreation, while also prioritizing protection and stewardship of the city's waterways and natural resources.

Objective P-1.1 Provide high quality maintenance and stewardship of Kenmore parks and open spaces that are sustainable, safe, and attractive to use.

Policy P-1.1.1 Evaluate park and recreation facilities to ensure safety and operational requirements are being met.

Policy P-1.1.2 Maintain an asset maintenance and life cycle replacement schedule for all park assets.

Policy P-1.1.3 Provide procedures, practices, and resources to maintain and operate a quality park and recreation system.

Policy P-1.1.4 Establish and adopt park maintenance standards and practices for the park and recreation system.

Policy P-1.1.5 Conduct regular safety inspections of park and recreation facilities and correct any safety issues.

Policy P-1.1.6 Repair, replace/upgrade parks assets based on their condition and prior to reaching the end of their expected life cycle.

Policy P-1.1.7 Use equipment, landscaping and design techniques that reduce long-term maintenance costs and increase safety for park users.

Policy P-1.1.8 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-1.1.9 Incorporate sustainable practices when implementing recreation program offerings. For example, consider impacts of recreational programs scheduled in natural areas.

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 Continue to identify public and private parcels to locate a Waterwalk from Log Boom Park to ʔ'axwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park.

Policy P-1.2.2 Identify specific opportunities for joint development, partnership, and other options for implementing a Waterwalk.

Policy P-1.2.3 Develop a Waterfront Strategic Plan to improve park activities and access (physical or visual) along the waterfront while also focusing on the protection of sensitive natural areas. Allow sufficient space from the shoreline for natural ecosystem processes when considering Water Walk trail locations, especially those involve hardscapes.

Policy P-1.2.4 Adopt development regulations and incentives that are consistent with and further the implementation of a Waterfront Strategic Plan.

Policy P-1.2.5 Seek external funding sources or partnerships to provide public access and ensure water dependent recreational opportunities are available.

Policy P-1.2.6 Identify and retain important public access and view corridors to Lake Washington and the Sammamish River.

Goal P-2: Preserve, restore, maintain, and enhance built and natural environments to ensure quality and equitable recreational opportunities exist.

New Objective P-2.1: Identify and implement strategies to preserve, restore, and enhance both built and natural environments within parks and recreational areas to support high-quality, sustainable recreational opportunities for current and future users.

Policy P-2.1.1 Identify opportunities to provide access, views, and education of environmental critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.2 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives to provide access and protection to critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.3 When developing parks, create a balance between habitat restoration, particularly salmon habitat, enhancement, and public access.

1 Policy P-2.1.4 Develop a Strategic Plan to explore opportunities for continuing habitat and riparian
2 corridor restoration and that include opportunities for public access where appropriate.

3
4 Policy P-2.1.5 Seek funding sources to support efforts for habitat restoration, enhancement and
5 public access.

6
7 Policy P-2.1.6 Develop vegetation management plans for parks with critical areas.

8
9 Policy P-2.1.7 Identify resource management agencies, such as the WRIA8 Salmon
10 Recovery Council, partners to steward critical areas in parks and open spaces.

11
12 Policy P-2.1.8 Develop and install interpretive signage to inform and educate about environmental
13 sustainability, the value and the function of environmental critical areas.

14
15 Policy P-2.1.9 Develop and install signage to inform and educate about community history including
16 the importance of First Nations and indigenous peoples, culture and history

17
18 Policy P-2.1.10 Identify agencies and organizations in partnership with the City that support
19 volunteer programs and efforts focused on habitat restoration, vegetation management and
20 stewardship.

21
22 Policy P-2.1.11 Develop, consider and implement climate resiliency measures that mitigate the
23 impacts of climate change (for example heat islands) such as planting trees, and vegetation in
24 parks and in corridors connecting parks.

25
26 **New Goal P-3: Promote safe multimodal and non-motorized access to parks and recreational
27 facilities in the city.**

28
29 **New Objective P-3.1 Develop an interconnected road and off-road trail system throughout
30 Kenmore that supports both regional and local active transportation, destinations and recreation,
31 while thoughtfully protecting and integrating habitat corridors.**

32
33 Policy P-3.1.1 Prepare, **communicate and promote** a safe routes plan which maps a network of
34 pedestrian and bicycle connections from neighborhoods to downtown, the waterfront, parks, and
35 public facilities **ensuring equitable, inclusive and accessible access.**

36
37 Policy P-3.1.2 Identify and create opportunities to provide connections to parks, trails, and open
38 space in adjoining cities **including access to and parking for trail heads.**

39
40 Policy P-3.1.3 Review development proposals for creating viewpoints, view corridors and
41 easements for pedestrian and bicycle connections to parks, recreation, and open space facilities.

42
43 Policy P-3.1.4 Plan and develop an north-south **park** connections utilizing **existing transportation**
44 corridors, as appropriate **(i.e., 68th Ave NE, 73rd Ave NE).**

45
46 Policy P-3.1.5 **Pursue the acquisition of** easements and develop the Tolt Pipeline Trail linking to
47 adjoining cities **excluding crossing the Swamp Creek wetland, consistent with the transportation**

1 element.

2
3 Policy P-3.1.6 Establish and implement development regulations and incentives for new
4 development to provide pedestrian/bicycle routes.

5
6 **New Goal P-4: Preserve, develop, and enhance existing parks and open space to provide a balance**
7 **between passive and active recreation opportunities and community needs.**

8
9 **Objective P-4.1. Develop facilities and programs that adapt to demographic shifts, community**
10 **input, and identified needs.**

11
12 New Policy 4.1.1 Design and manage Kenmore parks to support a balanced mix of active (e.g.,
13 sports, playgrounds) and passive (e.g., trails, picnic areas, nature observation) recreational uses,
14 ensuring options that are equitable, inclusive and accessible for all ages, interests, and abilities.

15
16 New Policy 4.1.2 Based on level of service analysis, consider improving and developing new
17 features or amenities at existing parks that enhance experiences.

18 New Policy 4.1.3 Continue to monitor and assess baseline and benchmark data, level of service,
19 trends, community needs, demand, participation, satisfaction, and other key metrics for all
20 recreational programs so that informed decisions can be made for appropriate investment.

21
22 Policy P-4-1-3 Pursue opportunities to ensure equitable access to all residents with access to an
23 aquatic facility.

24
25 Policy P-4.1.4 Complete strategic plans and development of park and recreation facilities as
26 funding allows.

27
28 **New Objective P-4.2 Explore partnership opportunities to acquire properties to develop new parks**
29 **and facilities to meet existing and future park needs.**

30
31 New Policy P-4.2.1 Pursue local and regional partnerships with public and private entities to support
32 planning, enhancement, and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities and programming.

33
34 **New Policy P-4.2.2 Identify areas of Kenmore to locate a variety of park types and sizes that fit both**
35 **localized and city-wide needs, depending on their location (i.e., mini, active, passive).**

36
37 Policy P-4.2.3 Collaborate with private property owners and the business community to incorporate
38 and expand public spaces throughout Kenmore.

