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

City of Kenmore
Planning Commission Meeting Agenda
Tuesday, December 2, 2025
7:00 PM

ZOOM - LINK: https://kenmorewa-gov.zoom.us/j/82074019419
Telephone: Dial US: +1 253 215 8782
Webinar ID: 820 7401 9419

REQUEST AN ACCOMMODATION HERE: kenmorewa.gov/accommodation

If you have technical difficulties accessing the meeting virtually, please contact the Deputy 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.

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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 11.20
   1. 11.20 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes final

7. AGENDA ITEMS

A) PROS Plan Updates
   1. PC Staff Memo
   2. PROS Plan 2025 - Clean Canva Version
   3. DRAFT PROS Plan 2025 Word version
   4. Draft Exec Summary documents
   5. Appendix F
   6. Appendix F.2
   7. Kenmore ELOS

8. ADJOURNMENT

UPCOMING MEETING SCHEDULE:

A) December 16, 2025 - Meeting canceled
January 6, 2026, 7pm

City of Kenmore
Planning Commission Meeting Minutes
November 20, 2025 @ 7:00 PM

Planning Commission Members – In Attendance (the meeting was held onsite and virtually using the Zoom online platform)
Tracy Banaszynski, Chair (Virtual)
Dwight Thompson, Vice Chair (Acting as Chair)
Kara Macias
Edouard Lassalle
Mike Vanderlinde
David Dorrian

Excused
Chris Olson

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 Vice Chair Thompson at 7:00 PM.

2. ROLL CALL

Commissioner Olson was excused from the meeting.

3. LAND ACKNOWLEGDEMENT

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 October 7, 2025, were approved. The consent agenda was accepted with unanimous consent.

7. AGENDA ITEMS

PROS Plan review

Tom Beckwith presented the updates to the PROS Plan.

Questions/Comments:

Commissioner Vanderlinde - Built in 2.9 percent inflation. We know there will be additional costs based on population growth.
Beckwith response: We presume that you will need to have repair and replacement increase but you could include a higher growth rate for maintenance.

Commissioner Lassalle – Appreciate the detail numbers. I do not see how we can talk about these numbers without having talked about our vision for parks in Kenmore. Should all parks have the same facilities or should they differ. What is the gap analysis between what have and what need to have, without this then it is not possible to talk about cost and how it is funded. Missing what the parks should do and why. When we went through each park and the potential for each park, the master plans were illustrative and what the parks should have has not been discussed. No discussion about why improvements need to be there in the first place.
Beckwith response: High-level city-wide analysis based on vision, then looked at each park and correlate with city wide. It's in the document.

Commissioner Lassalle – (Shared slide presentation that was shown to City Council on October 27). What Kenmore wants, resident surveys and City Council vision. That exists. What Kenmore has, that exists. What is missing is what Kenmore should have. Not tied to surrounding area. Recommendations should be data driven based on what's missing.
Beckwith response: Benchmarks quantitative, surveys qualitative.
Commissioner Lassalle – Still does not address what are the unmet needs.

Commissioner Dorrian - Financials based on maintaining existing ratios, but if only budget for current ratios and not change in level of service.
Beckwith response: Land rich and facility poor and Capital Facilities Projects (CFP) reflects what is missing. Growth Management Act (GMA) asks, 'can you pay for it?' Worksheets show how can pay for it, how it's feasible. Only need to show which tools we're using for GMA.
Commissioner Dorrian - Confusing that capital and operating expenditures combined. Land acquisition is a capital expenditure but can't use bonds for operating.
Beckwith response: Looking at totals, and what do we need to come up with? What is left for new things?
Commissioner Dorrian - Looking at CFP. One discussion was about acquiring land for senior center, the CFP does not include acquisition but only for upgrading existing facility.
Beckwith response: Money for acquiring site for community center which could be multi-generational not a new senior center.
Commissioner Dorrian - Thought we had a whole conversation on the Post Office site?
Beckwith response: Could consider that site. Multigenerational center line item considers senior center element to it. Existing senior center would then be general multi-purpose building.

Staff - This plan gives an overall picture of what we could do. This plan isn't a project level plan. It's where you could go and how to get there through various funding options.
Beckwith response: This plan is aspirational, not very specific.

Commissioner Vanderlinde - Differentiating between "should" and "would". Change on Appendix F.2 "Proposed Revenue" to "Revenue Options" or "Trends"

Vice Chair Thompson - Use of REET for parks is difficult based on City's use of current REET dollars.
Beckwith response: We need to show if feasible, not an analysis.

Vice Chair Thompson - We're not being asked to prioritize this list, correct?
Staff response: No, this is the information that you'll use in the future to inform. It's a range of possibilities/options. Discussion around terminology, maybe an explanation about what this plan is and isn't. A framework.

Commissioner Lassalle - What we have been reviewing has been integrated, holistic proposition. An a la carte menu what could do, not should do. Gap

analysis is useful but not necessary. Recommendations for finance cover everything. If it is not a recommendation, then how can we frame it as a list of options?
Staff response: Tom has provided a document that has addressed what Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)/Growth Management Act (GMA) requires. This also ties to the PROS goals and policies. Used to develop a six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Chair Banaszynski - Advocate what it is and isn't directly into the document. Add to the intro or add an exec summary.
Beckwith response: Suggests an executive summary.

Commissioner Macias - Looking at whether bond or levy to maintain current LOS, we have to do something, correct?
Beckwith response: Yes
Staff response: The impact fee rate study is part of Tom's scope and is the next step. Will determine the new park impact fee rate.

MOTION – Commissioner Dorrian moved to cancel the December 16th Planning Commission meeting. Commissioner Thompson seconded. 6 Yes: 0 No. Motion passed.

Commissioner Dorrian - We need to review implementation section of PROS Plan at the next meeting (December 2). We need to review and consider softening the language.

Commissioner Vanderlinde - Survey show challenge for financing especially if new source. So to achieve LOS given increase in population challenging and to meet the aspirational nature of plan.

Commissioner Dorrian - Survey responses on new financing likely would be no but depends on how question asked and what the money will be for.

Commissioner Thompson - Discuss what is the difference to Northshore Parks, Recreation Service Area (NPRSA) or Metropolitan Park District (MPD). Debbie said she'll address that at Council if it is asked.

Commissioner Macias - How many Kenmore residents use Northshore Senior Center?
Staff response: Will need to get information.

Commissioner Macias - Update on Bastyr. Will that be on 2025 docket?
Staff response: No new information.
Next Steps:
Planning Commission Meeting December 2, 7pm

8. ADJOURNMENT

Vice Chair Thompson adjourned the meeting at 8:59PM.

_____
Planning Commission Clerk
Approved by Planning Commission on: _____

Memorandum

Date: December 2, 2025

To: Planning Commission

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

Regarding: Draft Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan

At your Tuesday, December 2, 2025, meeting, Staff and the consultant will continue review of the Draft PROS Plan, including review of Chapter 7, Implementation, and the appendices. Suggested edits to the appendices received from last meeting have been made.

The objective of this meeting is to receive feedback from the Commission and suggest any revisions to Plan and appendices before making a recommendation to forward to the City Council at the January 6, 2026 meeting.

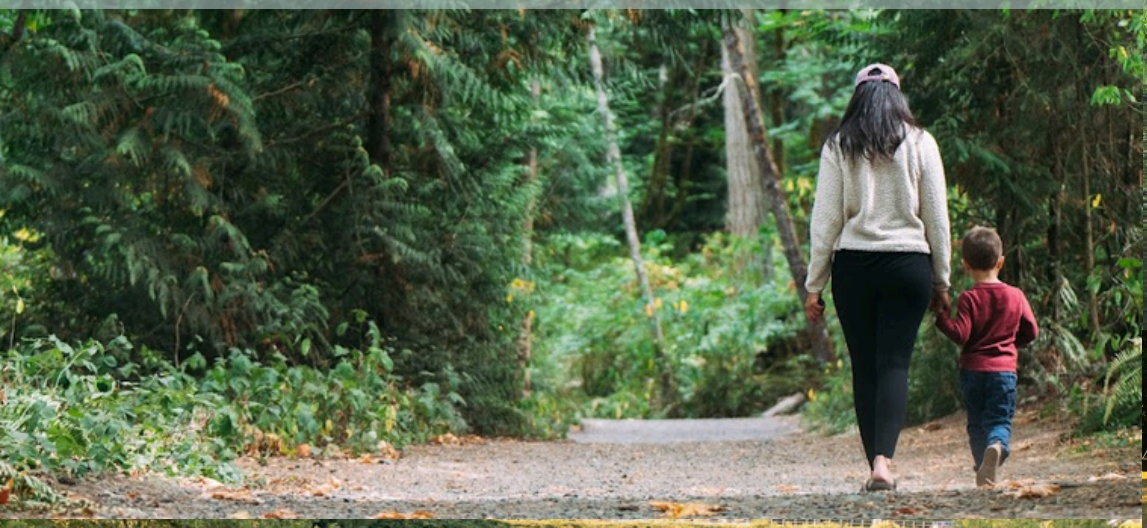
Attachments

1. Draft PROS Plan (clean version in Canva)
2. Draft Word version
3. Draft Executive Summary (two options)
4. Appendix F
5. Appendix F.2
6. Kenmore ELOS

CITY OF

KENMORE

WASHINGTON













Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan

Updated 2026

CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

ELECTED OFFICIALS



Mayor
Nigel Herbig
Position No. 4



Deputy Mayor
Melanie O'Cain
Position No. 1



Councilmember
Joe Marshall
Position No. 2



Councilmember
Valerie Sasson
Position No. 3



Councilmember
Jon Culver
Position No. 5



Councilmember
Debra Srebnik
Position No. 6



Councilmember
Nathan Loutsis
Position No. 7

PLANNING COMMISSION

Tracy Banaszynski, ***Chair***
Dwight Thompson, Vice Chair
Mike Vanderlinde
David Dorrian
Chris Olson
Edouard Lasalle
Kara Macias

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Debbie Bent, *Community Development Director*
Todd Hall, *Principal Planner*
Btittany Chue, *Senior Planner*
Shannon Tipple-Leen, *Administrative Specialist*

CONSULTANTS

Tom Beckwith, *Team Leader*
Jennifer Kiusalaas ASLA LEED, *Landscape Architect*
Julie Blazek AIA LEED, *Architect*
Missi K Smith, *Art & Culture*
Eric Scott PE, *Civil Engineer*
Stella Oh PE, *Traffic Engineer*
Jennifer *Hackett, GIS*

CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

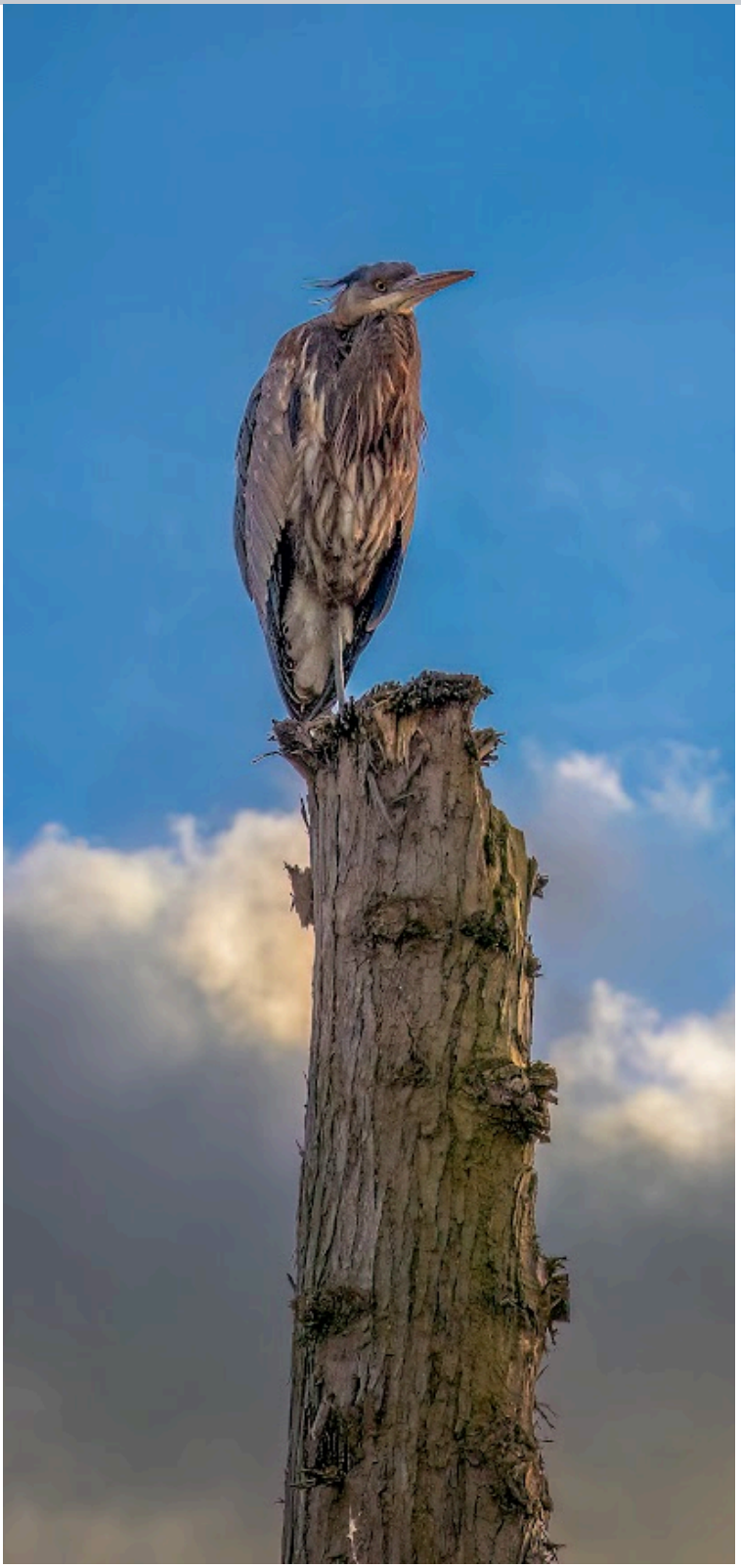
Introduction 5
- Objectives 7
- Approach 8
- Public Involvement 8
- Documentation 8

Goals and Policies 9

Context 18
- History 19
- Economy 23
- Demographics 24
- Population Projections 34
- Age-specific Forecasts 35
- Recreation Demand 37
- Annual Volumes 2020-2050 40
- Social Equity 42
- Walkability 49
- Heat Index 49

Public Involvement 50
- Resident Outreach Survey 51
- Workshops and Open Houses 57
- Jurisdictions 57
- Recreation Groups 59
- Northshore School District (NSD) 60
- Arts and Culture 61

Citywide Plan Amenities 63
- Inventory 64
- Level of Service (LOS) 66
- Citywide Park Amenities 72
- Natural Areas 73
- Trails 81
- Athletic Facilities 88
- Indoor Facilities 98
- Special Use Activities 109
- Support Facilities 119



CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

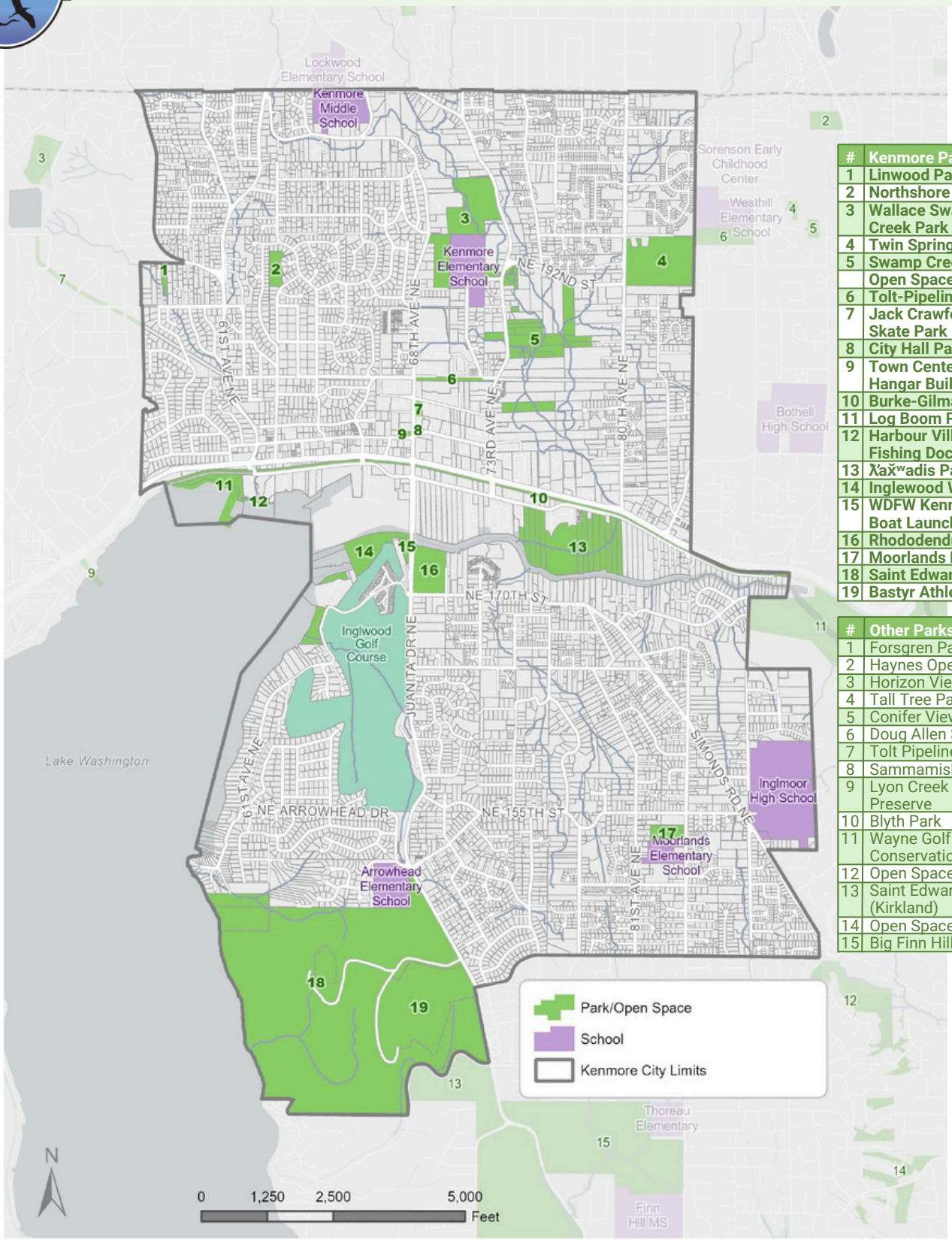
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Park Plans 120
- Linwood Park 121
- Northshore Summit Park 122
- Wallace Swamp Creek Park 123
- Swamp Creek Wetland 124
- Twin Springs Park 125
- Town Square/Hangar Building 126
- City Hall/Skate Court 127
- Log Boom Park 128
- Inglewood Wetlands 129
- Rhododendron Park 130
- Tl'awh-ah-dees Park 131
- Moorlands Park 132
- WDFW Boat Launch 133
- Saint Edward State Park 134
- Harbour Village Marina 135
- Bastyr Athletic Fields 136
- Tolt Pipeline Trail 137
- Burke-Gilman Trail 138

Implementation 139
- Adopt Plan 140
- Adopt project finance strategies 141
- Initiate PROS projects 146
- Monitor progress 151



Kenmore Parks



#	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	ƛaẋʷadis 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	Saint Edward State Park (Kirkland)
14	Open Space
15	Big Finn Hill Park

CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

INTRODUCTION



Introduction

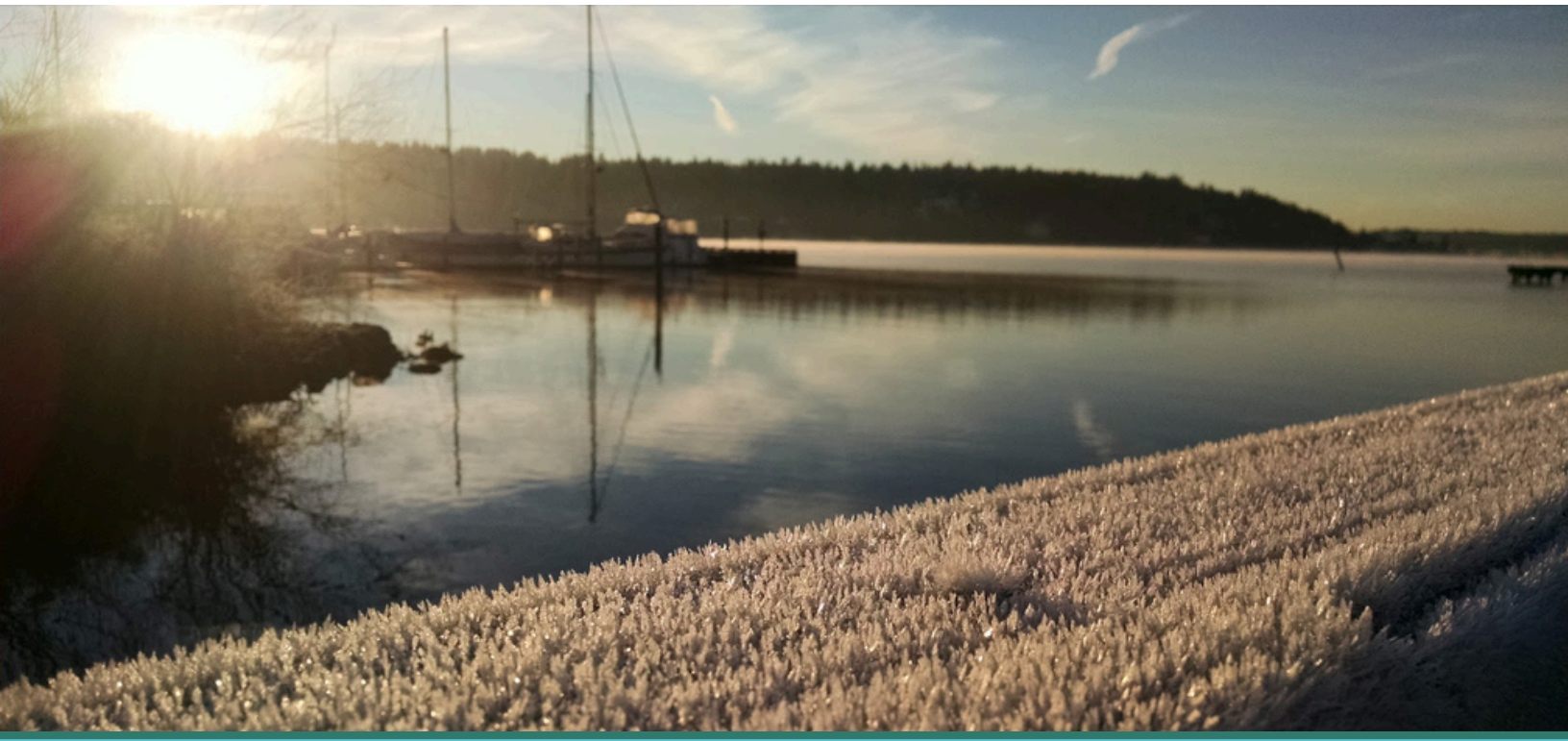
The State of Washington Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) requires the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan be updated at least every 6 years to qualify for certain state and federal park, open space, and trail grants. The PROS Plan update also aligns with the Parks and Recreation Chapter of Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan which must be updated at least every 6-8 years for the city to qualify for utility, transportation, and community development grants and funds.