39
40 **Objective P-4.3 Encourage pursuing multi-purpose and/or joint use of school district**
41 **(including adjoining school districts), special district, government, non-profit and other**
42 **similar agency facilities for civic, recreational, cultural, and beautification activities.**

43
44 Policy P-4.3.1 Partner with local jurisdictions, public agencies, and regional park providers
45 to coordinate strategic plans, share facilities, and expand recreation opportunities such
46 as aquatic centers and trails.

Policy P-4.3.2 Collaborate with organizations and agencies to enhance the city's visual character through landscaping, public art, and thoughtful design.

Policy P-4.3.3 Encourage and actively support and partner with volunteer participation in park maintenance, programming, and stewardship by providing the resources needed for success.

New Goal P-5: To meet the diverse needs of the community, expand arts and cultural facilities and opportunities in Kenmore

New Objective P-5.1: Expand community access to public art and cultural programs in Kenmore.

New Policy P-5.1.1 Support efforts to restore, protect, preserve, and foster education and stewardship of natural, cultural, artistic, and historic resources.

New Policy 5.2.2 Build partnerships with community organizations, particularly those representing diverse cultural groups, to collaboratively plan and host inclusive, community-building events for all residents.

New Policy P-5.1.3 Identify locations for expanding opportunities for diverse indoor and outdoor spaces for arts and cultural activities and events.

New Policy P-5.1.4 Explore opportunities to integrate public art throughout Kenmore's parks, recreational facilities, and cultural programming with an emphasis on celebrating the area's history, natural environment, and cultural diversity.

New Policy P-5.1.5 Encourage partnerships with indigenous peoples to highlight Native history, traditions, and contemporary expression through public art, cultural events, interpretive elements, and educational programming.

Policy P-5.1.6 Continue to expand urban park amenities, including public art and cultural elements, in Kenmore's downtown.

Objective P-5.2 Provide equitable opportunities for diverse and affordable arts and recreation programs and community and cultural events.

Policy P-5.2.1 Support the efforts of organizations that offer recreation and arts programs and community and cultural events.

Policy P-5.2.2 Publicize arts and recreation programs and community and cultural event opportunities in the city using the newsletter, webpage, and other marketing materials.

Policy P-5.3.3 Promote private arts, recreation, and cultural programming and facilities within the city.

Policy P-5.4.4 Promote plans that increase park amenities to existing parks that support new trends in recreation, arts, and culture to continue to meet community need.

Policy P-5.5.5 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-5.6.6 Ensure that all future capital improvement projects have an allowance for art and cultural elements.

New Goal P-6: Guide parks, recreation, and open space development through strategic, community-based planning.

Objective P-6.1 Establish a comprehensive, data-informed, and community-driven planning framework to guide the development, improvement, and management of Kenmore's parks and recreation system, ensuring alignment with community needs, strategic priorities, and sustainable funding strategies.

Policy P-6.1.1 Maintain and periodically update the Park, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan, park strategic plans, and ordinances to reflect evolving community needs and citywide goals.

Policy P-6.1.2 Use inclusive public involvement to identify recreation needs, set priorities, and shape the vision for park improvements and land acquisition.

Policy P-6.1.3 Conduct inventories, needs assessments, and level of service analyses to inform planning and decision-making for parks and recreation.

Policy P-6.1.4 Identify funding sources, prepare capital improvement plans, and establish acquisition strategies to ensure sustainable investment in park facilities.

Policy P-6.1.5 Coordinate the parks and recreation system with other city strategic plans to maximize benefits and community impact.

New Goal P-7: Identify and implement a stable and durable revenue source for acquisition and maintenance of the City's parks, recreation, and open space assets.

New Objective P-7.1 Identify City and agency partnerships for joint development and maintenance of parks, recreation, and open space assets.

New Policy P-7.1.1 Budget for capital, operations, maintenance, and site mitigation before committing to new park projects or programs. Land acquisition for parks and open space can sometimes be a strategic opportunity where future costs for development and maintenance may be not be known.

1
2 New Policy P-7.1.2 Develop and maintain a six-year Capital Improvement Program to guide
3 park and recreation priorities and funding needs.

4
5 New Policy P-7.1.3 Pursue a mix of funding sources—including grants, partnerships,
6 impact fees, and regional collaborations—to support acquisition, development, restoration,
7 and programming.

8
9 New Policy P-7.1.4 Collaborate with service districts, organizations, and volunteers to
10 expand recreation opportunities and steward parks.

11
12 Policy P-7.1.5 Plan for long-term feasibility of the existing senior center to consider
13 improvements or expansion of the existing facility or full replacement if no longer
14 adequate to serve the community's needs.

15 16 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

17
18 The Capital Facilities Element includes the 20-year capital facilities ~~plan project list for~~
19 ~~strategic plans, acquisitions, and development projects necessary to implement the PROS~~
20 ~~Plan for parks, recreation and open space~~. The capital facilities plan identifies a series
21 of fiscally-unconstrained capital projects that are based on the overall vision and goals
22 for the park system and the key findings from the demand and needs analysis. If
23 implemented, these projects will respond to the needs of the community, meet or exceed
24 the proposed level of service, and result in a relevant and vibrant park, recreation and
25 open space system well into the future.

26
27 Financial strategies for implementing the list of strategic planning, acquisitions, and development
28 projects, as well as supporting administration, park maintenance, repair and replacement (R&R)
29 requirements is included in the PROS Plan based on the city's financial trends, park impact fees
30 (PIF), Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) proceeds, possible limited park levies and bonds, and grants,
31 among others. Financial strategies and the resulting CFP list will be tested with a voter household
32 survey and City Council accordingly.

33
34 ~~As Kenmore continues to grow, the city expects to spend at least the same amount per~~
35 ~~capita on future park, recreation, and open space land and facility improvements as~~
36 ~~it did in 2019 to accommodate this new growth. The projected future population is~~
37 ~~multiplied by \$ per person to come up with a total value of the future park system if~~
38 ~~this proposed level of service is maintained over time.~~

39 ~~Another possible level of service measure discussed in the PROS Plan is the acreage~~
40 ~~benchmark. This benchmark is developed by dividing the total existing acres of parks,~~
41 ~~recreation and open space in Kenmore by the current population and multiplying that~~

number by 1,000, resulting in a total of 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, December 2025–
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, February 2026-2032

DRAFT 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 governmental 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, community facilities as defined in RCW 72.05.020, 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.

VISION 2050

VISION 2050 acknowledges that expanding public services to accommodate growth can create challenges in how and where to site new facilities. While capital facilities are essential to communities, commerce, and quality of life, they often affect the environment and adjacent communities. Policies support locating development in a manner that minimizes impacts to natural features. They also promote the use of innovative environmentally sensitive development practices, including design, materials, construction, and on-going maintenance. VISION 2050 adds a new emphasis on equity considerations to ensure that both the benefits and the impacts of capital facilities are shared by communities throughout the region.

Countywide Planning Policies

The King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) 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 CPPs state that public capital facilities of a regional or statewide nature should be sited using a process that incorporates broad public involvement, especially from historically marginalized and disproportionately burdened communities. As in VISION 2050, the CPPs emphasize that the impacts and benefits of public capital facilities should be equitably dispersed while still reflecting the CPPs' overall policy directions.

When siting and building essential public services and facilities, CPP policies support consideration of climate change, economic, equity, and health impacts.

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 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. When 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 Element have been met in other Elements as follows:

- Existing and future needs for transportation facilities - **Transportation Element**
- Domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems - **Surface Water Element** and **Utilities Element**
- Parks and recreational facilities - **Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element**
- Government services including City, fire, police, human, library, and school services - **Public Services Element**
- Affordable housing provision - **Housing 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.

Housing Element policies support the use of surplus public property and local resources to leverage other public and private funding for the creation or preservation of affordable housing. In 2021/2022, the City Council determined that developing a project to provide affordable housing would fulfill not only a Council priority, but also would implement the goals, objectives, and policies of the Housing Element. Preliminarily, funding from the City’s American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) allocation and the ARCH Housing Trust Fund, along with a donation of surplus City property will advance this effort. Other affordable housing projects may be identified in the future for City participation.

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 - **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 Matthews 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 2021-2027 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 as needed in conjunction with 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.

TABLE CF-A
PARKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2025-2040 FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

Master Plans and Feasibility Analysis

Swamp Creek Wetland	Develop conservation and public access plan	\$75,000
Linwood Park	Develop master plan	\$100,000
City Hall/Skate Court	Assess feasibility of universal playground	\$60,000
Moorlands Park	Assess feasibility of turf capacity improvements	\$45,000
Twin Springs Park	Develop master plan including beaver pond conservation	\$100,000
Inglewood Wetlands	Develop master plan for conservation, public viewpoints	\$80,000
181st Streetscape	Develop urban corridor plan and design	\$100,000
SR-522 Overpass	Assess feasibility of an overpass at 65th Avenue	\$125,000
Swamp Creek Underpass	Assess feasibility of an underpass of SR-522 and 175th Street at 80th Avenue	\$150,000

Subtotal Master Plans and Feasibility

\$835,000

Acquisition

Swamp Creek	Acquire wetland property -	\$7,800,000
Lakepointe	Acquire park site - 3.5 acres	\$5,250,000
Waterwalk	Acquire shoreline from Lakepointe - 11 acres	tbd
ł'ax'wadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	Acquire open space property 12.6 acres	tbd
Athletic Fields	Acquire site - 7 acres	\$10,500,000
NE 182nd Street Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 1	\$1,200,000
80th/83rd Avenue Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 2	\$1,200,000
Simonds Road Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 3	\$1,200,000
Moorlands Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 4	\$1,200,000
Recreation Center	Acquire site for multigenerational community/recreation center	\$7,500,000
Cultural Center	Acquire site for fine and performing arts, and cultural and historic center	\$3,750,000
Aquatic Center	Acquire site for regional aquatic facility	tbd
181st Streetscape	Acquire pocket or urban parklets in downtown, higher density neighborhood	\$925,000

Subtotal Acquisition

\$40,525,000

Development – Hold Over Projects

Twin Springs Park	Minimal park improvements to open park	\$35,000
ḲaḲwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	Monitor/maintain mitigation improvements (2024-2034)	\$60,000 (annual cost)
Log Boom Park	Monitor/maintain mitigation improvements (2023-2027)	\$50,000 (annual cost)
Rhododendron Park	Monitor/maintain mitigation (2022-2026)improvements	\$3,200 (annual cost)
Tolt Pipeline Trail	Construct phase 2 - 73-80th	tbd
Subtotal Holdover Projects		\$148,200

Concept Development - Parks

Lakepointe	Develop Lakepointe gathering area with supporting audio, lighting, and other services for summer festivals and events	\$15,000,000
Linwood Park	Install picnic shelter, upgrade playground	\$425,000
Northshore Summit Park	Install picnic shelter, sport court	\$310,000
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	Install signage, picnic shelter, 3 picnic tables, play area,, and parking improvements	\$940,000
Twin Springs Park	Develop pond overlook, 0.5-mile secondary paths, stream crossing, play areas, 3 picnic tables, improve parking lot	\$900,000
Town Square	Expand amenities when neighboring properties redevelop	tbd
City Hall/Jack V. Crawford Skate Court	Add universal playground, add overhead canopy with bleachers, develop pump track extension, add benches, seating, and picnic tables	\$1,210,000
Log Boom Park	Provide kayak access from pier	tbd
Rhododendron Park	Pave and extend ADA trails, reconfigure basketball for sports court, add wayfinding signage	\$770,000
Moorlands Park	Add sports court, improve turf on ballfield, install security lighting at shelter and restroom	\$1,110,000
Harbor Village Marina	Add wayfinding signage	\$10,000
Athletic Fields	Install turf and lights on 2 rectangular fields	\$820,000
Senior Center	Upgrade 2,220 square foot building in Rhododendron Park for seniors and/or meeting facilities	\$444,000
Recreation Center	Develop 18,000 square foot multigenerational community/recreation center with 2 basketball courts with 4 pickleball court overlays, physical conditioning/wellness, lockers and showers, studio/classrooms	\$14,400,000
Cultural Arts Center	Develop 28,000 square foot regional facility with 15,850 square foot black box theater, 4,290 square foot art studio and workshops, 4,290 square foot historical center, and 3,570 square foot café, lobby, gallery	\$22,400,000
Aquatic Center	Develop regional aquatic facility	tbd
NE 182nd Street Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000

80th/83rd Avenue Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000
Simonds Road Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000
Moorlands Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000
Dog Park	Joint venture with Bothell for dedicated dog park facility	tbd
Subtotal Parks Development		\$60,899,000
Concept Development - Trails		
181st Streetscape	Develop urban gathering areas, parklets in downtown, higher density neighborhoods	\$1,000,000
Waterfront gathering area	Develop pedestrian linkages between Burke-Gilman Trail, SR-522 over and undercrossings, ḲaḲwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees), Log Boom Park, and Lakepointe for activities node	\$540,000
Tolt Pipeline Trail	Develop 2.32-mile path around Swamp Creek and master plan links with Bothell and Lake Forest Park	\$950,000
Inglewood Wetlands	Develop 0.55-mile access trails and viewpoints	\$225,000
ḲaḲwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	Develop 0.3-mile trail north to 175th Street Bridge, 0.3-mile trail south to bridge over Swamp Creek, add lighting in parking lot and park, add playground	\$245,000
Swamp Creek Trail	Extend 0.86-mile trail from ḲaḲwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park north around Swamp Creek	\$350,000
NE 181st Street Trail	Extend 0.15-mile trail from 181st Street to connect with Swamp Creek Trail	\$62,000
NE 198th Street Trail	Extend 0.14-mile trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park to 198th Street	\$58,000
ḲaḲwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees)/Rhododendron Park Trail	Develop 0.27-mile trail and bridge over Sammamish River and along the south shoreline to Rhododendron Park	\$110,000
Lakepointe Trail	Develop 0.73-mile trail from Burke-Gilman around Lakepointe to Juanita Drive	\$780,000
Burke-Gilman Trail	Extend 0.25-mile trail to Juanita Drive to Saint Edwards State Park to Big Finn Hill	\$270,000
Burke-Gilman Trail	Develop 175-foot overpass of SR-522/Bothell Highway at 65th Avenue to 175th Street	tbd
Burke-Gilman Trail	Develop 0.15-mile underpass of SR-522/175th Street at Swamp Creek to 192nd Street	tbd
Subtotal Trails Development		\$4,590,000
Grand Total		\$106,997,200