Kenmore has grown and demographically changed since the last Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan was updated in 2020. The choices that confront Kenmore at the present time concerning the number, location, and content of city parks and trails are significant and could alter the character and quality of open space, trail, and park facilities if not adequately planned.

This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions found to be beneficial to Kenmore residents.



Objectives



The specific objectives of the PROS Plan Update were:

Define the setting – within Kenmore including climate, environment, wildlife habitat, history, culture, population changes, and current development conditions.

Inventory assets – existing public, private, and nonprofit park facilities and open spaces that have been developed to-date by Kenmore and other agencies and organizations.

Forecast demand – for future park, recreation, open space, and trails that may be provided by Kenmore and other agencies.

Identify appropriate roles and responsibilities – that should be undertaken by Kenmore to meet critical park, recreation, open space, and trail facility needs.

Develop the elements of a citywide plan – for park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities including natural areas, resource activities, trails, athletic fields and facilities, community and recreation centers, and other special purpose facilities.

Determine the costs – involved in acquiring, maintaining, and/or improving park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities to meet level-of-service (LOS) standards and the possible use of innovative financing tools or methods.

Define an implementation program – outlining the actions necessary to realize the PROS Plan including supporting actions necessary for partnership agreements with other agencies and organizations.

Determine public opinion – through a series of public participation events and refine final project, plan, and financing components based on the results of public input.

Approach

The PROS Plan analyzed the supply, demand, and need for park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities on a citywide basis. The analysis includes Northshore School District, King County, adjacent cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, and Mountlake Terrace, Washington State Parks, and nonprofit organizations assets to holistically determine needs and demands, and thereby the city's role in coordinating the development of park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in the future.

While nonprofit assets are included, that does not mean that nonprofit assets are consistently available for public use. It is up to park users to follow posted and adopted rules and make authorized use of nonprofit agency lands and facilities.

The proposed implementation strategies are the result of this comprehensive analysis. Generally, the proposed strategies recommend the city focus its resources where open park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities needs are most critical and most effective.

Public Involvement

Public involvement methods used during the PROS Plan Update include:

- **Workshops and open houses** – with adjacent jurisdictions, state agencies, Northshore School District, arts and culture groups, athletic groups, and Kenmore residents.
- **Online surveys** – one conducted at the beginning of the process to determine current park utilization practices and condition assessments, and another at the end of the process to determine priorities and financing.
- **Presentations** – to the Planning Commission to elicit feedback. Public comments received during Planning Commission meetings and part of a Public Hearing and City Council presentation to elicit feedback.

The proposals contained within this PROS Plan document represent the opinions developed from the public participation events.

Documentation

This report is organized into 7 chapters outlining goals and objectives, open space, trail, and park plan elements, and implementation measures. Separate technical appendices are attached detailing the city setting, facility inventories, park opportunities, land and facility demands, finances, and public opinion.

CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

GOALS AND POLICIES





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 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.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

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 ƛ'aẋwadis (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 involving 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 partnershipsto 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.



Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal P-2: Preserve, restore, maintain, and enhance built and natural environments to ensure quality 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 aquatic weed and vegetation management plans for parks with critical areas.

Policy P-2.1.7 Identify resource management agencies, such as the WRIA8 Salmon Recovery Council, and other 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, as well as the value and 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.



Goals, Objectives, and Policies

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 park connections utilizing transportation corridors, as appropriate (e.g., 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.



Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal P-4: Preserve, develop, and enhance existing parks and open space to provide quality 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 the level of service analysis for Kenmore, 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-4.1.4 Pursue opportunities to ensure equitable access to all residents with access to an aquatic facility.

Policy P-4.1.5 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 or 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 (e.g., 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 master 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



Goals, Objectives, and Policies



Goal P-5: To meet the 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 programing 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.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies





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 master 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.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies



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. However, land acquisition for parks and open space can sometimes be a strategic opportunity where future costs for development and maintenance may 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.

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

CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

CONTEXT

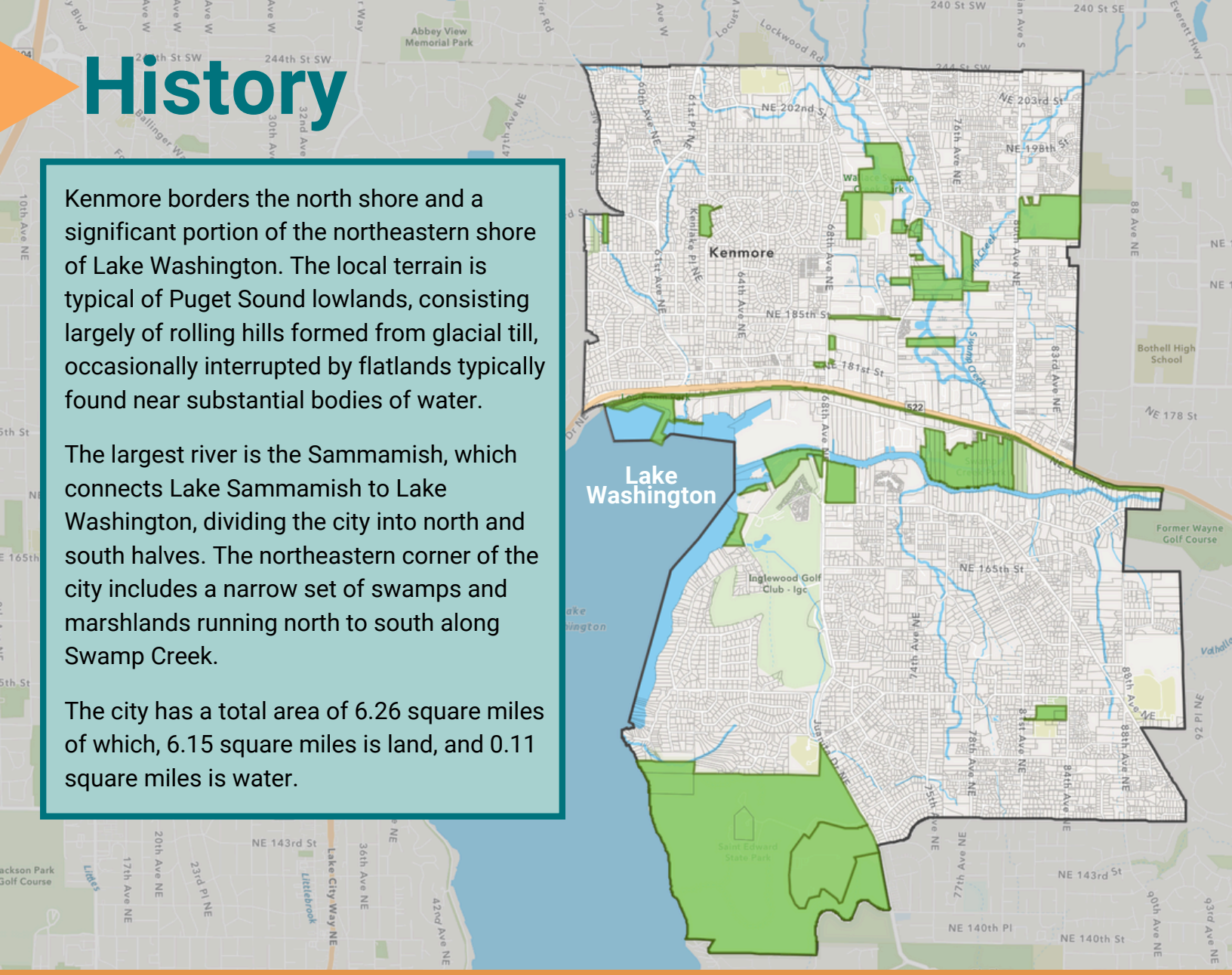


History

Kenmore borders the north shore and a significant portion of the northeastern shore of Lake Washington. The local terrain is typical of Puget Sound lowlands, consisting largely of rolling hills formed from glacial till, occasionally interrupted by flatlands typically found near substantial bodies of water.

The largest river is the Sammamish, which connects Lake Sammamish to Lake Washington, dividing the city into north and south halves. The northeastern corner of the city includes a narrow set of swamps and marshlands running north to south along Swamp Creek.

The city has a total area of 6.26 square miles of which, 6.15 square miles is land, and 0.11 square miles is water.



Native Americans who lived in the Sammamish River Valley Area were known as the Simump Tribe. Local settlers called them the Squaks, a corruption of the word "Squowh." According to historical accounts, approximately 200 Native Americans lived along Lake Sammamish or the Sammamish River Valley when white settlers arrived in the 1860s. Numerous arrowheads were found by early settlers at the mouth of the Sammamish River along Lake Washington. Two hundred years ago, Native Americans were the only people living in what is now the Kenmore area. The Sts'ahp-absh ("people of the Sts'ahp") or "Meanderers," lived on the waterway that later became known as the Sammamish Slough (Sammamish River), which they called Sts'ahp ("crooked," or "meandering"). The Sts'ahp-absh village was located where the Sammamish Slough enters Lake Washington. The settlement was called Tl'awhah-dees ("something growing or sprouting"). Nearby was a spot that may have been a gathering place. It was called Stah-tahb-uhb ("many people talking"). Swamp Creek was Tuhth-q'ahb ("the bark of a seal"). Lake Washington was simply Hah-chu ("the lake"). Tl'awh-ah-dees was one of several sites along the slough that made up the winter quarters of the Sts'ahp-absh.

History

Early Development

Beginning in the mid-1800s, abundant timber brought European settlers westward to Washington state, including the Kenmore area. A shingle mill was located at the northern end of Lake Washington at the turn of the 20th century. Rail lines, including the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) Railroad trains went around Lake Washington along the route of today's Burke-Gilman Trail and was a major line serving Puget Sound logging areas.

Despite cargo railway service passing through the area as early as 1887 via the SLS&E, most access to the city was by boat, with regular ferry service to Seattle, Bothell, and Woodinville in 1906. The first improved road connection to Seattle and Bothell—the Red Brick Road—opened between 1913 and 1914, with bus service.

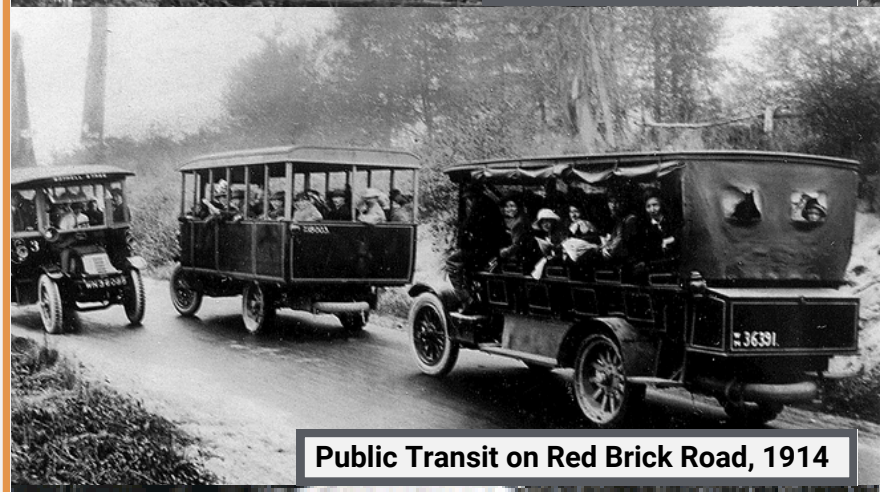
After completion of the brick road (now Bothell Way) in 1913-1914, restaurants sprang up in Kenmore. About the time of the completion of the brick road, Kenmore School District built its first school in 1914 on McMasters Street, now NE 181st Street.

After the end of logging and in the days after World War I, Kenmore's population increased when Puget Mill sold several small tracts for residential use. The mill owners held much of the land in what is now Kenmore and when lots were put on the market, homes were built north of what would be Bothell Way.

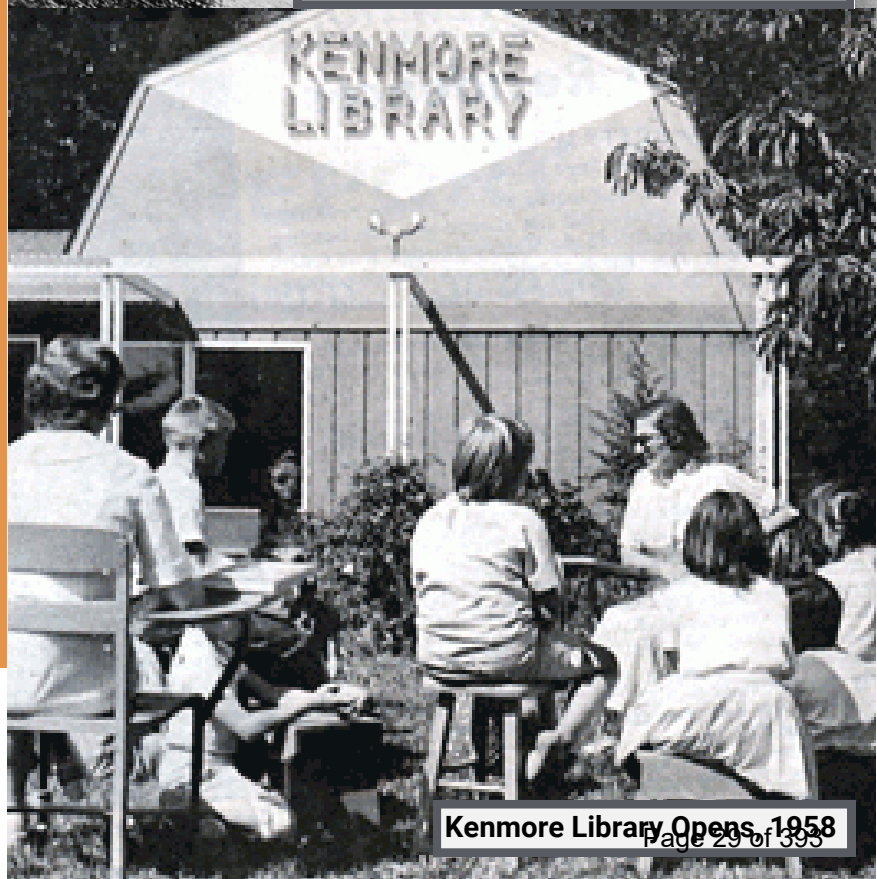
Photo Source: Kenmore Heritage Society



Shingle Mill Opens, 1901



Public Transit on Red Brick Road, 1914



Kenmore Library Opens, 1958

History

Prohibition

Kenmore became famous in Seattle for fine country dining and fine country drinking, as a substantial illegal alcohol industry developed to meet the demands of Jazz Age Seattle nightlife. The Blind Pig, a roadhouse on Shuter's Landing at Lake Washington, was the most famous of the Kenmore speakeasys.

The clustering of dining and entertainment - over 30 different restaurants, dance halls, bars, and clubs in a 3-block area - remained a major part of Kenmore's identity through the 1940s.





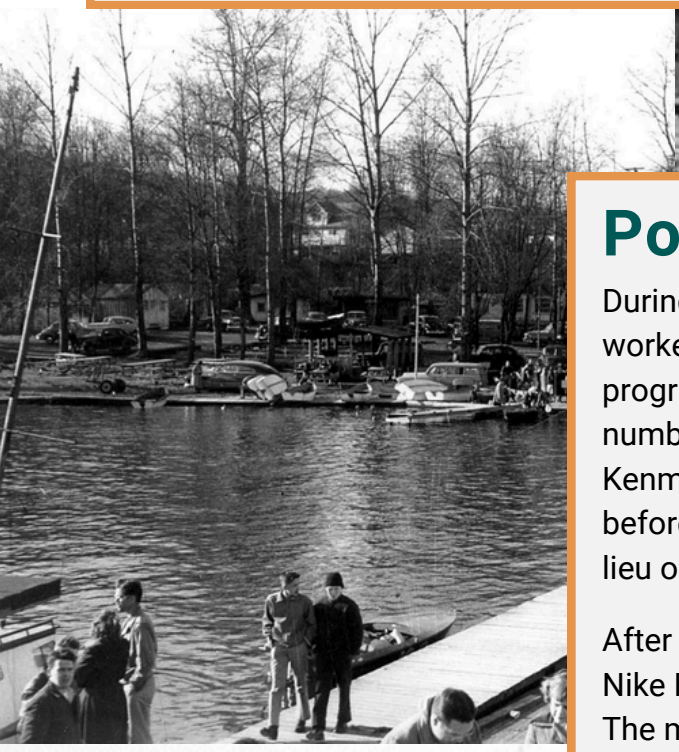




Photo Source: Kenmore Heritage Society

Post-war Redevelopment

During the Great Depression , Kenmore became a small settlement of workers under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Back to the Land program. Paid by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a small number of workers were resettled in an area of north-central Kenmore where lumberjacks and family had been known to settle before, known as "Voucherville", after the vouchers the WPA paid in lieu of a cash salary.

After the end of World War II, Kenmore became home to US Army Nike Hercules missile batteries as part of cold-war era defense plans. The missiles were removed in 1974.

Kenmore Air Harbor one of the world's largest seaplane-only airports, opened not far from the old location of the Blind Pig; Kenmore Air today runs a fleet of seaplanes serving waterside destinations throughout Cascadia.

The Jewel Box Building in downtown Kenmore is a Seattle World's Fair artifact, moved from Seattle Center to Kenmore after the end of the fair in October, 1962. Kenmore gained its first college in 1996, with the relocation of Bastyr University from Seattle onto the grounds of the former Saint Edwards Seminary.

History

Incorporation

Throughout much of the 20th century, Kenmore remained an unincorporated area of King County. On August 31, 1998, after a public vote, the City of Kenmore was incorporated.

Following incorporation, the new government devised a local set of zoning codes and a downtown development plan with the intent of reviving and rebuilding the traditional core areas of the city.



Kenmore's First City Council - 1998

Economy

While a bedroom community for workers commuting to nearby Seattle, Bothell, and Redmond, Kenmore retains a significant independent economic core centered around durable goods (construction materials, concrete, asphalt) and special trade contracting (construction, heavy construction, and highways).



Did you know?

The following findings are noted in the City's Economic Development Element of the Comprehensive Plan (2024):

- Approximately 67 percent of residents over the age of 25 have earned an associate degree or higher educational attainment
- Approximately 21 percent of working population in Kenmore are employed in Educational Services
- Only 2 percent of working Kenmore residents are employed inside the City
- Over 25 percent of the population is employed in professional, scientific, management, and administrative services
- Kenmore has a 1:2 jobs to housing ratio, meaning there are less jobs per housing units
- Kenmore's Downtown is identified as a Countywide Growth Center by King County and a High Capacity Transit Community by Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), with good access to the regional transportation network
- Kenmore's Downtown is targeted for both residential and employment growth as part of PSRC's Regional Growth Strategy.



Demographics

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing statistical survey by the US Census Bureau sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly or 3,000,000 per year with a margin of error varying from +/-3.0% to +/-14.6% depending on the subject. The ACS regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census*. It is the largest survey other than the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers.

*The 2020 Decennial Census was conducted in 2020, and some portions are still being compiled. Normally, the decennial census is considered a 100% count. However, due to Covid and underfunding by Congress, the decennial census includes some random sampling like ACS.