TABLE CF-B
SURFACE WATER FACILITIES CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2022-2035 FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

PROJECT DETAIL	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT
0056 Culvert Replacement and Repairs at 190 TH Street	2,700,000
Surface Water Component of SR 522 Corridor Improvement Project – West A	634,000
Tributary 0057	50,000
Evaluation	1,300,000
Small Works Projects	4,500,000
Little Swamp Creek Relocation	1,274,000
Northlake Heights LID Retrofit	1,000,000
Kenmore Lane (Plat) Facility Retrofit	2,500,000
Blueberry Creek Culvert Replacement	2,500,000
NE 202 nd St. Culvert Replacement	2,500,000
NE 192 nd St. West Culvert Replacement	
TOTAL	\$18,958,000

TABLE CF-C
TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2024-2044

Projects	Total Cost (2022 \$)
SR 522 West B (West boundary to 61st Ave NE)	\$2,200,000
NE 181st St South Side (61 st Ave NE-63rd Ave NE) Sidewalk	\$1,300,000
61st Ave NE Sidewalk Replacement (NE 181st St-62nd Ave NE)	\$5,110,000
80th Ave NE Sidewalks (SR 522-NE 185th St)	\$2,470,000
NE 192nd St Sidewalks (73rd Ave NE - 75th Ave NE)	\$800,000
Arrowhead Drive Sidewalks (NE 151st St - 64th Ave NE)	\$2,220,000
84th Ave NE Sidewalks (NE 150th St - NE 155th St)	\$2,370,000
Lower Swamp Creek Bridge Replacement	\$4,100,000
Pavement Preservation Program	\$17,360,000
ADA Transition Plan Program	\$11,500,000
Pedestrian Facilities Plan Program (Sidewalk Program)	\$35,000,000
Lakepointe Development Mitigation	To be determined/Developer Funded
61st Ave NE/NE 193 rd St Intersection	\$2,200,000
73rd Ave NE/NE 192nd St Intersection	\$3,700,000
Nonmotorized crossing of SR 522	\$17,160,000
NE 181st Street/SR 522 East Connection	\$14,000,000
TOTAL	\$121,490,000

**TABLE CF-D
OTHER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE**

2022-2044 AND BEYOND FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

PROJECT DETAIL	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT
Public Works Shop Land Acquisition and Development	\$10-20,000,000
Affordable Housing Development	\$8,090,000
TOTAL	\$18,090,000-28,090,000

TABLE CF-E
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
AS ADOPTED FOR THE YEARS 2021-2026

EXPENDITURES	2021 Adopted	2022 Adopted	2023 Adopted	2024 Adopted	2025 Adopted	2026 Adopted	2021-2026 Totals
<u>PARKS</u>							
P 1 Twin Springs Interim Use	\$227,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$227,900
P 18 Rhododendron Park Waterfront & Open Space	18,000	8,000		0	0	0	26,000
P 18a Rhododendron Park Float Mitigation	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
P 26 Tlahwadees Landing Float Mitigation	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
P 27 Tlahwadees Landing Park Waterfront & Mitigation	179,762	8,078,190	30,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	8,416,952
P 28 Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Mitigation	2,490,461	725,382	60,000	42,500	42,500	42,500	3,403,343
P 30 Rhododendron Park Boathouse Pavilion	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	16,000
P 31 Tlahwadees Landing Park Land Acquisition-Op	150,151	0	0	0	0	0	150,151
P 32 Moorlands Field Lighting	0	0	0	10,000	60,000	580,000	650,000
Total Parks	\$3,075,474	\$8,820,772	\$93,200	\$98,700	\$148,700	\$665,500	\$12,902,346
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>							
T 8 SR 522 West B 57th to 61st	\$5,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$900,000	\$585,000	\$10,000	\$2,000,000
T 27 Sidewalk Program:							
Sidewalk Gaps/ADA Replacement Program	20,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	570,000
T27x NE 192nd Ave Sidewalks (73rd Ave -75th Ave)	500	86,306	344,194	0	0	0	431,000
T 47 Arrowhead Dr	1,000	60,000	85,900	980,348	0	0	1,127,248
T 35 Pavement Preservation	150,000	990,000	150,000	990,000	150,000	990,000	3,420,000
T 37 West Samm Bridge	18,024,711	8,643,947	893,176	9,757	9,759	78,632	27,659,982
T 38 175th St/ Swamp Creek Crossing	0	25,000	25,000	175,000	200,000	2,200,000	2,625,000
T 41 Juanita Dr Pedestrian & Bicycle Safety All Segm	9,897,233	358,699	0	0	0	0	10,255,932
T 42 68th Ave Pedestrian & Bicycle Safety All Segm	9,167,718	2,733,503	0	0	0	0	11,901,221
T 44 61 Ave Sidewalk Replacement Project	85,000	165,000	4,674,265	0	0	0	4,924,265
T 48 2018 Local Road Safety - Signing	292,000	0	0	0	0	0	292,000
T 49 2018 Local Road Safety - Lighting	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
T 50 SR522 Gateway Sign East	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
T51 Burk-Gilman Trail/NE 175th St. wayfinding&	10,000	296,047	0	0	0	0	306,047
Total Transportation	\$37,708,162	\$13,758,502	\$6,522,535	\$3,155,105	\$1,044,759	\$3,378,632	\$65,567,695
<u>SURFACE WATER</u>							
SW 8 190th St. Fish Passable Culvert	\$316,000	\$2,074,580	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,390,580
SW 8 Trust Fund Loan Repayment	81,650	81,650	81,650	81,650	81,650	81,650	489,900
SW 17 Little Swamp Creek Relocation	0	0	0	0	800,000	814,300	1,614,300
SW 20 Small Works Projects	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	450,000
SW 29 Infiltration Tank Retrofit at 61st Ave NE/NE	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000
SW 31 Drainage Impr & Street Repair at 66th Ave N	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
SW 32 61st Ave Stabilization	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
SW 34 Blueberry Creek Culverts	0	200,000	300,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,500,000
SW 34 Blueberry Creek Culverts Bank Note Repaym	0	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	240,000
T 44 61 Ave Sidewalk Replacement Project	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
T 37 West Samm Bridge (SWM Component)	649,587	0	0	0	0	0	649,587
Total Surface Water	\$1,472,237	\$2,431,230	\$486,650	\$1,156,650	\$1,576,650	\$1,090,950	\$8,214,367
<u>CITY FACILITIES</u>							
F 1 Public Works Shop Land Acquisition & Develop	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
Consultant and Acquisition Costs.	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
F 2 Debt Repayment	0	641,000	639,000	636,000	638,000	639,000	3,193,000
Total City Facilities	\$6,100,000	\$641,000	\$4,639,000	\$636,000	\$638,000	\$639,000	\$13,293,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$48,355,873	\$25,651,504	\$11,741,385	\$5,046,455	\$3,408,109	\$5,774,082	\$99,977,408