Age

Kenmore's demographic characteristics are taken from the ACS's most current compilations from 2019-2023 and compared with King County, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties), Washington State, and the US. Given the limited sampling the results are likely to be typical but not overtly accurate of actual existing conditions. Kenmore's median age of 38.7 years old is similar to the median age of King County, Puget Sound, and Washington State.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Median age	39.2	38.6	38	38	38.7
% under 18	22%	21%	20%	19%	21%
% over 18	78%	79%	80%	81%	79%
% 18-64	61%	32%	64%	66%	62%
% over 65+	18%	17%	15%	15%	17%

Demographics

Household and family size

Kenmore's average household size of 2.60 persons is considerably higher compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore's average family size of 3.11 is similarly higher compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

Average	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Household	2.49	2.47	2.49	2.35	2.60
Family	3.09	3.04	3.03	3.03	3.11

Household types

Kenmore has a higher percentage of family households at 67% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has a lower percentage of non-family households or individuals at 33% compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.

Household	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Family	64%	63%	62%	57%	67%
Non-family	36%	37%	38%	43%	33%

Demographics

Median Income

Kenmore has a significantly higher median household income of $137,000 compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S., as well as a higher median family income of $165,000 compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has a higher median per capita income of $70,000 than Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S., but a lower per capita income than King County.

$000	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Household	$77	$94	$112	$120	$137
Family	$80	$88	$136	$154	$165
Per capita	$35	$38	$61	$72	$70

Median House Value

Kenmore's median house value of $869,000 is higher than King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has a high mortgage percentage of 70% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.

$000	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Value	$340	$576	$728	$848	$869
W/mortgage	60%	65%	69%	68%	70%

Demographics



Owner cost as percent of household income with a mortgage

Kenmore has a lower percentage of owner households with a mortgage paying more than 35% of income at 18% of the population compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Nonetheless, 18% of Kenmore's population or 807 households are severely cost burdened.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Under 20.0%	47%	42%	42%	45%	48%
20.0-24.9%	15%	16%	16%	15%	19%
25.0-29.9%	10%	11%	11%	11%	8%
30.0-34.9%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%
35.0%+	22%	23%	22%	21%	18%

Demographics

Median Rent

Kenmore's median rent of $1,944 is the same as Puget Sound, but is higher compared to Washington State and the U.S. and lower compared to King County. Kenmore rental households are concentrated primarily in the lower rent categories with 10% paying under $500, 32% paying under $2,000, and 16% paying higher rent categories over $3,000.

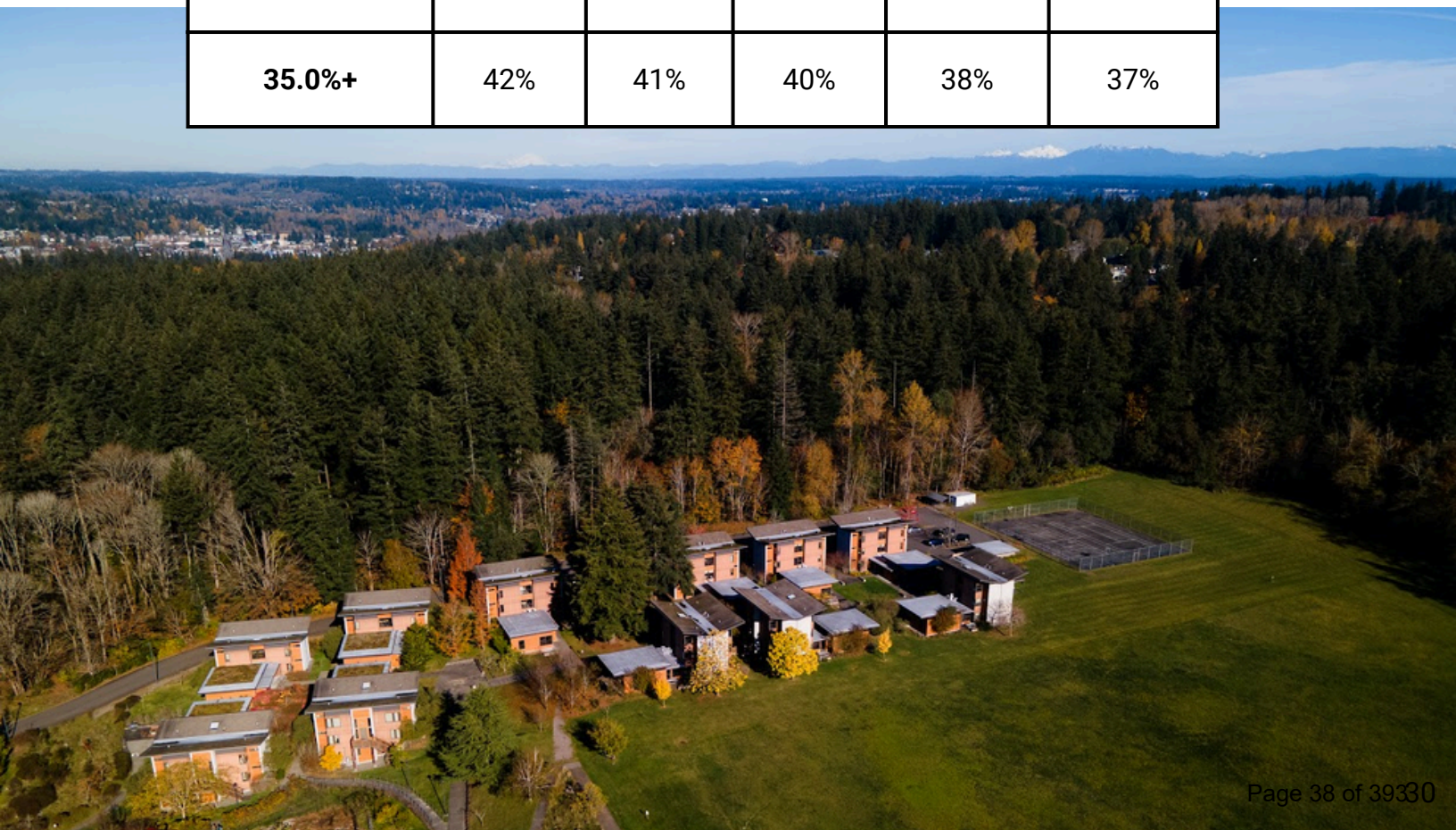
$000	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Median rent	$1.4	$1.7	$1.9	$2.0	$1.9
$0-500	6%	5%	4%	4%	10%
$500-999	21%	11%	5%	4%	9%
$1,000-1,499	28%	22%	16%	14%	3%
$1,500-1,999	21%	26%	27%	25%	32%
$2,000-2,499	12%	18%	23%	24%	23%
$2,500-2,999	5%	9%	11%	13%	7%
$3,000+	7%	9%	13%	16%	16%

Demographics

Rental cost as percent of household income

Kenmore has a relatively lower percentage of renter households paying more than 35.0% of income at 37% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Nonetheless, 37% of Kenmore's population or 987 households are severely cost burdened.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Under 15.0%	12%	13%	13%	15%	14%
15.0-19.9%	12%	13%	13%	14%	13%
20.0-24.9%	12%	13%	13%	13%	11%
25.0-29.9%	12%	12%	11%	11%	13%
30.0-34.9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	12%
35.0%+	42%	41%	40%	38%	37%



Demographics

Poverty

Kenmore has a somewhat lower percentage of persons in poverty at 6.0%, families in poverty at 4.5%, and female headed families with related children under 18 at 24.6%, compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
People	12.5%	10.3%	9.0%	8.8%	6.0%
Family	8.8%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%
Over 65	11.5%	9.8%	8.5%	8.3%	6.6%
Female head*	32.2%	29.9%	26.7%	24.8%	24.6%

* Female headed families with children under 18.

Race

Kenmore has a higher percentage of persons of one race at 90% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.. Kenmore has a lower percentage of nonwhite persons at 10% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has the same percentage of Hispanic or Latino population at 11% compared with King County, but a lower percentage compared to Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
One race	87%	87%	87%	88%	90%
2 or more	13%	13%	13%	12%	10%
Non-white	39%	35%	41%	46%	32%
Hispanic	19%	15%	12%	11%	11%

Demographics

Language

Kenmore has an average percent of persons that speak English only at 73% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has an average percent that speak a language other than English at 27% than King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has a lower percent that speak English less than very well at 32% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
English only	78%	79%	75%	69%	73%
Other than English	22%	21%	25%	31%	27%
Less than very well	39%	37%	36%	36%	32%



Demographics

Commute to work

Kenmore has a somewhat lower percent of employed workers over 16 that commute by driving a car alone at 54% compared with Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. but a higher percent compared to King County. Kenmore has a higher percent that work at home at 30% compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore has the same travel time to work at 23.4 minutes as King County, but a shorter travel time compared to Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Car alone	69%	65%	61%	53%	54%
Car vanpool	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%
Transit	4%	4%	6%	8%	6%
Walk, bike	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%
Other	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%
Work at home	14%	17%	20%	24%	30%
Travel time*	26.8	26.7	29.1	23.4	23.4

* Mean travel time in minutes

Implications

Kenmore is a suburban, middle family with children, upper income, high value house and rental (but with housing stress costs), community compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the U.S. Kenmore's demographics are most comparable to King County.

These suburban, middle family characteristics influenced the development of most of Kenmore's early open space, parks, and trails – most of which were developed by King County prior to incorporation.

The characteristics of Kenmore's future population will determine the type of open space, parks, trails, and recreation centers necessary to support its evolving resident needs and interests.

Demographics

Population Projections

Kenmore's population was 18,678 in 2000 shortly after incorporation in 1998. The city's population increased to 24,520 by 2025 or by 4,713 residents or by 25.2%. Recent growth rates, however, has been gradual, averaging 0.9-1.3% per year between 2000-2025.

Washington State's Office of Financial Management (OFM) projects population growth by county to meet Growth Management Act (GMA) planning requirements. OFM expects King County's population will increase from 2,377,737 in 2025 to 2,879,176 by 2050 or by 501,439 additional people or by 21.2% averaging 0.8-0.7% per year.

OFM's county projections are in turn, allocated by each county amongst the county's cities based on each city's historical trends and development capacity. King County allocated 3,070 additional housing units and 3,200 jobs to Kenmore from 2019 to 2044.

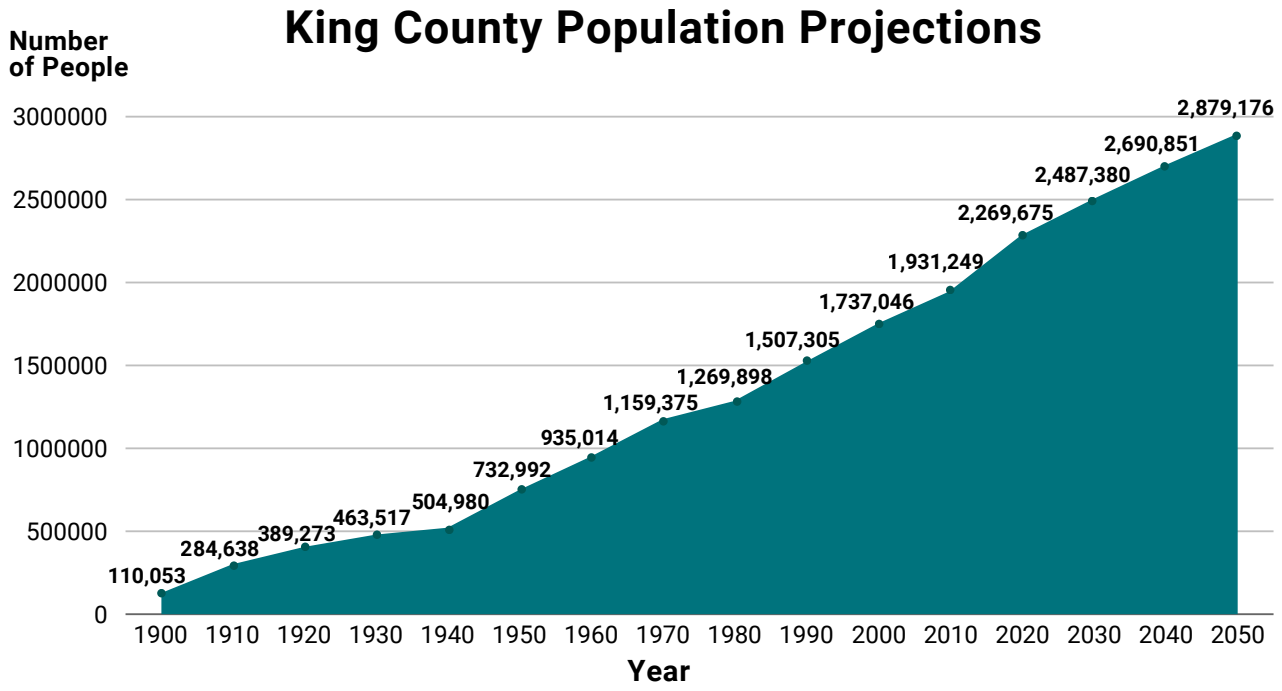
	Housing Units	Jobs
Kenmore	3,070	3,200

Source: 2024 King County Comprehensive Plan, Appendix D1

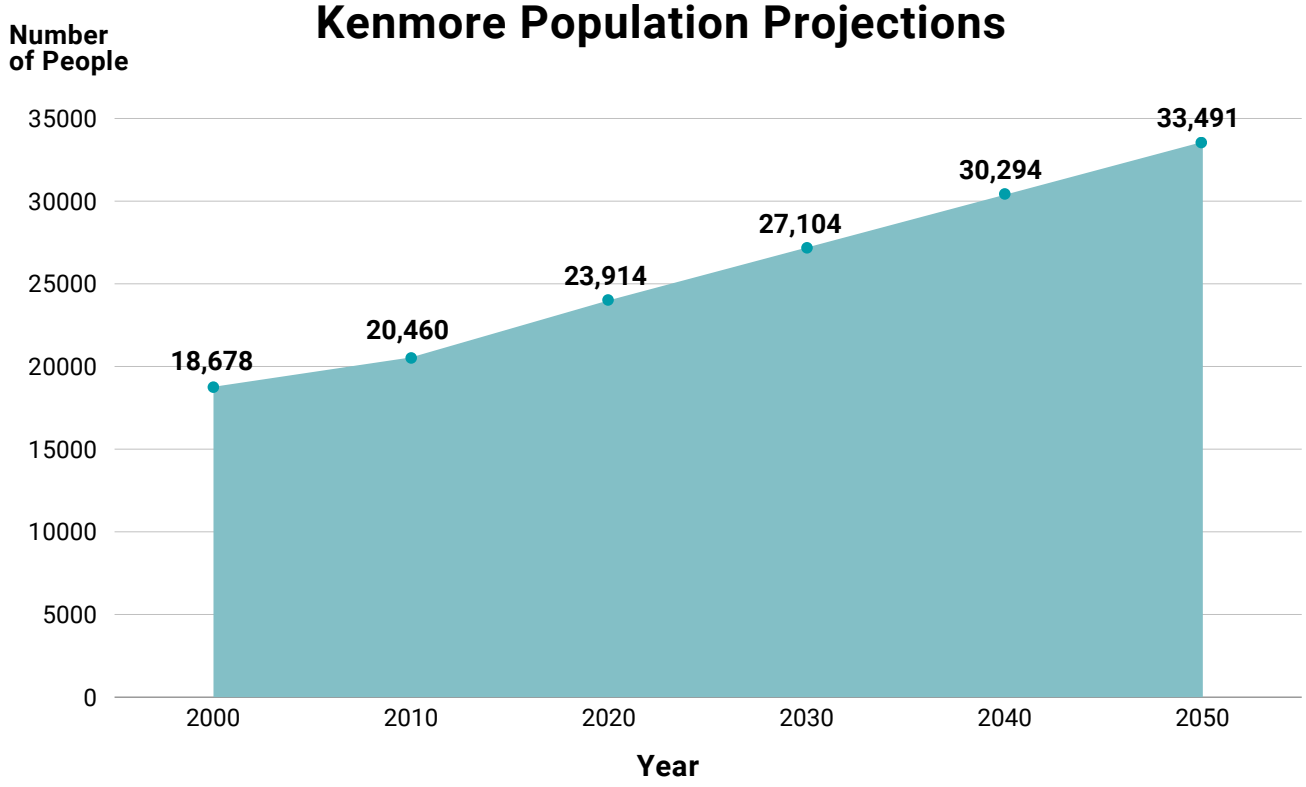


Population Projections

King County's additional housing allocation will result in a Kenmore total population of 33,491 people by 2050 or 7,982 additional people or 31.3% averaging 1.2-1.0% per year assuming each housing unit is occupied by 2.60 people, the current household ratio.



Source: WA OFM Medium Series 2022



Age-specific Forecasts

The nation's population before World War II was aligned by age groups in a triangle (pyramid if displayed male versus female) form with the largest proportion in the 0-4 age group gradually declining in proportion for each successive age category because of mortality.

Social trends after World War II, including the effects on fertility during the war, women entering the workplace, birth control, family dissolution because of divorce, declining marriage and thereby family establishment, and changing preferences concerning childbearing, among others altered the triangle into a bell-jar shape where the largest proportion of the population was concentrated in the middle age or World War II baby-boom brackets.

OFM's detailed population growth projections are based on age-specific birth, mortality, and net migration rates that reflect these historical trends for the state and each county. The projections include male-female-combined age-group aggregations for 0-4 up to 85+ in 5-year increments.

As a result, King County's population is projected to proportionately retain a significant percent of its total population in middle family ages with children but also to significantly increase the percentage of its population in older age groups age 55 and above.

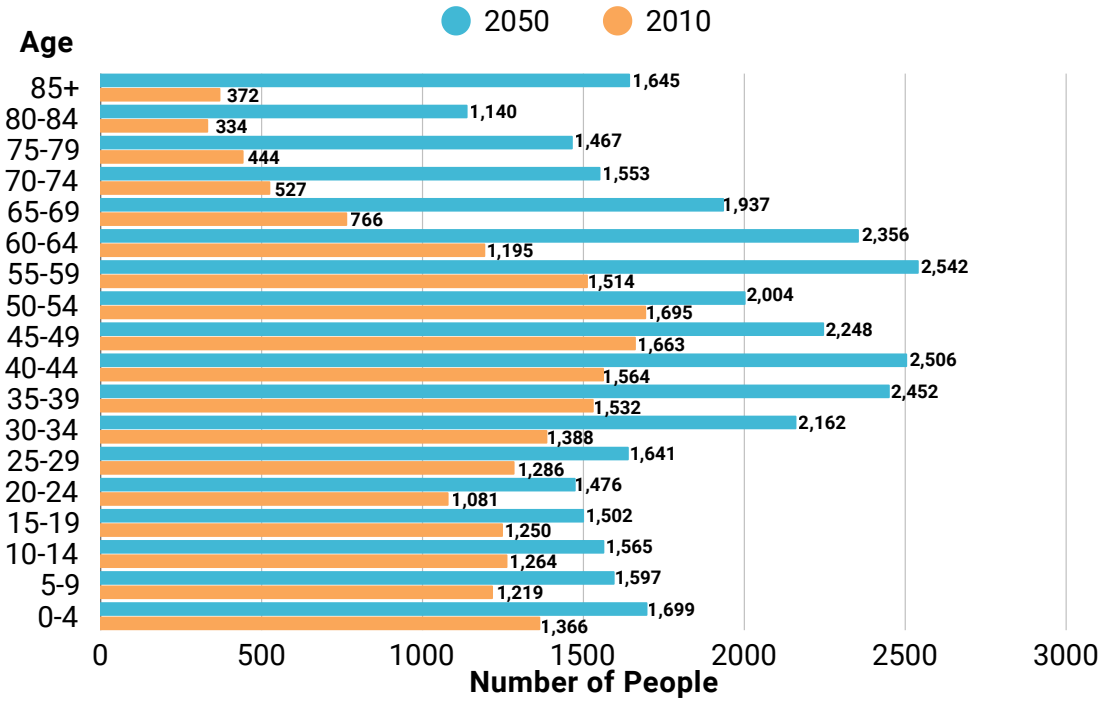
Kenmore is an allocation of King County's population attracting those age groups in the county that prefer Kenmore's housing products, schools, parks, and other amenities. Kenmore's current triangle reflects the bell-jar shape affected by the baby boom and the associated social trends.

Kenmore's future triangle, however, will tend to continue to attract a similar allocation of King County population characteristics including baby-boom aging resulting in a significantly greater proportion of baby-boom adults aging above 55+ and a smaller proportion in the middle family with children age groups.