TABLE CF-E
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
AS ADOPTED FOR THE YEARS 2021-2026

REVENUES	2021 Adopted	2022 Adopted	2023 Adopted	2024 Adopted	2025 Adopted	2026 Adopted	2021-2026 Totals
Park Impact Fee Revenue	76,000	581,410	0	10,000	60,000	290,000	1,017,410
State Department of Commerce Award: Twin Springs	151,900	0	0	0	0	0	151,900
State Appropriation Unsecured	0	927,000	0	0	0	0	927,000
RCO Park Grants	209,093	961,482	0	0	0	290,000	1,460,575
King County Park Levy	9,200	309,200	63,200	45,700	45,700	42,500	515,500
King County Conservation District, secured	0	213,000	0	0	0	0	213,000
King County Waterworks Grants	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
Walkways & Waterways Bonds: Log Boom, Squires	1,791,571	4,147,950	0	0	0	0	5,939,521
City Swamp Creek Basin Funds	150,151	550,486	30,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	859,637
Public Art Fund	55,559	24,083	0	0	0	0	79,642
Real Estate Excise Tax (Parks)	632,000	1,006,161	0	0	0	0	1,638,161
Transportation Impact Fee Revenue	3,258,848	358,699	0	0	0	0	3,617,547
Real Estate Excise Tax (Transportation)	\$3,165,050	\$2,140,000	\$250,000	\$1,090,000	\$250,000	\$1,090,000	7,985,050
Dept of Commerce: Juanita Drive	194,000	0	0	0	0	0	194,000
WSDOT Safe Routes to School - Sidewalks	1,500	146,306	430,094	980,348	0	0	1,558,248
WSDOT pedestrian/bike grant	65,000	461,047	1,144,265	0	0	0	1,670,312
Future Grants	0	0	3,500,000	0	0	0	3,500,000
Federal Highway Safety Impr Program - Sidewalks	326,000	0	0	0	0	0	326,000
Walkways & Waterways Bonds: Juanita and 68th Av	5,908,160	400,000	0	0	0	0	6,308,160
WSDOT Grants: Juanita Drive	1,704,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,704,000
Sound Transit Grant Juanita Drive	1,278,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,278,000
Reimbursements from Other Agencies	2,765,330	0	0	0	0	0	2,765,330
Connecting WA Funds T8	5,000	250,000	250,000	900,000	585,000	10,000	2,000,000
DOE Grant: Juanita and 68th Ave	1,012,563	0	0	0	0	0	1,012,563
Strategic Opportunity Fund	0	1,333,503	0	0	0	0	1,333,503
Other grant or funding	0	25,000	25,000	175,000	200,000	2,200,000	2,625,000
Surface Water Utility Funds	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
Transportation Impact Fee Revenue-Samm Bridge	0	45,000	352,770	9,757	9,759	78,632	495,918
Real Estate Excise Tax (Transportation) - Samm Brid	0	996,913	500,000	0	0	0	1,496,913
BRAC Grant West Samm Bridge Replacement	3,692,856	0	0	0	0	0	3,692,856
TIB Grant: West Samm Bridge Replacement	3,650,023	1,295,403	0	0	0	0	4,945,426
Connecting WA Funds West Samm Bridge Replacen	9,619,546	6,306,631	40,406	0	0	0	15,966,583
Surface Water Management Fund	649,587	0	0	0	0	0	649,587
Utility Reimbursement: West Samm Bridge Replacen	412,699	0	0	0	0	0	412,699
Surface Water Utility Funds	1,056,237	1,419,230	386,650	56,650	396,650	440,950	3,756,367
Surface Water General Utility Charges	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
Public Works Trust Fund Loan: 190th Culvert	316,000	912,000	0	0	0	0	1,228,000
Bank Note for Blueberry Creek Culverts (10 Yr 2.5%)	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
King County Flood Control District Resources	0	0	0	0	380,000	50,000	430,000
Other grants	0	0	0	0	700,000	500,000	1,200,000
20 year Note Public Works Shop	6,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000
Surface Water Utility Funds	50,000	288,450	287,550	286,200	287,100	287,550	1,486,850
Street Fund	0	128,200	127,800	127,200	127,600	127,800	638,600
General Fund	50,000	160,250	159,750	159,000	159,500	159,750	848,250
Transportation Benefit District	0	64,100	63,900	63,600	63,800	63,900	319,300
TOTAL REVENUES	\$48,355,873	\$29,651,504	\$7,741,385	\$5,046,455	\$3,408,109	\$5,774,082	\$99,977,408

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.

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 public 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.

GOAL CF-6. ENSURE GROWTH PAYS PROPORTIONATE COSTS OF CAPITAL FACILITIES REQUIRED TO SERVE THE GROWTH

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.

Policy CF-7.1.4 Equitably disperse the impacts and benefits of public capital facilities throughout the community.

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, climate change, economic and health impacts, 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 costs and benefits to jurisdictions receiving or surrounding the facilities;
- d. An analysis of environmental, health, 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 community 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 the public has a reasonable opportunity to participate in the site selection process, especially those from historically marginalized and disproportionately burdened communities.
- 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 King County Countywide Planning Policies. 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:

- 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 2021). Countywide Planning Policies. Seattle, WA.

Puget Sound Regional Council (2020). VISION 2050. Seattle, WA.

State of Washington Office of Financial Management (January 2015). 2021-2027 Six-Year Facilities Plan. Olympia, WA.

DRAFT 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 governmental 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, community facilities as defined in RCW 72.05.020, 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.

VISION 2050

VISION 2050 acknowledges that expanding public services to accommodate growth can create challenges in how and where to site new facilities. While capital facilities are essential to communities, commerce, and quality of life, they often affect the environment and adjacent communities. Policies support locating development in a manner that minimizes impacts to natural features. They also promote the use of innovative environmentally sensitive development practices, including design, materials, construction, and on-going maintenance. VISION 2050 adds a new emphasis on equity considerations to ensure that both the benefits and the impacts of capital facilities are shared by communities throughout the region.

Countywide Planning Policies

The King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) 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 CPPs state that public capital facilities of a regional or statewide nature should be sited using a process that incorporates broad public involvement, especially from historically marginalized and disproportionately burdened communities. As in VISION 2050, the CPPs emphasize that the impacts and benefits of public capital facilities should be equitably dispersed while still reflecting the CPPs' overall policy directions.

When siting and building essential public services and facilities, CPP policies support consideration of climate change, economic, equity, and health impacts.