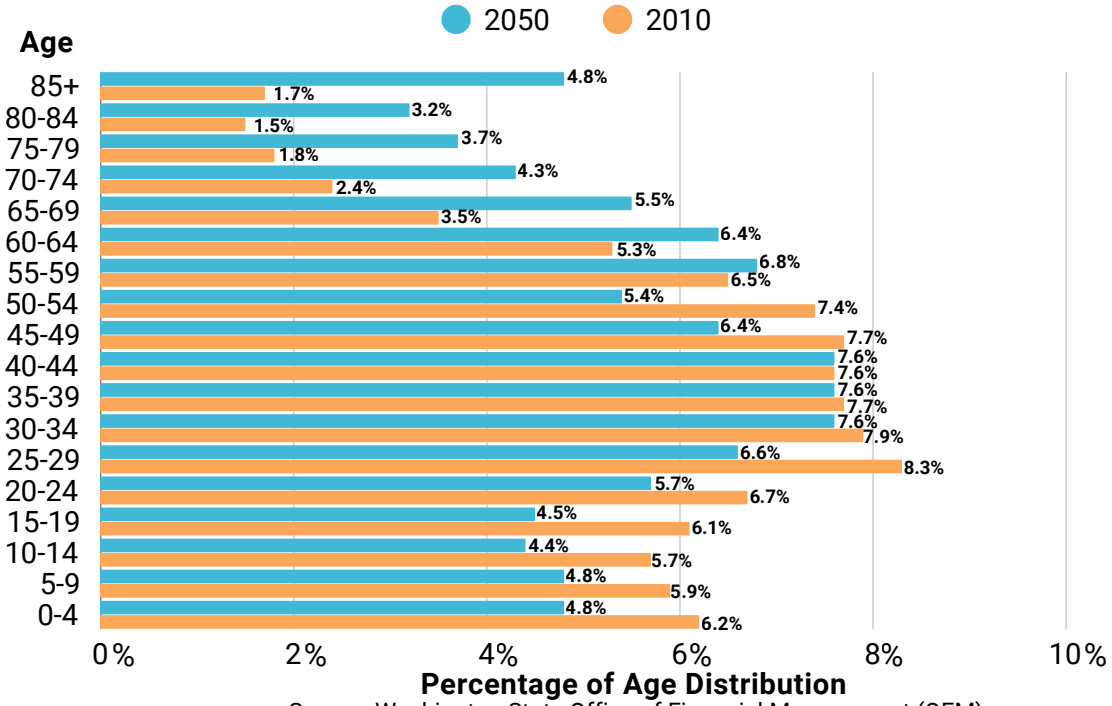
Age Projections

Kenmore Age-specific Projections 2010-2050



WA OFM 2022, Kenmore Population 2020 Factored by Location Quotient and Forecast Control

King County Age Distribution 2010-2050



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)

Implications

These age-specific trends, especially baby-boomer adult aging resulting in a greater proportion of the population above 55+ and a smaller proportion in the middle family with children age groups, will influence recreational behavior and park and recreation facility demands.

Recreation Demand

Washington State's Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) develops a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every 6 years to help decision-makers better understand statewide recreation issues and to maintain Washington's eligibility for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funds.

RCO conducted a series of 12-month diary surveys of a random sample of Washington State residents in 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018, and 2022 to determine the type of indoor and outdoor recreation activities and events residents engaged in over the year including the resident's age, gender, ethnicity, income, place of residence, and the location of recreation activity.

The 2022 statewide survey was completed by 6,171 persons and collated and weighted by age, gender, region, race, and income and weighted accordingly. The survey is within a 95% confidence level with a +/-5% confidence interval for statewide results. Response by age, gender, region, race/ethnicity, and income varies.



Participation and frequency rates

Seattle-King County region's participation rates (the percent of the population that engages in an activity) vary slightly from Washington State partly reflecting the availability of different activities in the region, region resident preferences, and statistical variations between the smaller number of survey respondents for the Seattle-King County region compared to the state total.

The 2022 RCO SCORP survey recorded what residents 18 years and older participated in of 10 recreation categories consisting of over 88 different activities including the participation rate and number of occasions per year and generalized location of activity by city, county, federal, and tribal land for 10 regions. Kenmore is in the Seattle-King County region.

Note – the survey assumes the survey participation responses by persons over age 18 reflects the participation of persons under age 18 assuming they may be accompanying under age 18 persons as parents, siblings, or spectators when reporting participation for activities like playgrounds, splash pads, swimming, and other athletic events.

Location

RCO's 2022 SCORP survey did not identify the specific park of each individual activity, but the survey did collate location for major activity groups including by major park ownership including local parks, school districts, state and federal parks, tribal parks, and unspecified.

The 2022 RCO survey elicited what participants did for recreational activities but not where the activity occurred specifically. Survey participants from Kenmore may engage in activities but possibly outside of Kenmore, and conversely participants from other regions may travel to engage in activities in Kenmore. The survey did not control for user transpositions between regions.

Kenmore includes facilities in most ownerships, including local, school districts, and state lands that appeal to all activity groups, so it is unlikely to be able to adjust (or reduce) the projected Kenmore 2020-2050 annual activity volumes significantly.



Sea-King Region Compared with Washington State

	SK%	#	Location
Scooter riding	9%	17.6	59.4%
Inline skating, roller skating	11%	15.3	59.4%
Volleyball	5%	19.5	59.4%
Pickleball	12%	15.5	59.4%
Tennis	13%	16.2	59.4%
Basketball	11%	19.8	59.4%
Skateboarding	4%	19.2	59.4%
Ice sports – hockey, skating	5%	18.3	59.4%
Golf	14%	22.3	59.4%
Baseball/softball	8%	20.3	59.4%
Track	9%	22.0	59.4%
Ultimate frisbee	7%	23.2	59.4%
Rugby	1%	22.4	59.4%
Lacrosse	1%	20.7	59.4%
Football	4%	14.0	59.4%
Soccer	14%	15.4	59.4%
BMX or pump track	10%	18.0	59.4%
Drones, model aircraft	7%	13.4	68.4%
Geocaching, virtual reality	10%	15.0	68.4%
Yard games – horseshoes,	29%	15.8	68.4%
Disc golf	8%	17.4	68.4%
Dog park	32%	16.5	68.4%
Hanging out	73%	10.5	68.4%
Playground	34%	9.2	68.4%
Picnic, BBQ, cook out	64%	11.8	68.4%
Outdoor concert or event	49%	12.2	68.4%
Public garden, farmers' mkt	67%	17.2	68.4%
Splash pad or spray park	12%	13.1	68.4%
Paintball	2%	15.6	60.5%
Shell fishing	13%	13.8	60.5%
Fishing from a boat	14%	9.5	60.5%
Fishing from a bank, dock,	17%	14.2	60.5%
Visit cultural, historical site	63%	14.9	69.1%
Volunteering restoration	37%	23.4	69.1%
Wildlife/nature viewing	83%	10.0	69.1%
Sledding, tubing, snow play	22%	11.6	67.3%
Inner tubing, floating	22%	21.3	71.3%
Surfing, windsurfing,	3%	14.0	71.3%
Snorkeling or scuba diving	9%	13.3	71.3%
Canoe, kayak, paddle board	56%	16.1	71.3%
Sail boating	13%	15.2	71.3%
Motorboats including skiing	24%	13.0	71.3%
Swimming – natural setting	59%	15.6	71.3%
Swimming – public pools	28%	23.4	71.3%
Electric bicycling	13%	22.0	32.8%
Jogging or running on trails	34%	26.3	32.8%
Jogging or running on roads	41%	27.3	32.8%
Walk/mobility device trails	95%	34.0	32.8%



SK% – the percent of the Sea-King County region population that participates in a recreational activity.
Frequency – the number of times per year those that participate engage in the activity on a statewide basis.
Loc – the most likely location of the specific activity in a local park, school, state, federal, tribal, or other facility.
Source: 2022 SCORP RCO Diary Based Survey

Sea-King Region Compared with Washington State

Implications

- **The 5 most popular (highest participation rates)** – are walking with a mobility device on trails (95%), wildlife and nature viewing (83%), hanging out (73%), public gardening/farmers' markets (67%), and visiting cultural and historical sites (63%).
- **The 5 most frequent rates (number of times per year)** – are walking with mobility device on trails (34.0 times a year), jogging or running on roads (27.3), jogging or running on trails (26.3), swimming in public pools (23.4), and volunteering and restoration work (23.4).
- **The 5 highest percent of activity occurring in local locations** – is swimming in public pools (71.3% of all activity), wildlife and nature viewing, volunteering restoration, and visiting a cultural or historical site (69.1%), and public gardening, farmers' market, and hanging out (68.4%).

Kenmore's recreation demand will depend on how these 3 variables occur.



Annual Volumes 2025-2050

Kenmore's annual volume of recreation activity is determined by multiplying Washington State's age-specific participation rates for each of the 18-0, 41-64, and 65+ age groups by the annual occasion or frequency rates by the number of persons projected to be in each age-specific category for the projection years by the percent of all activity that will occur in a local park, school district, and state land. (Note - Washington State participation rates are used due to the larger statewide sample size statistical accuracy and identified age group collations.)

The following table itemizes the projected total annual volume in 2025, 2050, and the percent of volume increase that will occur between 2025-2050.

Annual Volumes 2025-2050

	2025	2050	Pct
Scooter riding	23,151	27,684	19.6%
Inline skating	24,455	29,588	21.0%
Volleyball	13,748	16,520	20.2%
Pickleball	25,314	32,246	27.4%
Tennis	29,278	35,847	22.4%
Basketball	30,761	37,898	23.2%
Skateboarding	11,146	13,201	18.4%
Ice sport, hockey	14,022	16,800	19.8%
Golf	34,321	44,127	28.6%
Baseball/softball	20,851	25,817	23.8%
Track	28,867	34,709	20.2%
Ultimate frisbee	20,570	24,185	17.6%
Rugby	3,333	3,845	15.4%
Lacrosse	3,455	3,965	14.8%
Football	12,631	15,177	20.2%
Soccer	42,565	51,912	22.0%
BMX or pump track	21,633	26,011	20.2%
Model aircraft	18,379	22,715	23.6%
Geocaching	28,268	34,625	22.5%
Yard games	57,624	75,043	30.2%
Disc golf	20,788	25,179	21.1%
Dog park	77,108	100,001	29.7%
Hanging out	184,311	244,198	32.5%
Playground	85,062	110,092	29.4%
Picnic, BBQ,	95,246	128,295	34.7%
Concert/ event	65,554	86,870	32.5%
Garden, farmers'	113,928	153,028	34.3%
Splash pad	23,491	29,158	24.1%
Paintball	5,185	5,984	15.4%
Shell fishing	22,648	29,151	28.7%
Fishing in boat	28,913	37,610	30.1%
Fishing bank	30,713	39,826	29.7%
Cultural, historic	85,813	116,168	35.4%
Volunteering	76,896	102,474	33.3%
Gather nature	82,206	109,540	33.3%
Wildlife viewing	273,633	373,570	36.5%
Sledding, tubing	33,489	42,160	25.9%
Inner tubing	41,024	52,192	27.2%
Surfing	11,596	13,541	16.8%
Snorkel diving	20,378	25,604	25.6%
Canoe, kayak	116,160	153,565	32.2%
Sail boating	35,078	44,380	26.5%
Motorboat skiing	55,421	72,430	30.7%
Swim natural	118,085	154,509	30.8%
Swim pools	68,336	88,269	29.2%
Electric bicycling	21,422	27,540	28.6%
Jog, run on trails	56,851	70,468	24.0%
Jog/run on roads	82,319	102,250	24.2%
Walk on trails	176,092	237,667	35.0%
Walk on sidewalk	220,294	297,792	35.2%



The total volume that will occur in 2020 and by 2050,
Pct – the percent increase the additional volume between 2020-2050 represents.
Source: 2022 RCO SCORP Survey

Annual Volumes 2025-2050

The total annual volume of all recreation activities in Kenmore parks will increase from 2,792,412 occasions in 2025 to 3,645,425 occasions by 2050 or by 853,013 additional occasions or by 30.5%.

An increase in annual occasions from 2025 to 2050, however, will not be proportionately the same for all activities due primarily to the aging of Kenmore's population and age-related participation rates.

The lowest annual volume and percentage increase in Kenmore parks will be in lacrosse of 510 additional occasions or by 14.8% and rugby of 512 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 or by 15.4% which are popular with younger age groups.

Conversely, the greatest annual volume and percentage increase in Kenmore parks will be in wildlife and nature viewing of 99,936 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 or by 36.5% and walking or using mobility device on roads and sidewalks of 77,498 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 or by 35.2% which are popular with older age groups.

Implications

The 5 activities with the greatest 2050 volumes will be wildlife viewing (373,570 occasions in 2050), waling on sidewalks (297,792), walking on trails (237,667), hanging out (244,198), and swimming in natural settings (154,509) because these activities have high participation rates (especially for older age groups), high frequencies, and will occur in local facilities.

Social Equity

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

GIS maps 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:

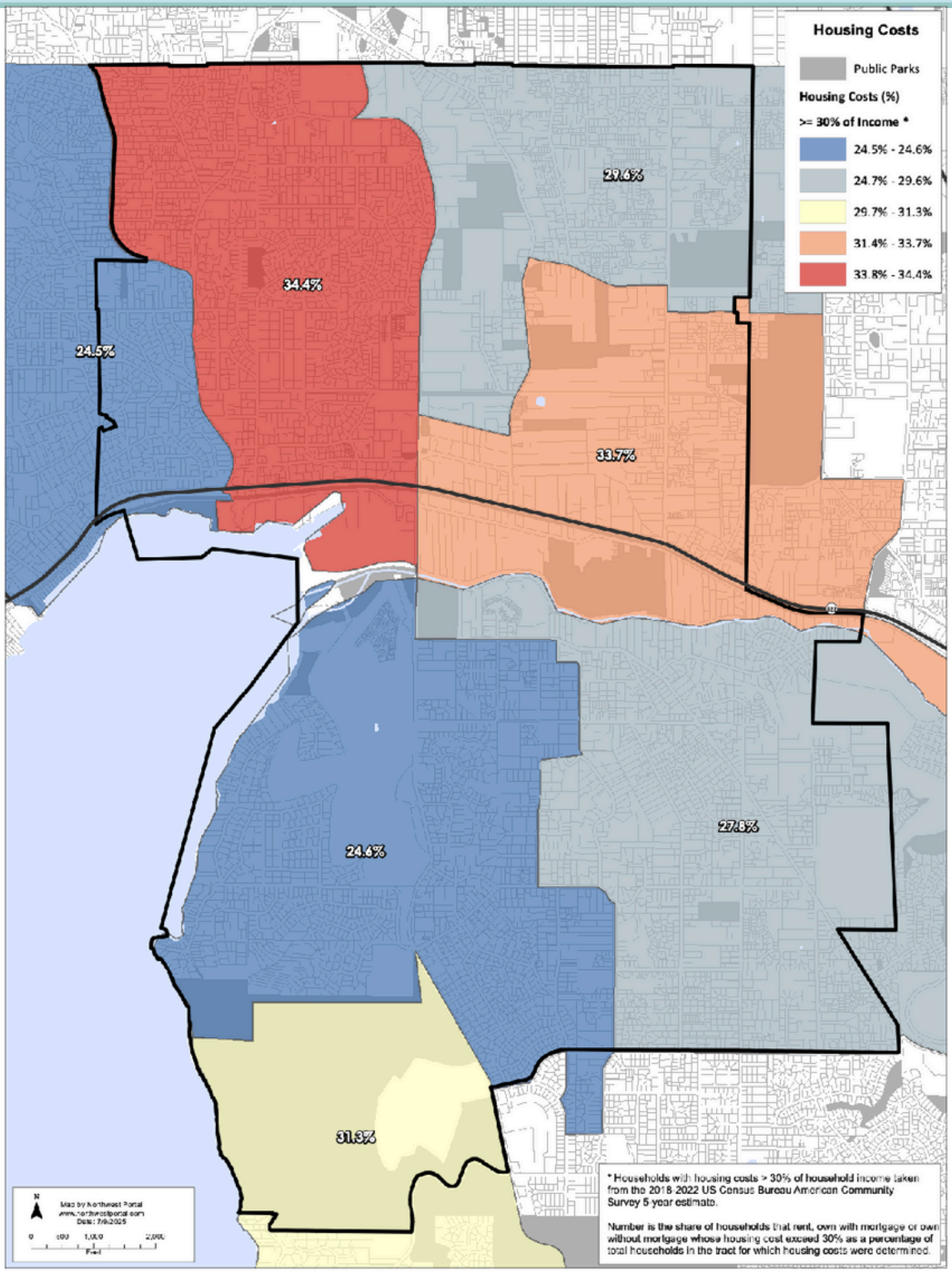
- **Housing cost stressed** – significant percentages (34.4%) of households of northwest Kenmore census tracts are paying more than 30% of gross income or are housing stressed for rent or mortgage payments.
- **People of color** – significant percentage (46.9%) of persons of color are concentrated in 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

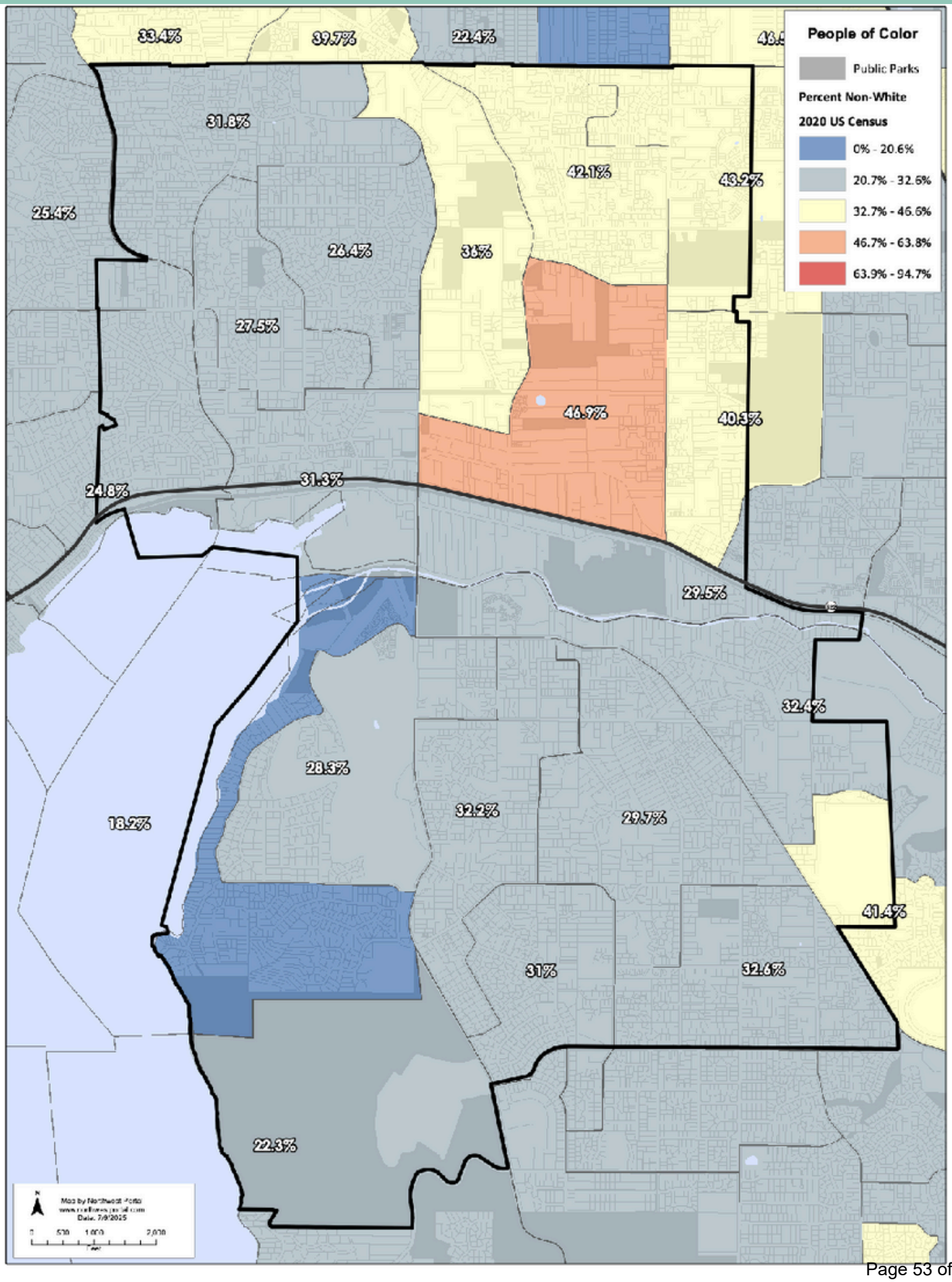
The combined results indicate residents of Kenmore need access to parks and recreation services oriented to households that are housing stressed, people of color, that speak limited English, and with physical disabilities located in the central east neighborhoods.

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.

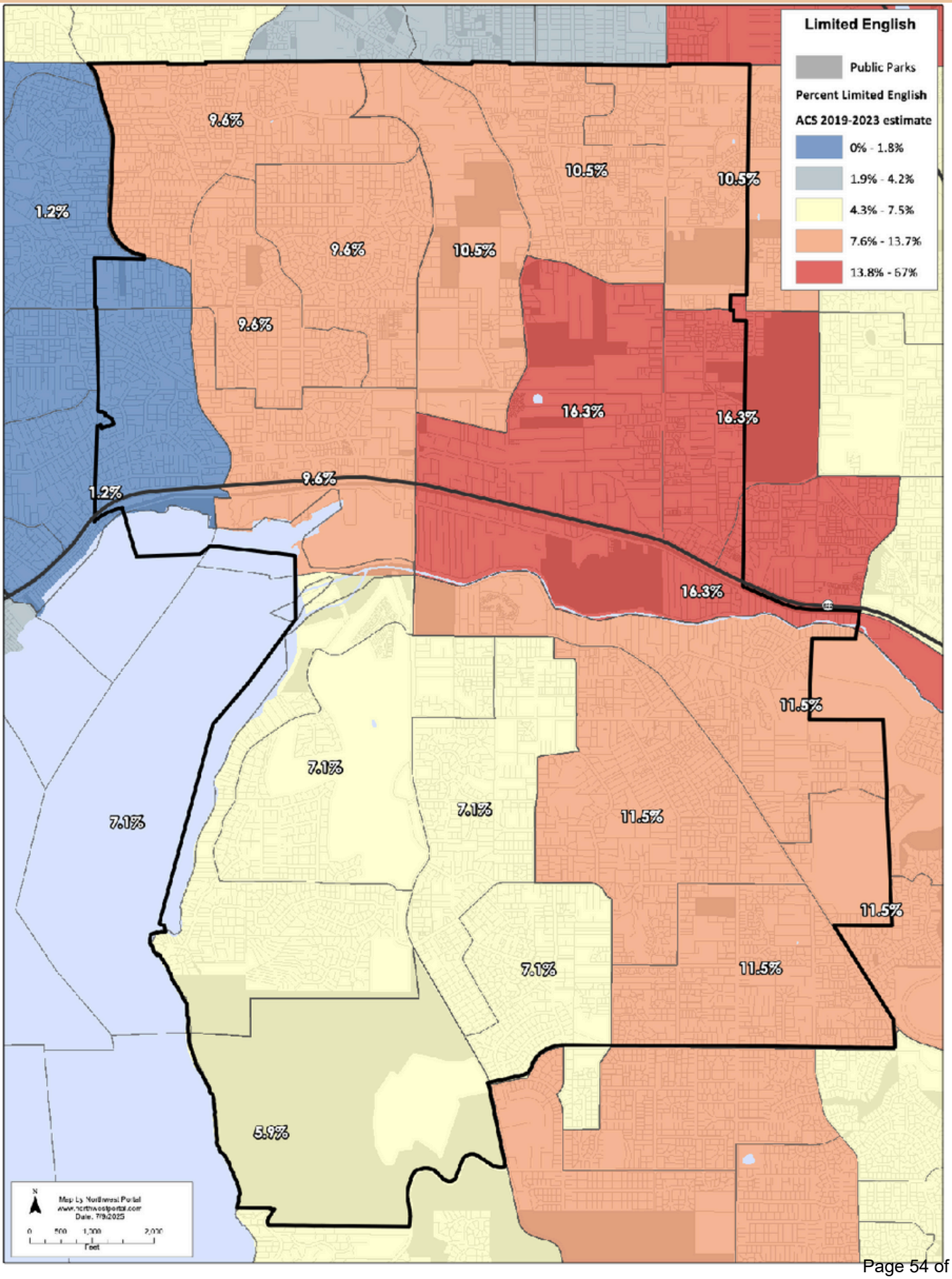
Housing Costs



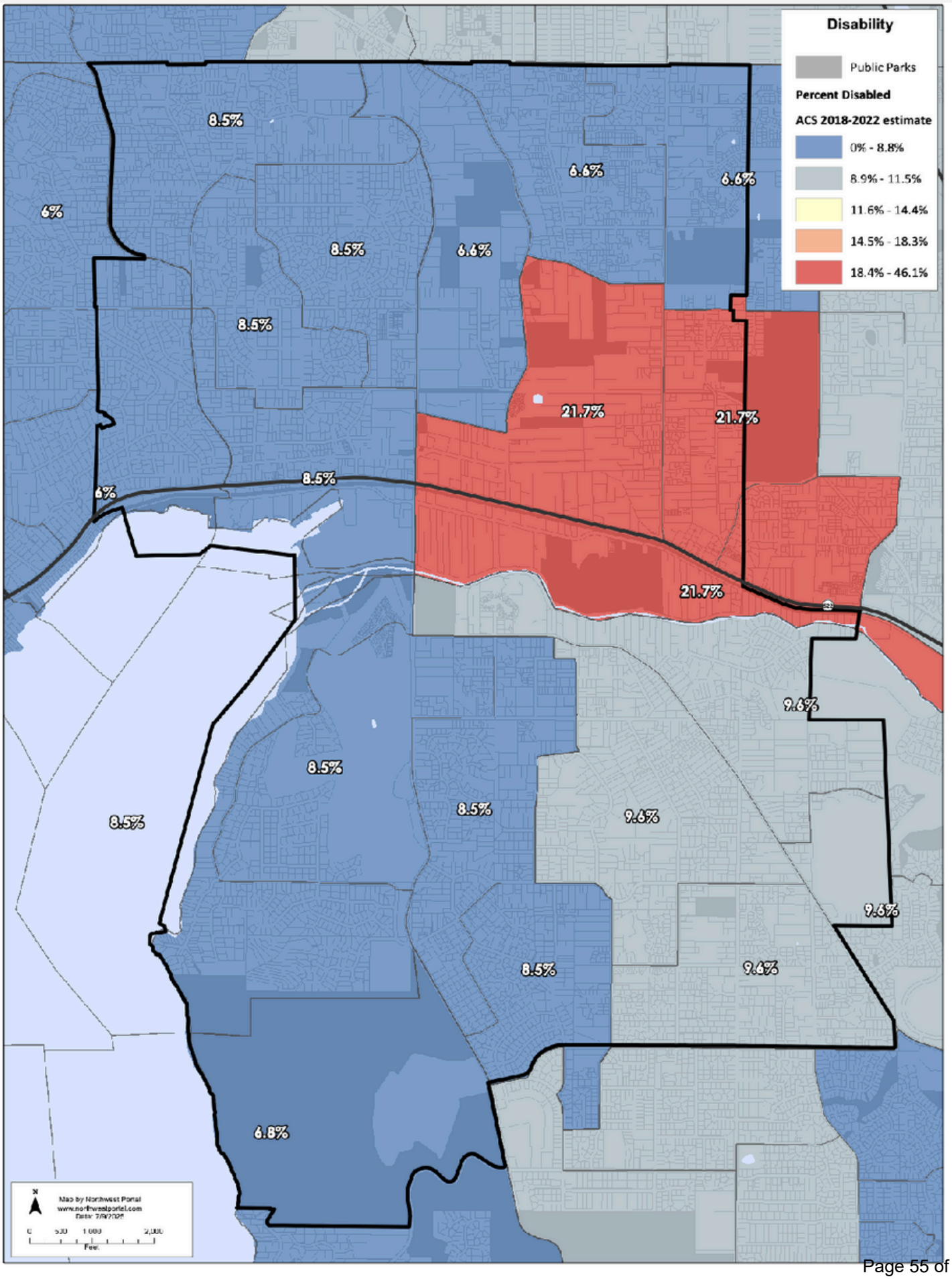
People of Color



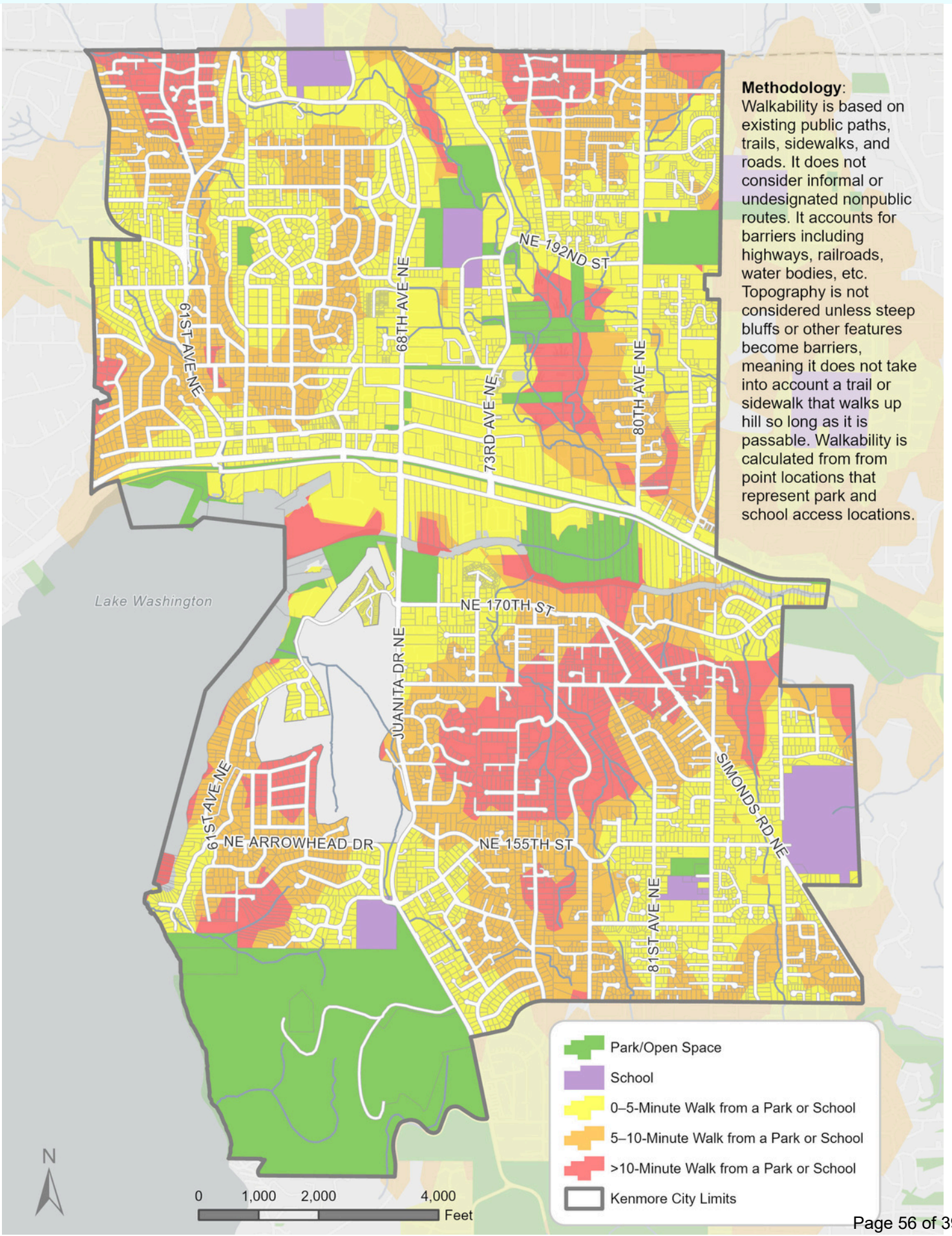
Limited English



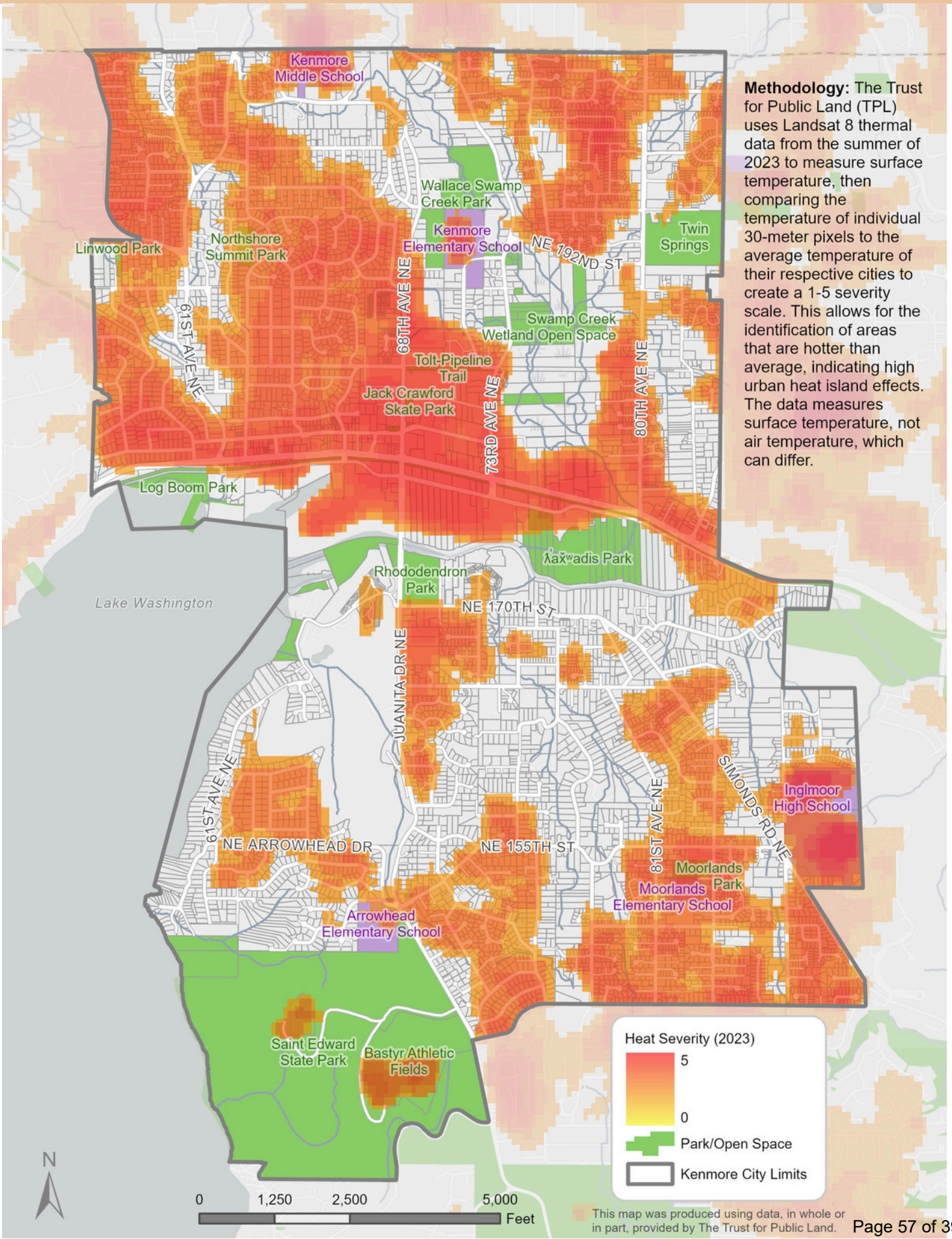
Disability


Disability
Public Parks
Percent Disabled
ACS 2018-2022 estimate
0% - 8.8%
8.9% - 11.5%
11.6% - 14.4%
14.5% - 18.3%
18.4% - 46.1%
8.5%
6.6%
6%
21.7%
9.6%
6.8%
Map by Northwest Portal
www.northwestportal.com

Walkability



Heat Severity

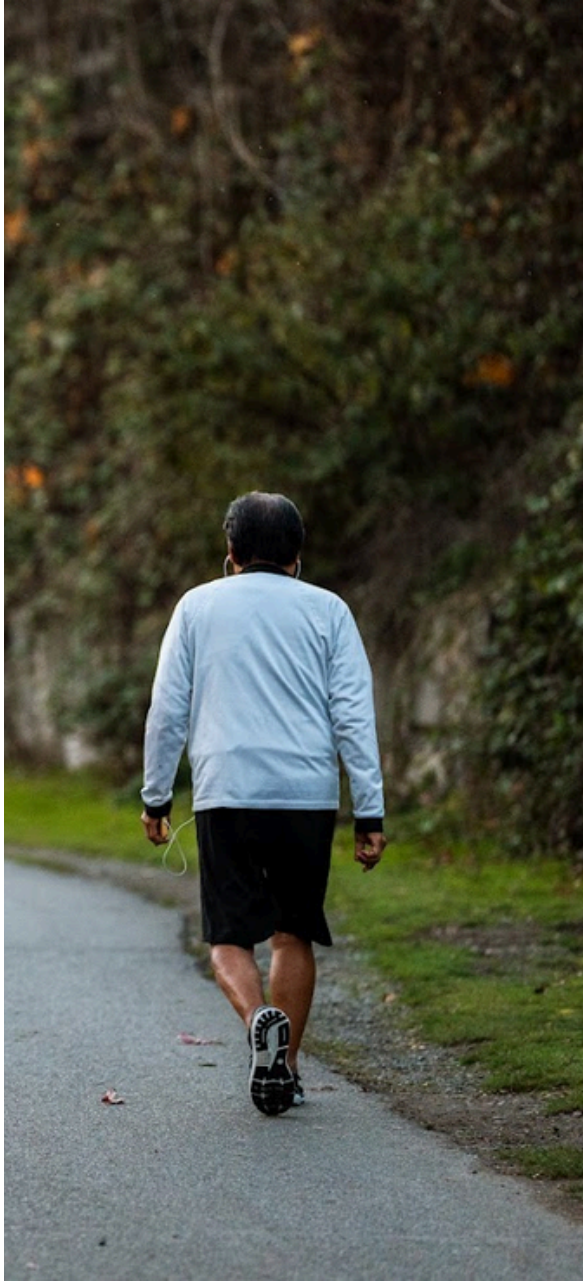


Walkability

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.

Walkability maps generated by Geographic Information Systems (GIS) calculate 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

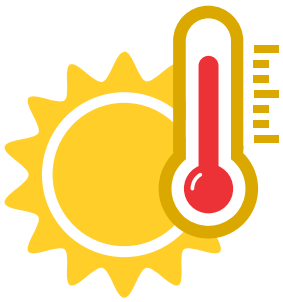
Kenmore has park service gaps or residential areas beyond the 5-10-minute walkability zone that should be filled with local park facilities:

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

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.

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 Way/SR-522, 68th Avenue NE, and 181st Street.

CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



Public Involvement

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.

Resident Outreach Survey

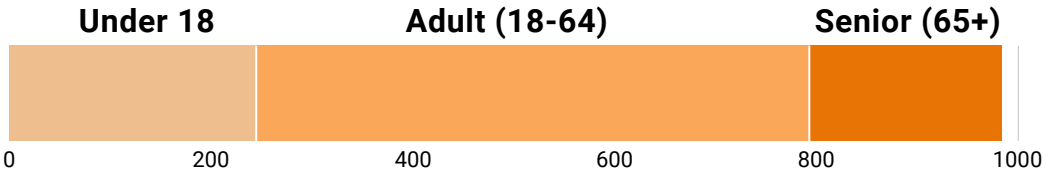
An online with mail-back option survey was conducted of Kenmore households that was promoted by email, website, and handouts.

Survey questions sought to obtain information on park and recreation behavior, use of parks, and opinions for potential future improvements. 363 households completed the survey, representing 983 total household members.

Following is a summary of the findings – detailed results including comments are available from the Community Development Department. In most instances, the results have been statistically weighted and ranked as noted to provide meaningful findings.



Total Number of Household Members Represented in Survey by Years of Age



983 total household members represented

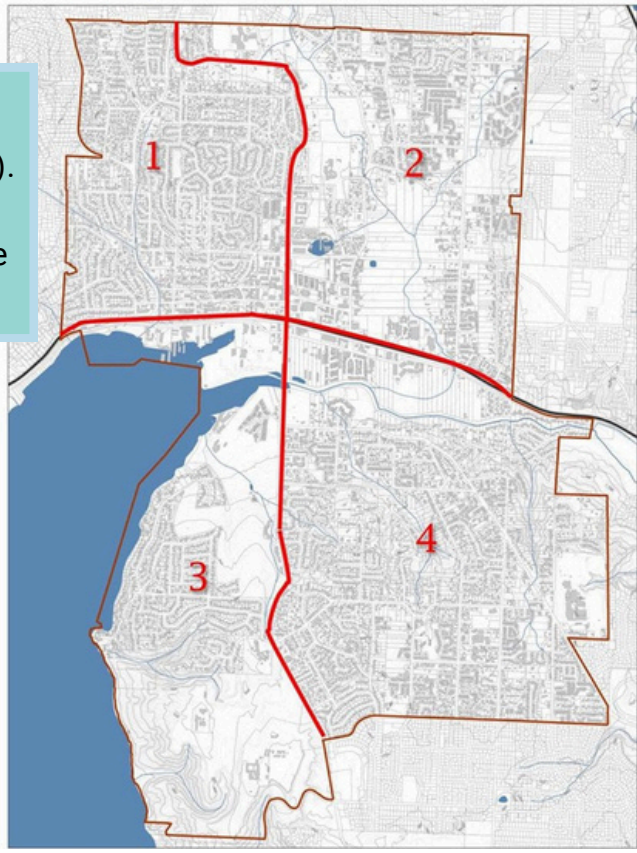
Based on Kenmore's population size of 24,520 people, the survey is statistically valid with a 5% margin of error at a 95% confidence level. This means the survey results are representative of the general population. However, subgroup analysis was not conducted as there is a larger margin of error based on the sample size, so further studies are needed to understand the needs of different subgroups.

52

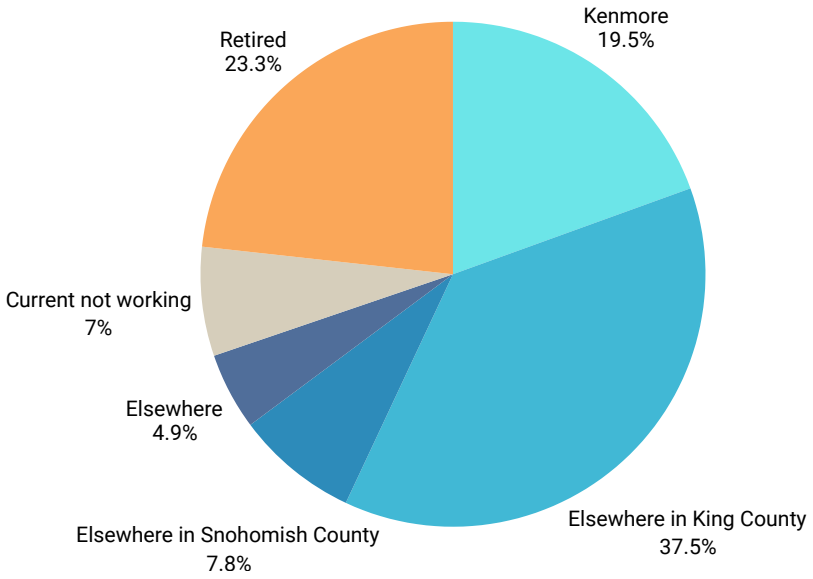
Survey Respondent Characteristics

Where Respondents Live

- The majority of respondents live in Areas 1 (34%) and 4 (34%).
- 19% of respondents live in Area 2, whereas 12% of respondents live in Area 3. Only 1% of respondents do not live in Kenmore.