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 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. When 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 Element have been met in other Elements as follows:

- Existing and future needs for transportation facilities - **Transportation Element**
- Domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems - **Surface Water Element** and **Utilities Element**
- Parks and recreational facilities - **Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element**
- Government services including City, fire, police, human, library, and school services - **Public Services Element**
- Affordable housing provision - **Housing 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.

Housing Element policies support the use of surplus public property and local resources to leverage other public and private funding for the creation or preservation of affordable housing. In 2021/2022, the City Council determined that developing a project to provide affordable housing would fulfill not only a Council priority, but also would implement the goals, objectives, and policies of the Housing Element. Preliminarily, funding from the City’s American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) allocation and the ARCH Housing Trust Fund, along with a donation of surplus City property will advance this effort. Other affordable housing projects may be identified in the future for City participation.

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 - **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 Matthews 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 2021-2027 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 as needed in conjunction with 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.

TABLE CF-A
PARKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2025-2040 FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

Master Plans and Feasibility Analysis

Swamp Creek Wetland	Develop conservation and public access plan	\$75,000
Linwood Park	Develop master plan	\$100,000
City Hall/Skate Court	Assess feasibility of universal playground	\$60,000
Moorlands Park	Assess feasibility of turf capacity improvements	\$45,000
Twin Springs Park	Develop master plan including beaver pond conservation	\$100,000
Inglewood Wetlands	Develop master plan for conservation, public viewpoints	\$80,000
181st Streetscape	Develop urban corridor plan and design	\$100,000
SR-522 Overpass	Assess feasibility of an overpass at 65th Avenue	\$125,000
Swamp Creek Underpass	Assess feasibility of an underpass of SR-522 and 175th Street at 80th Avenue	\$150,000

Subtotal Master Plans and Feasibility

\$835,000

Acquisition

Swamp Creek	Acquire wetland property -	\$7,800,000
Lakepointe	Acquire park site - 3.5 acres	\$5,250,000
Waterwalk	Acquire shoreline from Lakepointe - 11 acres	tbd
Łaŋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	Acquire open space property 12.6 acres	tbd
Athletic Fields	Acquire site - 7 acres	\$10,500,000
NE 182nd Street Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 1	\$1,200,000
80th/83rd Avenue Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 2	\$1,200,000
Simonds Road Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 3	\$1,200,000
Moorlands Mini Park	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood 4	\$1,200,000
Recreation Center	Acquire site for multigenerational community/recreation center	\$7,500,000
Cultural Center	Acquire site for fine and performing arts, and cultural and historic center	\$3,750,000
Aquatic Center	Acquire site for regional aquatic facility	tbd
181st Streetscape	Acquire pocket or urban parklets in downtown, higher density neighborhood	\$925,000

Subtotal Acquisition

\$40,525,000

Development – Hold Over Projects

Twin Springs Park	Minimal park improvements to open park	\$35,000
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Āaŋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	Monitor/maintain mitigation improvements (2024-2034)	\$60,000 (annual cost)
Log Boom Park	Monitor/maintain mitigation improvements (2023-2027)	\$50,000 (annual cost)
Rhododendron Park	Monitor/maintain mitigation (2022-2026)improvements	\$3,200 (annual cost)
Tolt Pipeline Trail	Construct phase 2 - 73-80th	tbd
Subtotal Holdover Projects		\$148,200

Concept Development - Parks

Lakepointe	Develop Lakepointe gathering area with supporting audio, lighting, and other services for summer festivals and events	\$15,000,000
Linwood Park	Install picnic shelter, upgrade playground	\$425,000
Northshore Summit Park	Install picnic shelter, sport court	\$310,000
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	Install signage, picnic shelter, 3 picnic tables, play area,, and parking improvements	\$940,000
Twin Springs Park	Develop pond overlook, 0.5-mile secondary paths, stream crossing, play areas, 3 picnic tables, improve parking lot	\$900,000
Town Square	Expand amenities when neighboring properties redevelop	tbd
City Hall/Jack V. Crawford Skate Court	Add universal playground, add overhead canopy with bleachers, develop pump track extension, add benches, seating, and picnic tables	\$1,210,000
Log Boom Park	Provide kayak access from pier	tbd
Rhododendron Park	Pave and extend ADA trails, reconfigure basketball for sports court, add wayfinding signage	\$770,000
Moorlands Park	Add sports court, improve turf on ballfield, install security lighting at shelter and restroom	\$1,110,000
Harbor Village Marina	Add wayfinding signage	\$10,000
Athletic Fields	Install turf and lights on 2 rectangular fields	\$820,000
Senior Center	Upgrade 2,220 square foot building in Rhododendron Park for seniors and/or meeting facilities	\$444,000
Recreation Center	Develop 18,000 square foot multigenerational community/recreation center with 2 basketball courts with 4 pickleball court overlays, physical conditioning/wellness, lockers and showers, studio/classrooms	\$14,400,000
Cultural Arts Center	Develop 28,000 square foot regional facility with 15,850 square foot black box theater, 4,290 square foot art studio and workshops, 4,290 square foot historical center, and 3,570 square foot café, lobby, gallery	\$22,400,000
Aquatic Center	Develop regional aquatic facility	tbd
NE 182nd Street Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000
80th/83rd Avenue Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000
Simonds Road Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000

Moorlands Mini Park	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	\$540,000
Dog Park	Joint venture with Bothell for dedicated dog park facility	tbd
Subtotal Parks Development		\$60,899,000
Concept Development - Trails		
181st Streetscape	Develop urban gathering areas, parklets in downtown, higher density neighborhoods	\$1,000,000
Waterfront gathering area	Develop pedestrian linkages between Burke-Gilman Trail, SR-522 over and undercrossings, Ḳáxʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees), Log Boom Park, and Lakepointe for activities node	\$540,000
Tolt Pipeline Trail	Develop 2.32-mile path around Swamp Creek and master plan links with Bothell and Lake Forest Park	\$950,000
Inglewood Wetlands	Develop 0.55-mile access trails and viewpoints	\$225,000
Ḳáxʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	Develop 0.3-mile trail north to 175th Street Bridge, 0.3-mile trail south to bridge over Swamp Creek, add lighting in parking lot and park, add playground	\$245,000
Swamp Creek Trail	Extend 0.86-mile trail from Ḳáxʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park north around Swamp Creek	\$350,000
NE 181st Street Trail	Extend 0.15-mile trail from 181st Street to connect with Swamp Creek Trail	\$62,000
NE 198th Street Trail	Extend 0.14-mile trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park to 198th Street	\$58,000
Ḳáxʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees)/Rhododendron Park Trail	Develop 0.27-mile trail and bridge over Sammamish River and along the south shoreline to Rhododendron Park	\$110,000
Lakepointe Trail	Develop 0.73-mile trail from Burke-Gilman around Lakepointe to Juanita Drive	\$780,000
Burke-Gilman Trail	Extend 0.25-mile trail to Juanita Drive to Saint Edwards State Park to Big Finn Hill	\$270,000
Burke-Gilman Trail	Develop 175-foot overpass of SR-522/Bothell Highway at 65th Avenue to 175th Street	tbd
Burke-Gilman Trail	Develop 0.15-mile underpass of SR-522/175th Street at Swamp Creek to 192nd Street	tbd
Subtotal Trails Development		\$4,590,000
Grand Total		\$106,997,200