Where Respondents Work



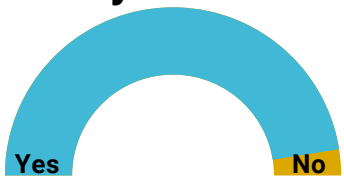
- 1 in 5 respondents work in Kenmore
- Approximately 1 in 4 respondents are retired

Types of Housing Respondents Live in

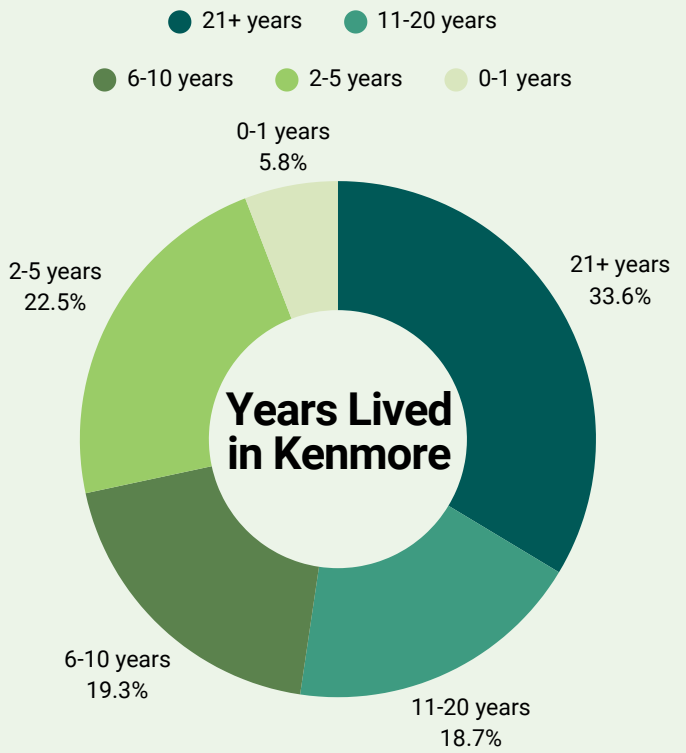


9 out of 10 respondents own their home instead of renting

Registered Voters in the City of Kenmore



95% of respondents are registered voters in Kenmore



The majority of respondents have lived in Kenmore more than 10 years.

53

Community Survey Key Themes Oct.-Nov. 2025

The following tree map represents the key themes mentioned by survey respondents in the comments, including the number of times it appeared in the comments.



54

Community Survey Key Themes Oct.-Nov. 2025

Key Themes	Implications	Appreciation - Resident Quotes	Improvement - Resident Quotes
1. Strong Use and Appreciation of Existing Parks 	• **Most used parks:** Burke-Gilman Trail, St. Edward State Park, Town Square/Hangar, and Log Boom Park • **High satisfaction** with park **location, quality, and quantity** • Residents value **natural areas, trails**, and **access to water**	"We love visiting Log Boom Park and the Burke-Gilman Trail—please keep them well maintained!"	"More bike paths in town to help with travel to all the parks—some areas feel unsafe without them."
2. Demand for More Active Recreation Facilities 	**Top requests:** • **Aquatic center** and classes • Outdoor recreation - **hiking** and **camping** • **Indoor recreation center** • Multi-use **sports fields** (especially turf with lights) • **Pickleball and basketball courts** (strong opposition to removing existing courts) • **Off-leash dog parks** and **pump tracks**.	"Kenmore is an active community. We'd really benefit from more indoor recreation and pickleball courts!"	"All the parks have similar features but don't support football, pools, or outdoor sports for teens."
3. Community Voice and Engagement 	Residents want: • **Transparent planning** and **phased implementation.** • **Inclusive outreach,** especially near proposed developments. • **36%** of residents prefer being informed by email, **36%** by mail, and **20%** by Facebook	"Thank you for asking for feedback — residents want to be involved in planning processes."	"I didn't even know about some parks until this survey — communication needs to improve."

4. Lakepointe and Urban Gathering Spaces 	• **Lakepointe** is seen as a **transformational opportunity** for:
	  ◦ Waterfront access, green space, and community gathering.
	  ◦ Some support mixed-use development (e.g. hotel, shops).
	• Concerns include **cost, access,** and **environmental impact.**
		"Lakepointe could be a great gathering spot if it stays focused on public access and green space."	"Any development needs to include more public space, not just shops and condos."

5. Environmental Preservation is a Priority 	• **High support** for:
	  ◦ Preserving **wildlife habitat** and **open space**
	  ◦ Improving **access to water**
	  ◦ Building **trails and paths**
	  ◦ Protecting and increasing **urban forest** and **tree canopy**
	• **Mixed views** on synthetic turf: some cite environmental harm, others emphasize year-round usability.
		"I love how much green space is preserved within Kenmore — it sets us apart from other cities."	"Synthetic turf fields are polluting and disrupt natural habitats. Please avoid them."

Community Survey Key Themes Oct.-Nov. 2025

Key Themes	Implications	Appreciation - Resident Quotes	Improvement - Resident Quotes

6. Fiscal Responsibility and Funding Preferences 	• **Strong resistance** to new taxes or levies.
	• Preferred funding methods:
	  ◦ **Grants, donations, sponsorships.**
	  ◦ **User fees** (with equity considerations).
	  ◦ **Public-private partnerships.**
	• Emphasis on **maintaining existing parks** before building new ones.
		"I support investing in parks, but I appreciate when it's done carefully and transparently."	"Stop increasing property taxes! Look for grants or private partnerships instead."

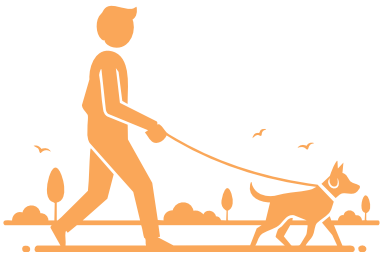
7. Inclusive Programming Across Age Groups 	• **Top priority groups:** ◦ Families, teens, and youth • **10%** of respondents had a disability that affected access to a park or program • Survey respondents with a disability need **hard surface trails** (52%), **adaptive equipment** (22%), or **ADA improvements** (17%) to use parks and programs.	"Affordable and accessible activities for all ages should continue to be a core focus."	"We need programs for teens—especially after school. They don't have many options right now."
8. Maintenance and Amenities 	Requests for: • **Clean restrooms, trash pickup**, and **lighting**. • Better **signage** and **awareness** of lesser-known parks (e.g. Twin Springs Park). • **Parking improvements** and **timed parking** at popular parks.	"Overall, park quality is good—and we appreciate the upkeep, especially in Log Boom and St. Edward."	"Trash pickup and restroom availability need to be more consistent."
9. Connectivity and Safety 	**41%** of respondents **drive** to parks, whereas **40% walk** to access parks High demand for: • **Trail networks** connecting parks, schools, and neighborhoods. • **Safe crossings** over SR-522 (e.g., overpasses, tunnels). • **Sidewalks** and **bike lanes**, especially in underserved areas.	"Connecting neighborhoods with parks using bike lanes is such a win for safety and health."	"Unsafe crossings on 522 make it hard to walk or bike to parks—please add overpasses or tunnels."
10. Community Events and Cultural Spaces 	Highest priority for **special events**: 1. **Farmers' and crafts market** 2. **Community festivals** and events Support for: • **Outdoor concerts, theater,** and **visual arts.** • **Community centers** with flexible indoor space.	"A flexible community space for visual arts and performances would be a wonderful addition."	"There's not enough programming for cultural arts beyond summer months."

Summary of Survey Responses

Park Walking Distance

74% of survey respondents are within a 10 minute walk from a park and recreation facility

93% of survey respondents are within a 15 minute walk from a park and recreation facility



Park Access

Survey respondents live closest to these parks:

1. St. Edward State Park (20%)
2. Wallace Swamp Creek Park (15%)
3. Northshore Summit Park (13%)
4. Rhododendron and Moorlands Park (10%)

Activities and Facilities

Survey respondents indicated the greatest engagement in:

1. **Walking and running** (76% daily and weekly)
2. **Dog walking** (40% daily and weekly)
3. **Playgrounds** (34% daily and weekly).

Survey respondents gave highest priority to these facilities:

1. **Walking and biking paths**
2. **Wildlife habitat and open space**
3. **Waterfront facilities**
4. **Aquatic facilities**
5. **Community events and festivals**
6. **Playgrounds and play areas**





Location, quantity, and quality of parks

75% of respondents rated the **location** of existing parks, recreation, open spaces, and trails within Kenmore as Good or Excellent

66% of respondents rated the **quantity** of existing parks, recreation, open spaces, and trails within Kenmore as Good or Excellent

72% of respondents rated the **quality** of existing parks, recreation, open spaces, and trails within Kenmore as Good or Excellent

Top 3 Priorities for Acquisition and Development of Park Facilities

1. Acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitats/open space areas
2. Acquisition and development of property to provide a walking and biking trail network across the city (off-road)
3. Recreation Center within the city providing recreation and other programs



*See Appendix H for a more detailed survey summary.

Workshops and Open Houses

Hybrid in-person and virtual workshops were conducted in April 2025 for 1) adjacent jurisdictions and state agencies, 2) recreation groups, 3) Northshore School District, and 4) arts and culture groups. The full results are shown in Appendix B, following are major findings.

Jurisdictions

The jurisdiction workshop included representatives that attended from Kirkland, Bothell, Lake Forest Park, Mountlake Terrace, Washington State Parks, and the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW).

Bothell

- Increasing development and population putting more pressure on parks and recreation (demand).
- Demand for pickleball courts – building 6 courts this year.
- Bothell does have an agreement with McMenamins - room rental, small, saltwater pool.
- Bothell has some athletic fields but need lacrosse and cricket fields.
- Potential opportunities with Bothell/Kenmore for connectivity with trail, riverfront and possibly dog park.
- Former 89-acre John Wayne golf course master plan in the works involving back 9 holes for salmon habitat restoration and 4 acres for active use.

Kirkland

- Increase in population and density – hard to find space at city parks.
- Tremendous pressure on existing waterfront parks leading to increased maintenance costs.
- Increased demand for adult and youth sports – must partner with school to address the demand.
- Recreational aquatics demand – feasible space but no funds. Reasonable construction cost for an indoor pool but community would not pay for it – failed bond measure.
- Kirkland provides some funding and rehabilitates school fields primarily middle and elementary schools and is the central scheduler for fields.
- High waterfront park uses though users are predominantly non-residents.
- Huge demand for pickleball.

Lake Forest Park

- Lake Forest Park is trying to build a parks program now and working on its first park.
- All projects are grant funded – there are funding issues, and the city utilizes a lot of volunteer labor.
- If Town Center is redeveloped the city will need to keep the Commons (different from Third Place Books) community gathering place and meeting space.
- Lake Forest Park partners with Shoreline for programs and city residents receive an 8% discount.

Workshops and Open Houses

Jurisdictions

Mountlake Terrace

- Mountlake Terrace wants a recreation center, but funding is not obtainable. Cost estimates are +/- $1,000/square foot not including soft costs.
- Converting tennis courts into pickleball courts using funding from RCO.
- Army Corps of Engineers funded conversion of the 9-hole Ballinger golf course for habitat restoration project. Planted +/- 24,000 trees, viewing platforms, etc.
- Mountlake Terrace would like to explore regional partnerships – not just for aquatics.

Washington State Parks – Saint Edwards Park

- Former pressure on State Parks for developing athletic facilities. 'Messy' idea – not compatible with State Parks mission statement. There is not a lot of parking there currently – would require adding parking and facilities, etc.
- State Parks is facing major budget cuts and potential furloughs and layoffs.
- State Parks would like Saint Edwards Park to be recognized as a 'Green Island' and would like for there to be allowances and exceptions in the city code for State Park's maintenance – not have to go through city permit process.
- Saint Edwards State Park (not the Lodge) receives approximately 750,000 users a year.

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

- WDFW works with Kenmore groups and is very familiar with the beaver population.
- WDFW would like to see wildlife habitats and corridors (connectivity) in the plans for Kenmore and any other overlapping jurisdictions.

General Discussion

- Public Works departments generally maintain streetscapes. In Mountlake Terrace Public Works also maintains some parklets and trails.
- Impact fees are used but do not cover nearly enough in Kirkland for residential, Mountlake Terrace for residential and commercial, and in Bothell.
- 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.
- 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.
- Kirkland indicated that there is a growing appetite for cultural events and growing populations. Events are very impactful on maintenance, cleanup, reseeding etc. Do not recuperate maintenance costs.
- 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.

59

Workshops and Open Houses

Recreation Groups

The recreation workshop included representatives that attended from Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC), Whatsup Standup Paddle & Surf, and Northshore Youth Soccer.

Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC)

- KWAC hosts dragon boats, standup paddle board, and outrigger kayaks, KWAC has 150-members, the dragon boat 82 members. All boats are stored at ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park.
- Outriggers canoes are 600-pound boats and were not included in plans for storage. Currently stored within fenced area but very heavy boats are challenging to get into the water. Outriggers cannot be stored on the water.
- Re-organizing the current park layout is suggested to address issues.

WhatsUp Paddleboards

- Located in Kenmore at Log Boom Park and in Bothell at Bothell Landing. Rentals include kayaks, paddleboards, bikes, etc. Have self-guided tours from Bothell Landing to Log Boom Park and rent bikes to bike back on Burke Gilman trail to Bothell Landing. Offer classes in kayaking and paddleboarding.
- Burke Gilman does not have a trailhead facility with parking, therefore there is not enough parking during peak season days. A proposal would gain more parking by changing parallel parking on 175th to angled parking (which would require building a retailing wall) was briefly discussed.



Northshore Youth Soccer

- The organization is in 50th year serving the Northshore area including Edmonds and Maltby for over 4,000 kids age K-18 years old, boys' and girls' teams with some co-ed. Have seen a decline in players and females.
- The Board has an investment account with funds to help improve fields of about $25,000.
- Futsal is a fast-growing sport. Uses indoor basketball court, fast paced, with the world-cup coming up. Some futsal is being played on the rooftops of big box stores.
- Northshore Youth Soccer wants to be involved in finding a solution to the field shortage issue and supports the potential Lakepointe project.
- More turfed and lit fields would help alleviate some of the pressure from demand. Rationing time allowed on the fields was also briefly discussed.



60

Workshops and Open Houses

Northshore School District (NSD)

- Northshore School District (NSD covers 5 jurisdictions including Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville, unincorporated King, and Snohomish Counties.
- District is seeing continued decline in enrollment over the last couple of years particularly K-5 grades because of a declining King County birthrate. Kenmore and Bothell may not get higher number of students.
- There is a wide range of student family income. Starting to see students coming from apartments rather than. single family homes due to an increase in housing costs.
- Northshore has 15 elementary schools of which 14 need major work. 3-4 schools receive funds every 4-year bond cycle, and a 30-year school planning cycle.
- Fields and playgrounds are on a more frequent cycle. Could do fields and playground improvements before school buildings with a separate funding 'bucket'. Inclusive playground at Kenmore 'L' previously funded by PTA's – now funded with bond cycle.
- The district's goal is to convert all fields to synthetic turf due to easier maintenance. Middle school fields are mostly turf but mixed but would ideally convert all to turf.



- Any league can rent fields. Have reached the point, however, that the district is asking for enough fee to fully recuperate expenses for maintenance. There have been some issues with the new fees.
- The district limits use of indoor facilities, gymnasiums, and classrooms due to wear and tear and some security, privacy reasons. Opportunities for outside entities to use, build on school grounds are possible but district is cautious, perhaps open but highly unlikely.
- It is very difficult to make any agreements equitably with one and not the other of the 5 jurisdictions. The district did do one in the past and it did not go well as the user group went bankrupt.
- Moorlands is on the list to be considered for updates, improvements. Moorlands is not a safe, secure school and has low but very passionate enrollment.
- The district has pickleball lines painted on 1 tennis court, but the court don't get a high demand. The district's priorities are with students' needs with others secondary.
- Among the district wants and needs are cricket and some lacrosse fields.

Workshops and Open Houses

Arts and Culture

The arts and culture workshop included representatives that attended from Arts of Kenmore, Kenmore Heritage Society, King County Library System, and Sno-King Watershed Council.

As If Theater

- Performed at the Kenmore Community Club (former grange hall) since 2019 with 2 main stage shows a year. The current production of 'Ripcord' has a 600-person attendance.
- Need own theater space (or shared) to provide more productions for the community with a similar location to the Kenmore Community Club (like Bainbridge Arts).
- The Lutheran Church provides temporary rehearsal space.
- Would like a "home" with 75-100-person seating capacity, black box style preferred, with audio, wardrobe and set storage. The site should be walkable to restaurants, breweries, and bars - good for the businesses in the area.
- No schools involved as insurance issues limit any participation of anyone under 18 years old.

Arts of Kenmore

- Serve the Kenmore community and beyond. Currently reviving since Covid and growing again.
- Pre-Covid held an annual art show at the Lodge. Post Covid did the show at Kenmore Camera. Now the art show will be at city hall.
- Arts of Kenmore has had conversations with As If Theater regarding combining efforts and potentially sharing space. Arts of Kenmore is the sponsor for As If Theater.
- Opportunity for development of a Kenmore Creative Arts District adjacent to the Burke Gilman trail area was discussed.



Sno-King Watershed Council

- Sno-King Watershed Council preserves streams, parks, and natural areas in Kenmore with a water watch, monthly water monitoring. Participate in Stream Fest at Log Boom Park in the Fall.
- Volunteers predominantly retired people, spread by word-of-mouth. Perform work in parks and invasive removal 2-3x's per month.
- Opportunity to coordinate with the city for Eagle Boy Scout projects and individual service requirement per year. Could get a pre-approved list of opportunities and tasks from the city Parks Maintenance Department.

Workshops and Open Houses

Arts and Culture

King County Library at Kenmore

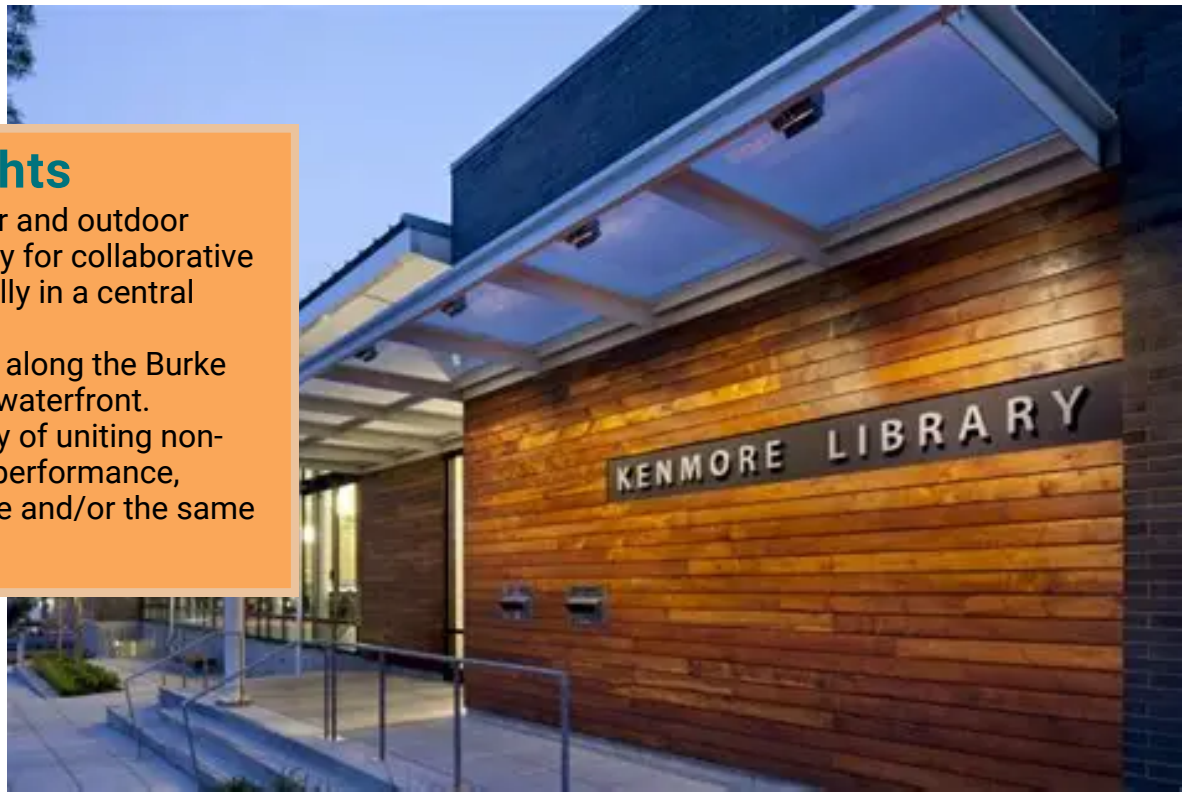
- The Library offers children's programs, activities, and events (free) at the library as well as events at the Town Square's Hangar and Rhododendron Park.
- Kenmore needs more central community gathering spaces.
- The library does have a small meeting space available. Covid placed some restrictions on usage. Individuals reserve the room, and a theater group uses the room once a month for rehearsals.

Kenmore Heritage Society

- The Society currently has physical space needs and want to be able to do popup events and displays and would like to host events and speakers.
- Storage is an issue. The Society receives donations that are predominantly photos and smaller items from the community that requires better storage and archiving system.
- The Society has a self-guided walking history tour that needs to be brought back and made available to the public.
- There are currently no physical history markers in Kenmore. Different methods of adding history markers and images were briefly discussed.

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.



CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

CITYWIDE PLAN AMENITIES



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.

Kenmore Parks, Facilities, and Open Space	Acres
Linwood Park	1.4
Moorlands Park	4.5
Northshore Summit Park	3.6
ƛ'ax̌wadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	41
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
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	Acres
Bastyr Athletic Fields - leased	7.0
Tolt Pipeline Trail – 2.6 miles	0.9
Subtotal	**7.9**

King County	Acres
Burke-Gilman Trail - 2.5 miles	4.5
Subtotal	**4.5**

Washington State	Acres
WDFW Boat Launch	1.9
Saint Edward State Park	316.0
Subtotal	**317.9**

Total parks inside city limits	**475.4**



Inventory

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.

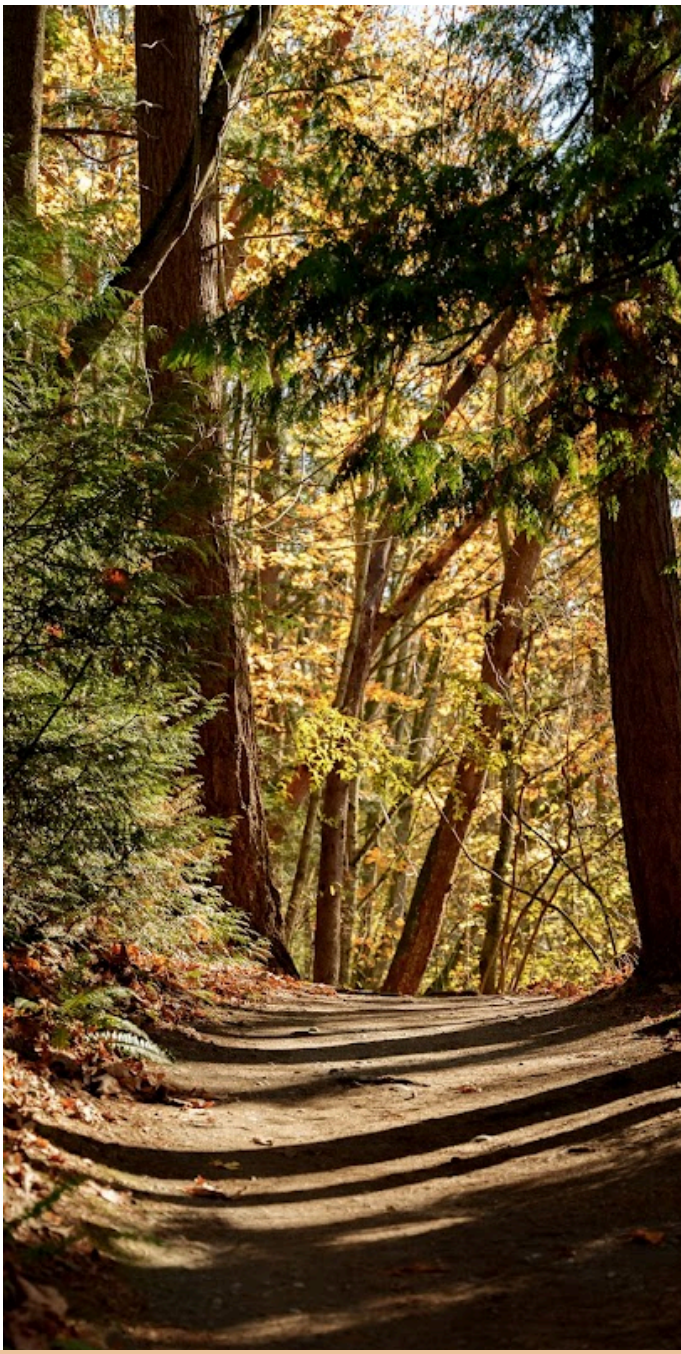
Adjacent Parks and Facilities	Acres
Doug Allen Sports Field – Bothell	0.6
Wayne Park – Bothell	49.9
Kirkland Open Space – Kirkland	23.5
Big Finn Hill Park – King County	224.4
Subtotal	**298.4**

Northshore Schools inside city limits	Acres
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	Acres
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	Acres
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.

Level of Service (LOS)

The National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Areas and Facilities Standards has not been updated in more 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 24,520 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.

Implications

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.

67

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 24,520 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).

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.



Implications

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.

Benchmark Comparisons

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.



Implications

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.

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 ratios 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.

Implications

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

Benchmark Comparisons

Park Amenities

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

Kenmore Amenities	City of 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.



70

Benchmark Comparisons

Amenity benchmarks per median number of residents – in city only



Outdoor Amenities	%	Median	2025
Beach access	*	*	24,520
Hand carry launch site	*	*	12,260
Boat ramp	*	*	24,520
Dock/pier	*	*	24,520
Dog park/off-leash areas	68%	27,508	
Community garden	52%	27,262	
Picnic tables*	*	*	1,866
Picnic shelters	*	*	6,130
Playground uncovered	93%	3,105	3,502
Basketball court	84%	7,501	24,520
Volleyball court	23%	14,280	24,520
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	6,130
Soccer field	83%	3,333	12,260
Football field	*	*	
Running tracks	19%	18,585	
Synthetic, rectangular	25%	23,189	
Exercise course	22%	27,762	
Skateboard park	46%	33,167	24,520
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 24,520 population including dog parks, community gardens, athletic courts and fields, splash pad and swimming, and all indoor facilities.

Implications

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.

71

Benchmark Comparisons

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	24,520
Senior**	40%	31,985	24,520
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 24,520.



Note

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.

Citywide Park Amenities

The following proposals concerning components of the Parks, Recreation, & Open Space (PROS) Plan are based on the results of environmental inventories, field analysis, demand analysis, workshop planning sessions, and surveys of resident and voter households that outline a vision for the next 20 years.

The plan proposals are organized into separate components including natural areas, resource activities, trails, athletic activities, indoor activities, and special uses that are part of a holistic approach to the total PROS Plan.

Each section of this chapter defines the vision for the separate plan component, inventories existing amenities, and projects proposed new amenity developments that reflect population growth and change including an increase in non-family young and old households, address social inequities, fill walkability gaps, mitigate heat stress, and account for increased redevelopment densities.

The components combined provide a holistic vision for providing parks, recreation, and open space in Kenmore that is rapidly evolving from a suburban character that existed at the time of incorporation into an urban community providing a variety of natural and active PROS interests for an increasingly diverse population.

The proposals refer to a site or property that may provide a specific type of park, recreation, or open space activity. A particular site or property, however, may include one or all the described component plan features.

Note

The component plan proposals are **conceptual**, in some instances, subject to further study and coordination with public participants including Northshore School District, King County, Washington State, adjacent jurisdictions, nonprofit, and private participants including neighborhood residents, businesses, and developers that may modify eventual project particulars.



Natural Areas

Critical areas - protect, preserve, and conserve lands that have environmental features of critical area significance (floodplains and landslide hazard), ecological importance (shorelines, wetlands, and watersheds), forestland (old growth, woodland cover, and prime productive), wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered species), and green space.

To the extent possible and practical, natural areas link lands (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) into greenway networks and corridors. These linked areas visually define the developed urban area in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) whether publicly or privately owned.

Natural areas may provide nature and trails, exhibits, and interpretive facilities to increase public awareness and appreciation for significant and visually interesting critical area environmental, wildlife, and forest features.

Natural areas may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites that provide resource activities, trail corridors, athletic activities, or other public facilities. Natural areas may also be conserved on privately owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management, groundwater recharge, potable water storage, and wastewater treatment.



Vision

Natural area conservancies may be realized through:

- Access agreements. acquisition of development rights and/or title of natural area lands - that would otherwise be developed or used for urban land use or not be available for public access.
- Provision for public access and interpretive signage - that would not be possible if the land remained in private ownership without such public access provisions.
- Provisions for interpretive signage - subject to appropriate security measures and underlying property owner agreements.

74

Existing Natural Areas

The following sites conserve wetlands, woodlands, steep slopes, and other features.

		Existing Natural Area Acreage
Kenmore		**133.7**
1	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**25.5**
	▪ 25.0-acres of wetlands and woodlands, fish bearing stream on Swamp Creek	
2	**Twin Springs Park**	**25.0**
	▪ 24.0-acres of wetlands, woodlands with 2 springs and beaver lodge on Little Swamp Creek	
3	**Swamp Creek Wetlands**	**21.2**
	▪ 21.2-acres of wetlands and woodlands with fish bearing stream on Swamp Creek	
4	**ƛ'ax̌wadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**41.0**
	▪ 22.75-acres of wetlands and woodlands on north shore of Sammamish River and confluence with Swamp Creek	
5	**Rhododendron Park**	**12.5**
	▪ 8.5-acres of wooded areas on south shore of Sammamish River	
6	**Inglewood Wetlands**	**8.5**
	▪ 8.5-acres of wetlands and marsh on the east shore of Lake Washington and the confluence with the Sammamish River	
Washington State		**316.0**
7	**Saint Edward State Park**	**316.0**
	▪ Extensive wooded area and shoreline on east shore of Lake Washington	
Bothell		**49.9**
8	**Wayne Park**	**49.9**
	▪ Wetlands and wooded areas on the south shore of the Sammamish River	
Kirkland		**7.8**
9	**Kirkland Open Space**	**7.8**
	▪ Wooded open space extending along the ravine on the southeast corner of city limits	
King County		**224.4**
10	**Big Finn Hill Park**	**224.4**
	▪ Extensive woodlands extending from Saint Edwards State Park to the east shore of Lake Washington	
Total existing natural area acres		**731.8***

*** Total site acreage may also provide for other park activities.**



Proposed Natural Areas

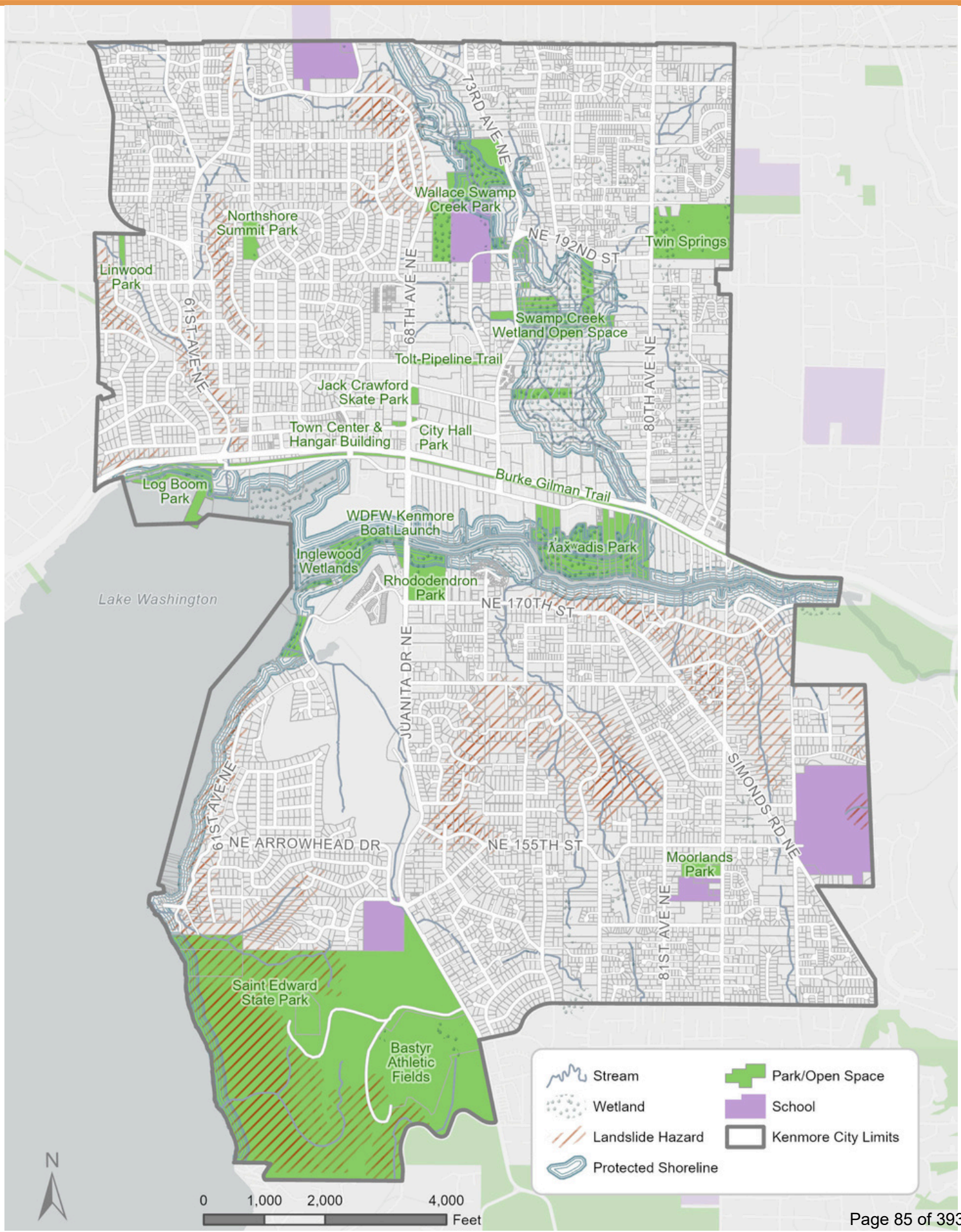
The following sites could conserve fish bearing streams, riparian corridors, wetlands, woodlands, and other significant wildlife habitat along Swamp, Little Swamp Creeks, other tributaries, Sammamish River, and Lake Washington using critical area ordinances, easements, or purchase of development rights or title to create greenway systems through Kenmore.

		Proposed Natural Area Acreage
Kenmore		**tbd**
11	**Lakepointe Park**	**13.29**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat around the 3,100 linear feet of 11shoreline with Lake Washington and the entrance to the Sammamish River.	
12	**Swamp Creek**	**tbd**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat north of Wallace Swamp Creek Park to city limits	
13	**Little Swamp Creek**	**tbd**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat between Wallace Swamp Creek Park and Twin Springs Park on Little Swamp Creek to city limits	
14	**Swamp Creek**	**tbd**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat between ƛ'ăxwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park and Swamp Creek Wetlands	
15	**Tributary 62**	**tbd**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat east of Wayne Park	
16	**Tributary**	**tbd**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat from city limits north to the Sammamish River	
17	**Arrowhead Creek**	**tbd**
	▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat from north edge of Saint Edwards State Park to Lake Washington	
Total proposed natural area acres		**tbd**



76

Natural Areas



Resource Activities

Resource activities provide public access to significant environmental features including shorelines, woodlands, and scenic areas. Where appropriate, resource sites are improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including beaches, handcarry launch sites, boat ramps, and individual and group picnic facilities. Supporting services may include parking lots, restrooms, and utilities.

Resource activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for natural area conservancies, trail corridors, athletic activities, indoor activities, or other public facilities. Resource activities may also be developed on other publicly owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements.

Vision

As described herein, the resource park vision will be realized through:

- **Acquisition of resource parklands** - that would otherwise be developed for other land uses or not available for public access,
- **Provision of public access** - and use of natural features which would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership,
- **Conservation for public access** - and use of unique and available natural features that visually define and separate developing urban areas.



78

Waterfront Activities

Existing Waterfront Activity Sites

The following provide access to freshwater sites that include swimming, handcarry launches, boating, and other waterfront access activities.

Kenmore		**3**
4	**Log Boom Park**	**1**
	▪ Wading beach on Lake Washington ▪ 500-foot pier with 10 transit slips ▪ Handcarry launch and boat rental building	
5	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
	▪ Handcarry launch into Sammamish River	
6	**ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**1**
	▪ Lagoon handcarry launch into Sammamish River	
Washington State		**1**
	WDFW Boat Launch	**1**
	▪ Paved boat launch into Sammamish River	
Total existing launch sites		**4**



79

Picnic Facilities

Existing Picnic Tables and Shelters

The following sites provide day-use picnic table and shelter facilities for group activities.

		Existing Picnic Tables - Shelters
Kenmore Parks		**---**
1	**Linwood Park**	**2-0**
	▪ 2 picnic tables	
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**2-0**
	▪ 2 picnic tables	
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**4-0**
	▪ 4 picnic tables	
4	**Town Square Hangar**	**3-0**
	▪ 3 picnic tables	
5	**City Hall/Skate Court**	**2-0**
	▪ 2 picnic tables	
6	**Log Boom Park**	**4-1**
	▪ 4 picnic tables ▪ 1 picnic shelter	
7	**Rhododendron Park**	**3-1**
	▪ 3 picnic tables ▪ 1 picnic shelter	
8	**ƛ'axwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**5-1**
	▪ 5 picnic tables ▪ 1 picnic shelter	
9	**Moorlands Park**	**2-1**
	▪ 2 picnic tables ▪ 1 picnic shelter	
10	**Saint Edward State Park**	**---**
	▪ --- picnic tables	
All total picnic tables		**---**
All total picnic shelters		**---**



Proposed Picnic Tables and Shelters

The following sites could fill gaps within walking distance of Kenmore neighborhoods.

		Proposed Picnic Tables - Shelters
Kenmore Parks		**14-0**
11	**Twin Springs Park**	**3-0**
	▪ Install 3 picnic tables	
12	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**3-0**
	▪ Install 3 picnic tables	
13	**NE 182nd Street neighborhood**	**2-0**
	▪ Install 2 picnic tables	
14	**80th/83rd Ave NE neighborhood**	**2-0**
	▪ Install 2 picnic tables	
15	**Simmonds Road neighborhood**	**2-0**
	▪ Install 2 picnic tables	
16	**Moorlands neighborhood**	**2-0**
	▪ Install 2 picnic tables	
Total proposed picnic tables		**14**
Total proposed picnic shelters		**0**



Trails

Trail systems link major natural area assets, park and recreational facilities, schools, community centers, commercial, and transit stations throughout Kenmore. Trails provide for several modes of recreational and commuters use including Pedestrians, scooters, skateboards, in-line skates, and bicycles where appropriate.

Park Trails

Park walking trails are developed within major parks and open spaces to provide internal access to wetlands, woodlands, picnic areas, playgrounds, courts, fields, and indoor facilities with parking lots, restrooms, and other supporting facilities.

Park walking trails are developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) or US Forest Service (USFS) walking trail standards with a crushed rock, bark, or compacted dirt base usable by all age and skill groups. Park trails will be developed in urban park sites with an asphalt or concrete surface to be ADA accessible.



Vision

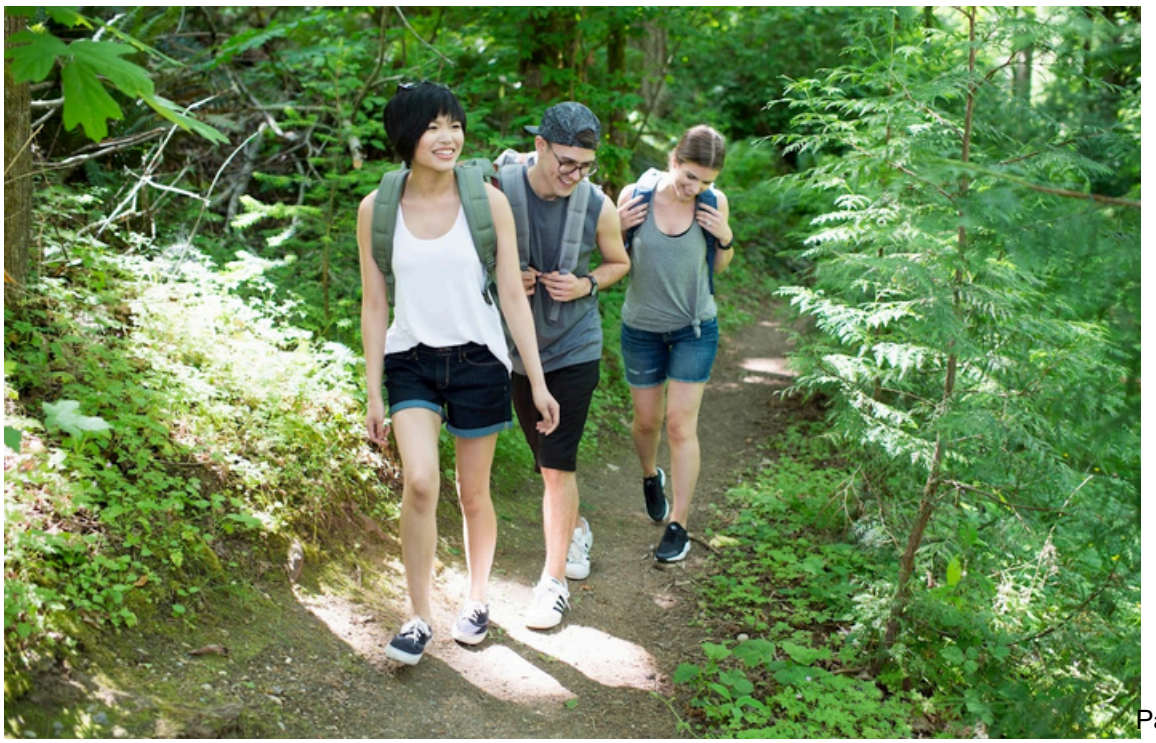
The parks trail vision could be realized by providing trail opportunities in Kenmore that:

- **Access natural features and amenities** – within natural areas and park sites.
- **Serve persons** - with varied physical abilities and skills including ADA.
- **Establish high visibility and volume routes** - through the most developed urban areas and park sites.