TABLE CF-B
SURFACE WATER FACILITIES CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2022-2035 FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

PROJECT DETAIL	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT
0056 Culvert Replacement and Repairs at 190 TH Street	2,700,000
Surface Water Component of SR 522 Corridor Improvement Project – West A	634,000
Tributary 0057	50,000
Evaluation	1,300,000
Small Works Projects	4,500,000
Little Swamp Creek Relocation	1,274,000
Northlake Heights LID Retrofit	1,000,000
Kenmore Lane (Plat) Facility Retrofit	2,500,000
Blueberry Creek Culvert Replacement	2,500,000
NE 202 nd St. Culvert Replacement	2,500,000
NE 192 nd St. West Culvert Replacement	
TOTAL	\$18,958,000

TABLE CF-C
TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE
2024-2044

Projects	Total Cost (2022 \$)
SR 522 West B (West boundary to 61st Ave NE)	\$2,200,000
NE 181st St South Side (61 st Ave NE-63rd Ave NE) Sidewalk	\$1,300,000
61st Ave NE Sidewalk Replacement (NE 181st St-62nd Ave NE)	\$5,110,000
80th Ave NE Sidewalks (SR 522-NE 185th St)	\$2,470,000
NE 192nd St Sidewalks (73rd Ave NE - 75th Ave NE)	\$800,000
Arrowhead Drive Sidewalks (NE 151st St - 64th Ave NE)	\$2,220,000
84th Ave NE Sidewalks (NE 150th St - NE 155th St)	\$2,370,000
Lower Swamp Creek Bridge Replacement	\$4,100,000
Pavement Preservation Program	\$17,360,000
ADA Transition Plan Program	\$11,500,000
Pedestrian Facilities Plan Program (Sidewalk Program)	\$35,000,000
Lakepointe Development Mitigation	To be determined/Developer Funded
61st Ave NE/NE 193 rd St Intersection	\$2,200,000
73rd Ave NE/NE 192nd St Intersection	\$3,700,000
Nonmotorized crossing of SR 522	\$17,160,000
NE 181st Street/SR 522 East Connection	\$14,000,000
Total	\$121,490,000

TABLE CF-D
OTHER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
CITY OF KENMORE

2022-2044 AND BEYOND FISCALLY UNCONSTRAINED LIST

PROJECT DETAIL	TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT
Public Works Shop Land Acquisition and Development	\$10-20,000,000
Affordable Housing Development	\$8,090,000
TOTAL	\$18,090,000-28,090,000

TABLE CF-E
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
AS ADOPTED FOR THE YEARS 2021-2026

EXPENDITURES	2021 Adopted	2022 Adopted	2023 Adopted	2024 Adopted	2025 Adopted	2026 Adopted	2021-2026 Totals
<u>PARKS</u>							
P 1 Twin Springs Interim Use	\$227,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$227,900
P 18 Rhododendron Park Waterfront & Open Space	18,000	8,000		0	0	0	26,000
P 18a Rhododendron Park Float Mitigation	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
P 26 Tlahwadees Landing Float Mitigation	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
P 27 Tlahwadees Landing Park Waterfront & Mitigation	179,762	8,078,190	30,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	8,416,952
P 28 Log Boom Park Waterfront Access & Mitigation	2,490,461	725,382	60,000	42,500	42,500	42,500	3,403,343
P 30 Rhododendron Park Boathouse Pavilion	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	16,000
P 31 Tlahwadees Landing Park Land Acquisition-Op	150,151	0	0	0	0	0	150,151
P 32 Moorlands Field Lighting	0	0	0	10,000	60,000	580,000	650,000
Total Parks	\$3,075,474	\$8,820,772	\$93,200	\$98,700	\$148,700	\$665,500	\$12,902,346
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>							
T 8 SR 522 West B 57th to 61st	\$5,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$900,000	\$585,000	\$10,000	\$2,000,000
T 27 Sidewalk Program:							
Sidewalk Gaps/ADA Replacement Program	20,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	570,000
T27x NE 192nd Ave Sidewalks (73rd Ave -75th Ave)	500	86,306	344,194	0	0	0	431,000
T 47 Arrowhead Dr	1,000	60,000	85,900	980,348	0	0	1,127,248
T 35 Pavement Preservation	150,000	990,000	150,000	990,000	150,000	990,000	3,420,000
T 37 West Samm Bridge	18,024,711	8,643,947	893,176	9,757	9,759	78,632	27,659,982
T 38 175th St/ Swamp Creek Crossing	0	25,000	25,000	175,000	200,000	2,200,000	2,625,000
T 41 Juanita Dr Pedestrian & Bicycle Safety All Segm	9,897,233	358,699	0	0	0	0	10,255,932
T 42 68th Ave Pedestrian & Bicycle Safety All Segm	9,167,718	2,733,503	0	0	0	0	11,901,221
T 44 61 Ave Sidewalk Replacement Project	85,000	165,000	4,674,265	0	0	0	4,924,265
T 48 2018 Local Road Safety - Signing	292,000	0	0	0	0	0	292,000
T 49 2018 Local Road Safety - Lighting	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
T 50 SR522 Gateway Sign East	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
T51 Burk-Gilman Trail/NE 175th St. wayfinding&	10,000	296,047	0	0	0	0	306,047
Total Transportation	\$37,708,162	\$13,758,502	\$6,522,535	\$3,155,105	\$1,044,759	\$3,378,632	\$65,567,695
<u>SURFACE WATER</u>							
SW 8 190th St. Fish Passable Culvert	\$316,000	\$2,074,580	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,390,580
SW 8 Trust Fund Loan Repayment	81,650	81,650	81,650	81,650	81,650	81,650	489,900
SW 17 Little Swamp Creek Relocation	0	0	0	0	800,000	814,300	1,614,300
SW 20 Small Works Projects	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	450,000
SW 29 Infiltration Tank Retrofit at 61st Ave NE/NE	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000
SW 31 Drainage Impr & Street Repair at 66th Ave N	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
SW 32 61st Ave Stabilization	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
SW 34 Blueberry Creek Culverts	0	200,000	300,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,500,000
SW 34 Blueberry Creek Culverts Bank Note Repaym	0	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	240,000
T 44 61 Ave Sidewalk Replacement Project	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
T 37 West Samm Bridge (SWM Component)	649,587	0	0	0	0	0	649,587
Total Surface Water	\$1,472,237	\$2,431,230	\$486,650	\$1,156,650	\$1,576,650	\$1,090,950	\$8,214,367
<u>CITY FACILITIES</u>							
F 1 Public Works Shop Land Acquisition & Develop	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
Consultant and Acquisition Costs.	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
F 2 Debt Repayment	0	641,000	639,000	636,000	638,000	639,000	3,193,000
Total City Facilities	\$6,100,000	\$641,000	\$4,639,000	\$636,000	\$638,000	\$639,000	\$13,293,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$48,355,873	\$25,651,504	\$11,741,385	\$5,046,455	\$3,408,109	\$5,774,082	\$99,977,408

TABLE CF-E
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
AS ADOPTED FOR THE YEARS 2021-2026

REVENUES	2021 Adopted	2022 Adopted	2023 Adopted	2024 Adopted	2025 Adopted	2026 Adopted	2021-2026 Totals
Park Impact Fee Revenue	76,000	581,410	0	10,000	60,000	290,000	1,017,410
State Department of Commerce Award: Twin Springs	151,900	0	0	0	0	0	151,900
State Appropriation Unsecured	0	927,000	0	0	0	0	927,000
RCO Park Grants	209,093	961,482	0	0	0	290,000	1,460,575
King County Park Levy	9,200	309,200	63,200	45,700	45,700	42,500	515,500
King County Conservation District, secured	0	213,000	0	0	0	0	213,000
King County Waterworks Grants	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
Walkways & Waterways Bonds: Log Boom, Squires	1,791,571	4,147,950	0	0	0	0	5,939,521
City Swamp Creek Basin Funds	150,151	550,486	30,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	859,637
Public Art Fund	55,559	24,083	0	0	0	0	79,642
Real Estate Excise Tax (Parks)	632,000	1,006,161	0	0	0	0	1,638,161
Transportation Impact Fee Revenue	3,258,848	358,699	0	0	0	0	3,617,547
Real Estate Excise Tax (Transportation)	\$3,165,050	\$2,140,000	\$250,000	\$1,090,000	\$250,000	\$1,090,000	7,985,050
Dept of Commerce: Juanita Drive	194,000	0	0	0	0	0	194,000
WSDOT Safe Routes to School - Sidewalks	1,500	146,306	430,094	980,348	0	0	1,558,248
WSDOT pedestrian/bike grant	65,000	461,047	1,144,265	0	0	0	1,670,312
Future Grants	0	0	3,500,000	0	0	0	3,500,000
Federal Highway Safety Impr Program - Sidewalks	326,000	0	0	0	0	0	326,000
Walkways & Waterways Bonds: Juanita and 68th Av	5,908,160	400,000	0	0	0	0	6,308,160
WSDOT Grants: Juanita Drive	1,704,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,704,000
Sound Transit Grant Juanita Drive	1,278,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,278,000
Reimbursements from Other Agencies	2,765,330	0	0	0	0	0	2,765,330
Connecting WA Funds T8	5,000	250,000	250,000	900,000	585,000	10,000	2,000,000
DOE Grant: Juanita and 68th Ave	1,012,563	0	0	0	0	0	1,012,563
Strategic Opportunity Fund	0	1,333,503	0	0	0	0	1,333,503
Other grant or funding	0	25,000	25,000	175,000	200,000	2,200,000	2,625,000
Surface Water Utility Funds	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
Transportation Impact Fee Revenue-Samm Bridge	0	45,000	352,770	9,757	9,759	78,632	495,918
Real Estate Excise Tax (Transportation) - Samm Brid	0	996,913	500,000	0	0	0	1,496,913
BRAC Grant West Samm Bridge Replacement	3,692,856	0	0	0	0	0	3,692,856
TIB Grant: West Samm Bridge Replacement	3,650,023	1,295,403	0	0	0	0	4,945,426
Connecting WA Funds West Samm Bridge Replacen	9,619,546	6,306,631	40,406	0	0	0	15,966,583
Surface Water Management Fund	649,587	0	0	0	0	0	649,587
Utility Reimbursement: West Samm Bridge Replacen	412,699	0	0	0	0	0	412,699
Surface Water Utility Funds	1,056,237	1,419,230	386,650	56,650	396,650	440,950	3,756,367
Surface Water General Utility Charges	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
Public Works Trust Fund Loan: 190th Culvert	316,000	912,000	0	0	0	0	1,228,000
Bank Note for Blueberry Creek Culverts (10 Yr 2.5%)	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
King County Flood Control District Resources	0	0	0	0	380,000	50,000	430,000
Other grants	0	0	0	0	700,000	500,000	1,200,000
20 year Note Public Works Shop	6,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000
Surface Water Utility Funds	50,000	288,450	287,550	286,200	287,100	287,550	1,486,850
Street Fund	0	128,200	127,800	127,200	127,600	127,800	638,600
General Fund	50,000	160,250	159,750	159,000	159,500	159,750	848,250
Transportation Benefit District	0	64,100	63,900	63,600	63,800	63,900	319,300
TOTAL REVENUES	\$48,355,873	\$29,651,504	\$7,741,385	\$5,046,455	\$3,408,109	\$5,774,082	\$99,977,408

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.

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 public 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.

GOAL CF-6. ENSURE GROWTH PAYS PROPORTIONATE COSTS OF CAPITAL FACILITIES REQUIRED TO SERVE THE GROWTH

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.

Policy CF-7.1.4 Equitably disperse the impacts and benefits of public capital facilities throughout the community.

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, climate change, economic and health impacts, 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 costs and benefits to jurisdictions receiving or surrounding the facilities;
- d. An analysis of environmental, health, 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 community 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 the public has a reasonable opportunity to participate in the site selection process, especially those from historically marginalized and disproportionately burdened communities.
- 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 King County Countywide Planning Policies. 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:

- 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 2021). Countywide Planning Policies. Seattle, WA.

Puget Sound Regional Council (2020). VISION 2050. Seattle, WA.

State of Washington Office of Financial Management (January 2015). 2021-2027 Six-Year Facilities Plan. Olympia, WA.

**Staff Responses to Planning Commission Comments 9/23/25 meeting
PROS Element & Capital Facilities Element**

PROS Element	
Planning Commission Issues	Staff Response
EL: Goals/Policies - Waterwalk	Not capitalized since it's not formal
EL: Reference to First Nations/indigenous peoples arts and culture	See Policies 2.1.9 and 5.1.5, revised language
TB: Replace "master plan" with "strategic"	Replaced
TB: Replace Camp Roots with Hardwood Nature Programs	This section is no longer relevant to the PROS Element and has been removed.
KM: Add targeted Census map from Love Where You Live	After further review by staff, there was no appropriate location for this within the context of the discussion.

Capital Facilities Element	
Planning Commission Issues	Staff Response
TB: Should Tributary, Tributary 62, and Arrowhead Creek projects be kept?	Tom: Suggested removal at meeting. No longer listed.
TB: Little Swamp Creek	Same comment as above.
DT: Remove Public Works Ops Center (PWOC) project from the list	Debbie: Listed elsewhere. No longer listed.
CO: Parking improvements vs. expansion	Tom: Suggested changing the language at the meeting. Revised.
CO: Round numbers on CF list	Rounded
CO: Rather than "synthetic fields" keep general	Changed to "field capacity improvements"