Existing Parks Trails

The following trails have been developed within major park sites in the city that access wetlands, ponds, woodlands, and other park amenities.

		Existing Park Trail Miles
Kenmore Park Trails		**2.07**
1	**Linwood Park**	**0.07**
	▪ 0.07-mile paved ADA trail through park	
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**0.2**
	▪ 0.2-mile paved ADA trail through park	
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**0.3**
	▪ 0.3-mile trail	
4	**Twin Springs Park**	**0.3**
	▪ 0.3-mile trail through park	
5	**Town Square Hangar**	**0.01**
	▪ 0.01-mile paved trails around perimeter	
6	**City Hall/Skate Court**	**0.06**
	▪ 0.06-mile paved trail along perimeter	
7	**Log Boom Park**	**0.3**
	▪ 0.3-mile paved trail along perimeter	
8	**Rhododendron Park**	**0.5**
	▪ 0.5-miles of trails through park	
9	**ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**0.3**
	▪ 0.3-miles of trail through park	
10	**Moorlands Park**	**0.03**
	▪ 0.03-miles of trail through park	
Washington State		**7.0**
11	**Saint Edward State Park**	**7.0**
	▪ 0.5-miles of trails through park	
Total existing park trail miles		**9.07**



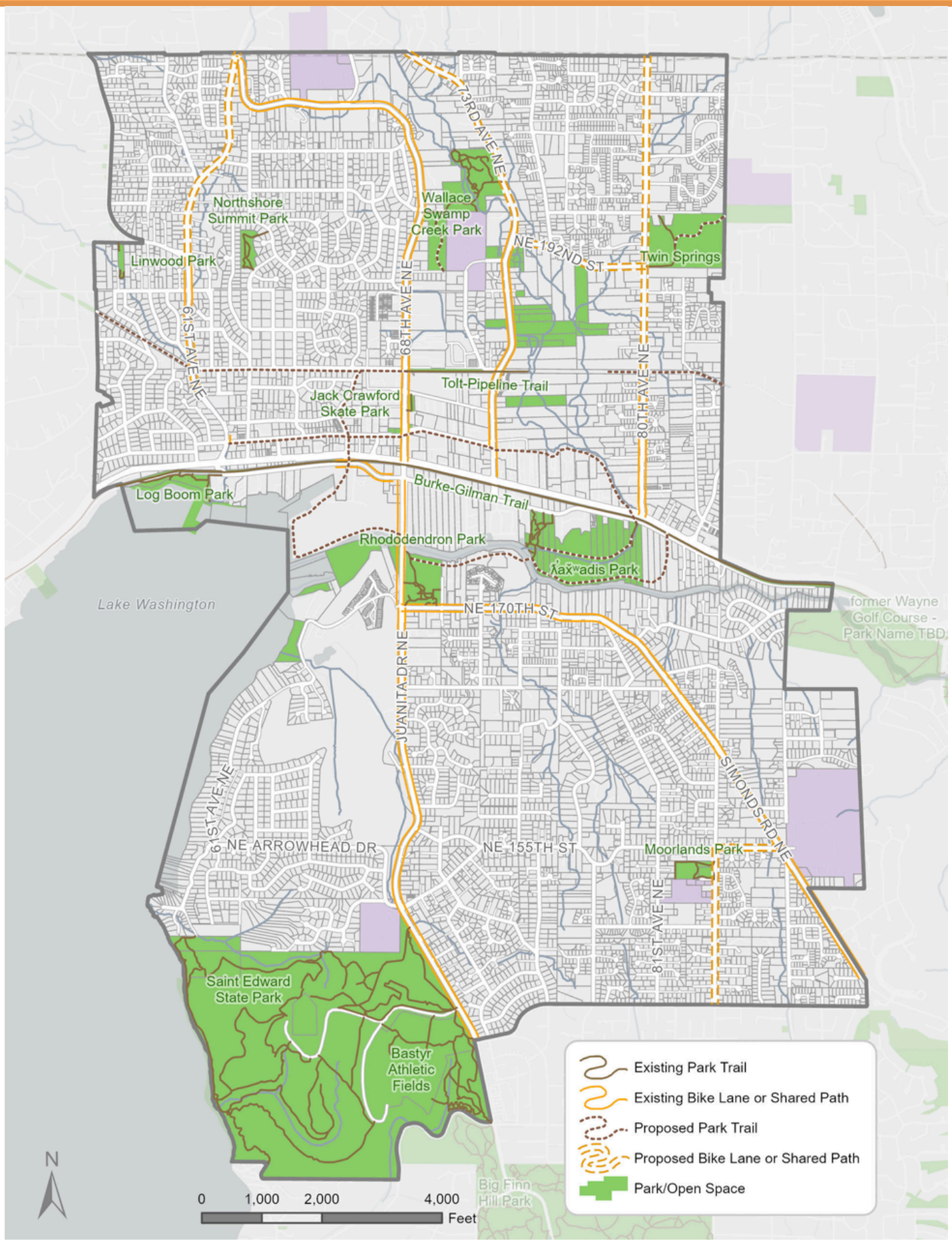
Proposed Parks Trails

The following proposed trails could access wetlands, ponds, woodlands, and other park amenities in accordance with existing park master plans.

		Proposed Park Trail Miles
Kenmore Park Trails		**2.0**
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**0.2**
	▪ 0.2-mile trail to school	
4	**Twin Springs Park**	**0.5**
	▪ 0.5-mile secondary trails through park	
9	**ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**0.6**
	▪ 0.3-mile trail on north shore Swamp Creek ▪ 0.3-mile trail on south shore Swamp Creek	
12	**Swamp Creek Wetlands**	**0.7**
	▪ 0.7-mile trail around wetlands	
Total proposed park trail miles		**2.0**



Park Trails



85

Multipurpose Off-road Trails

Multipurpose off-road trails are developed within corridors separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation in utility easements or in separate property alignments. In some instances, limited off-road trails may be developed as a shoulder or sidewalk improvement within the right-of-way of established vehicle or light trail transportation corridors.

Multipurpose trails are developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) trail standards with concrete, asphalt or very fine crushed rock base, ADA accessible, and usable by all age and skill groups.

Trail corridors are located or improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, water, and air utilities. Where the trail is in another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the trailhead may be improved with picnic, playgrounds, and play areas.

Multipurpose trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for natural area conservancies, resource activities, athletic activities, and other park and recreational or public facilities.

Vision

The multipurpose trails vision may be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities that:

- **Access natural features and amenities** - that may not be available otherwise.
- **Link open spaces** - and other conservation areas into a greenway system.
- **Serve persons** - with varied physical abilities and skills.
- **Establish high visibility and volume routes** - through the most developed urban areas and park sites.
- **Expand roadway corridors where feasible** - to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities.

Existing Off-road Trails

The following multipurpose trail systems have been developed to provide combined hike, skateboard, scooter, in-line skate, and bike trail opportunities.

		Existing Off-road Trail Miles
Kenmore		**2.88**
1	**Tolt Pipeline Trail**	**0.28**
	▪ 0.28-mile portion of 2.50-mile corridor from Bothell Way in Bothell to Lake Forest Park reservoir	
2	**Burke-Gilman Trail**	**2.60**
	▪ 20.00-mile conversion of SLSE Railroad corridor from Shilshole Bay to Bothell with 2.60 miles in Kenmore including 2 road underpasses and 1 bridge over Swamp Creek.	
Washington State		**0.73**
3	**Juanita Drive NE**	**0.73**
	▪ 0.73-mile trail in Saint Edward State Park and Bastyr University from Arrowhead Elementary south to Big Finn Hill Park trail system.	
Total existing multipurpose trail miles		**3.61**

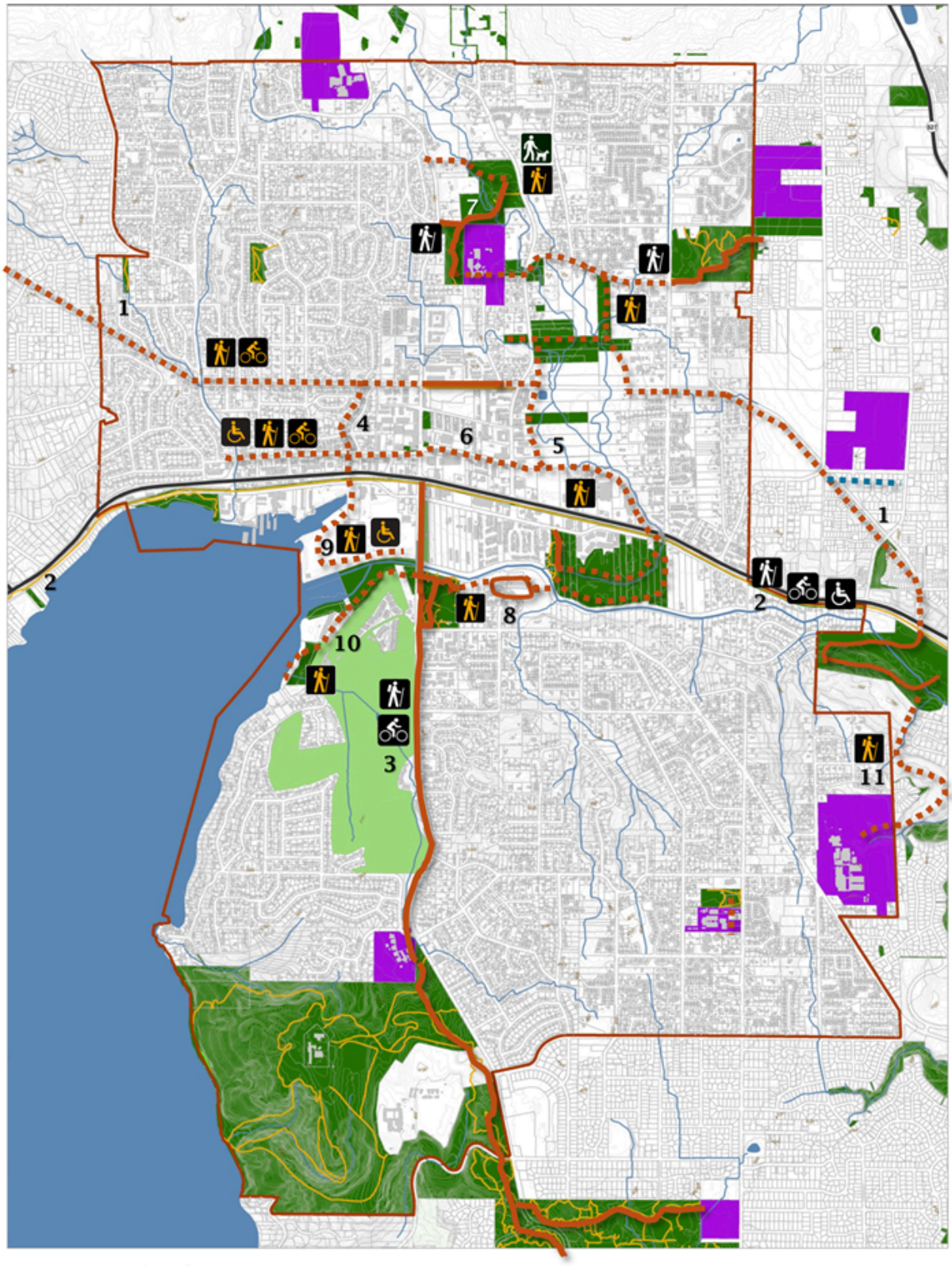
Proposed Off-road Multipurpose Trails

The following multipurpose trail systems could be developed to create a network of off-road trails throughout Kenmore.

		Proposed Off-road Trail Miles
Kenmore		
1	**Tolt Pipeline Trail**	**2.32**
	▪ Complete 2.32-mile segments of the water corridor across Swamp Creek, east to Bothell Way, and west to Lake Forest Park.	
4	**NE 65th Avenue SR-522/Bothell Way Overpass or Underpass**	**0.03**
	▪ Develop 175-foot elevated overpass or underpass on NE 65th Avenue right-of-way across Bothell Way to connect with the Burke-Gilman Trail and NE 175th Street.	
5	**Swamp Creek Trail**	**0.86**
	▪ Develop 0.86-mile trail from ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park north though Swamp Creek wetlands to NE 192nd Street including a possible underpass of SR-522/Bothell Way.	
6	**NE 181st Street/Swamp Creek**	**0.15**
	▪ Develop 0.15-mile trail from the end of NE 181st Street east to connect with the Swamp Creek Trail including bridge over Swamp Creek.	
7	**NE 198th Street/Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**0.14**
	▪ Develop 0.14-mile trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park west to connect with NE 198th Street.	
8	**ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) -Rhododendron Parks**	**0.27**
	▪ Develop 0.27-mile trail from ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park across the Sammamish River and along the south Sammamish River shoreline to Rhododendron Park.	
9	**Lakepointe Trail**	**0.73**
	▪ Develop 0.73-mile trail from Burke-Gilman Trail around the Lakepointe development project buffer and back to Juanita Drive NE.	
10	**Inglewood Wetlands**	**0.55**
	▪ Develop 0.55-mile trail from the WDFW Boat Launch west along Sammamish River and Lake Washington shoreline through the wetlands and marsh ecosystem.	
11	**Wayne Park – Inglemoor HS**	**0.65**
	▪ Work with Bothell to develop 0.65-mile trail from Bothell's Wayne Park south through the ravine to Inglemoor High School.	
Total proposed off-road trail miles		**5.70**

87

Proposed Off-road Trails



Proposed off-road trails

Off-road trails	Proposed	
1 Tolt Pipeline Trail	4 NE 65th Avenue overpass	8 Tl'awh-ah-dees/Rhodo
2 Burke-Gilman Trail	5 Swamp Creek Trail	9 Lakepoint Trail
3 Juanita Drive NE	6 NE 181st Street/Swamp Creek	10 Inglewood Wetlands
	7 NE 198th/Swamp Creek Park	11 Wayne Park/Inglemoor HS

88

Athletic Activities

Playgrounds

Playgrounds and play areas are developed to provide access within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas in the city and designed with age-appropriate features for young and older age children. Some existing playground equipment may be redeveloped or replaced to meet ADA requirements, safety concerns, and new activity interests.

Miniparks - in some instances, a playground, picnic area, and sport court may be combined to provide a minipark or pocket park to increase access within older developed neighborhoods where large undeveloped or vacant parcels are no longer available.

Existing Playgrounds/Play Areas

The following playground facilities and play areas include some school facilities that may not be available for public use during school hours, or depending on school security protocols.

Existing playground/play facilities

Kenmore		**6**
1	**Linwood Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
3	**Swamp Creek Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 open play area	
4	**Log Boom Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
5	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12 ▪ 1 open play area	
6	**Moorlands Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12 ▪ 1 open play area	
Washington State		**1**
7	**Saint Edward State Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 open play area	
Northshore School District*		**5**
8	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
9	**Kenmore Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
10	**Westhill Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 2 playgrounds for age 5-12	
11	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
12	**Moorlands Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
Total existing playgrounds		**12**

* School playgrounds may not be available for public use before/after school or during school activities, or depending on school security protocols.



Proposed Playgrounds/Play Areas

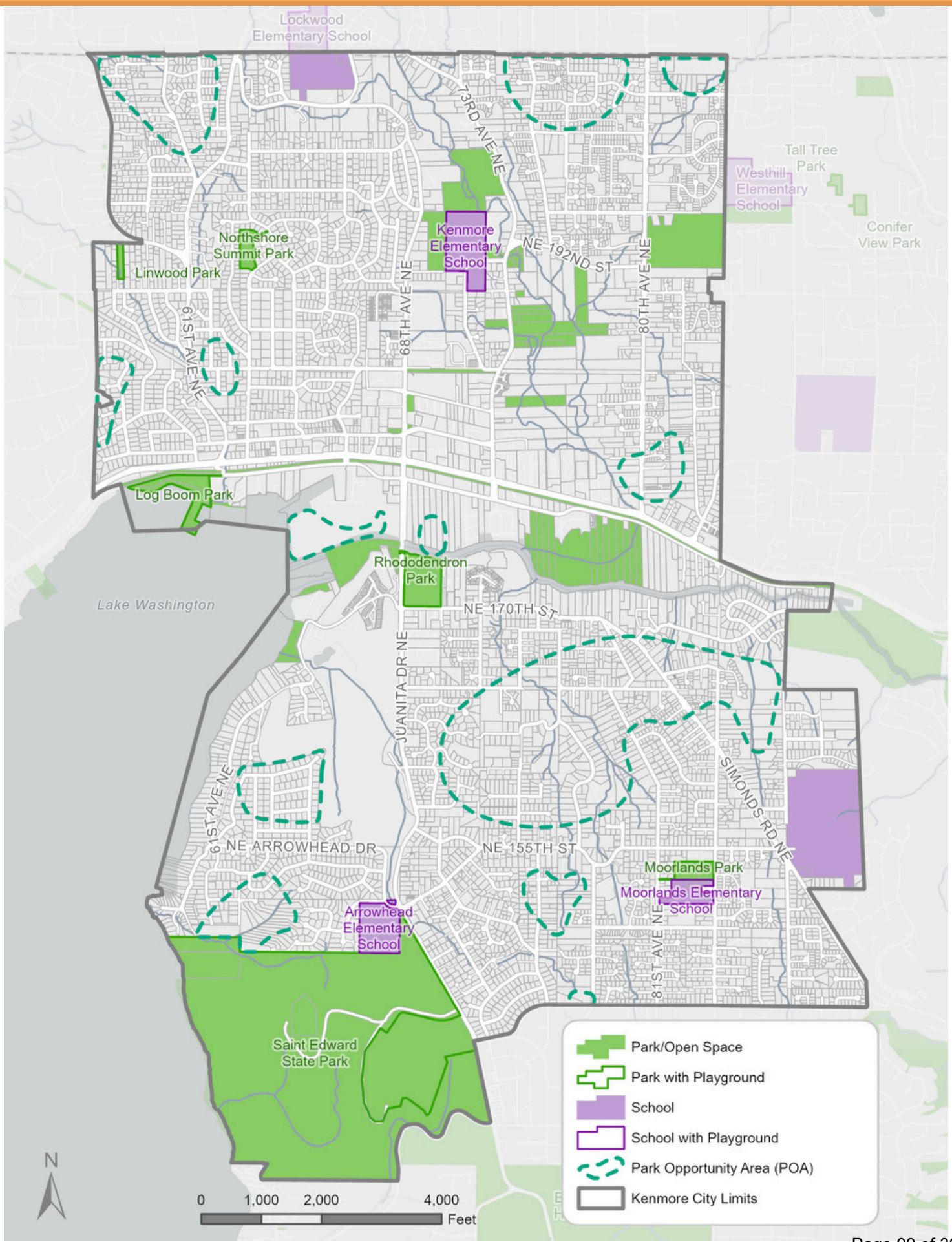
The following sites could provide playground facilities in locations to fill gaps walking distance of Kenmore neighborhoods.

		Proposed playground/play facilities
Kenmore		**7**
13	**Twin Springs Park**	**1**
	▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12	
14	**City Hall/Skate Court**	**1**
	▪ Install inclusive children's playground for ages 5-12	
15	**ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**1**
	▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12	
16	**NE 182nd Street neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12	
17	**80th/83rd Ave NE neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12	
18	**Simmonds Road neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12	
19	**Moorlands neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12	
Total proposed playgrounds		**1**





Playgrounds



Sports Courts

Sports or multi-use courts combine basketball, volleyball, pickleball, and tennis as well as a variety of other activities in half (25x50 feet) or full court (up to 50x100 feet) flexible layouts. Sports courts are developed to provide multiuse court activities within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas.

Some existing basketball or tennis courts may be upgraded to increase surface and equipment durability, meet safety concerns, and accommodate additional activity interests.

Skateboard courts - provide concrete contoured bowls and sides with quarter and half-pipes, rails, and stairs for intermediate and skilled skateboard and BMX riders. Skate dots – are single pieces of skateboard equipment such as quarter and half-pipes, rails, or stairs for beginner, intermediate, and skilled riders within a convenient distance of residential neighborhood.

Pump tracks composed of dirt or paved mounds and jumps for manually pumped bicycles may be developed to support this growing recreational activity at independent sites or in combination with skateboard courts.

Existing Sports Courts

The following basketball, pickleball, volleyball, and tennis courts have been developed in the city to support local neighborhood recreational activities.

		Existing sports courts
Kenmore		**2**
1	**Jack V Crawford Skate Court**	**1**
	▪ 1 concrete court with pipes, ramps	
2	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 basketball court	
Washington State		**5**
3	**Saint Edward State Park**	**1**
	▪ 1 volleyball/basketball court ▪ 4 pickleball courts	
Northshore School District*		**16**
4	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 tennis courts	
5	**Kenmore Middle School**	**3**
	▪ 3 tennis courts	
8	**Bothell High School**	**6**
	▪ 6 tennis courts	
7	**Inglemoor High School**	**6**
	▪ 6 tennis courts	

Total existing skateboard courts **1**
Total existing basketball courts **2**
Total existing pickleball courts **4**
Total existing tennis courts **16**
Total existing volleyball courts **1**
Total existing pump tracks **0**

* School courts may not be available for public use before/after school depending on school athletic activities or depending on school security protocols.



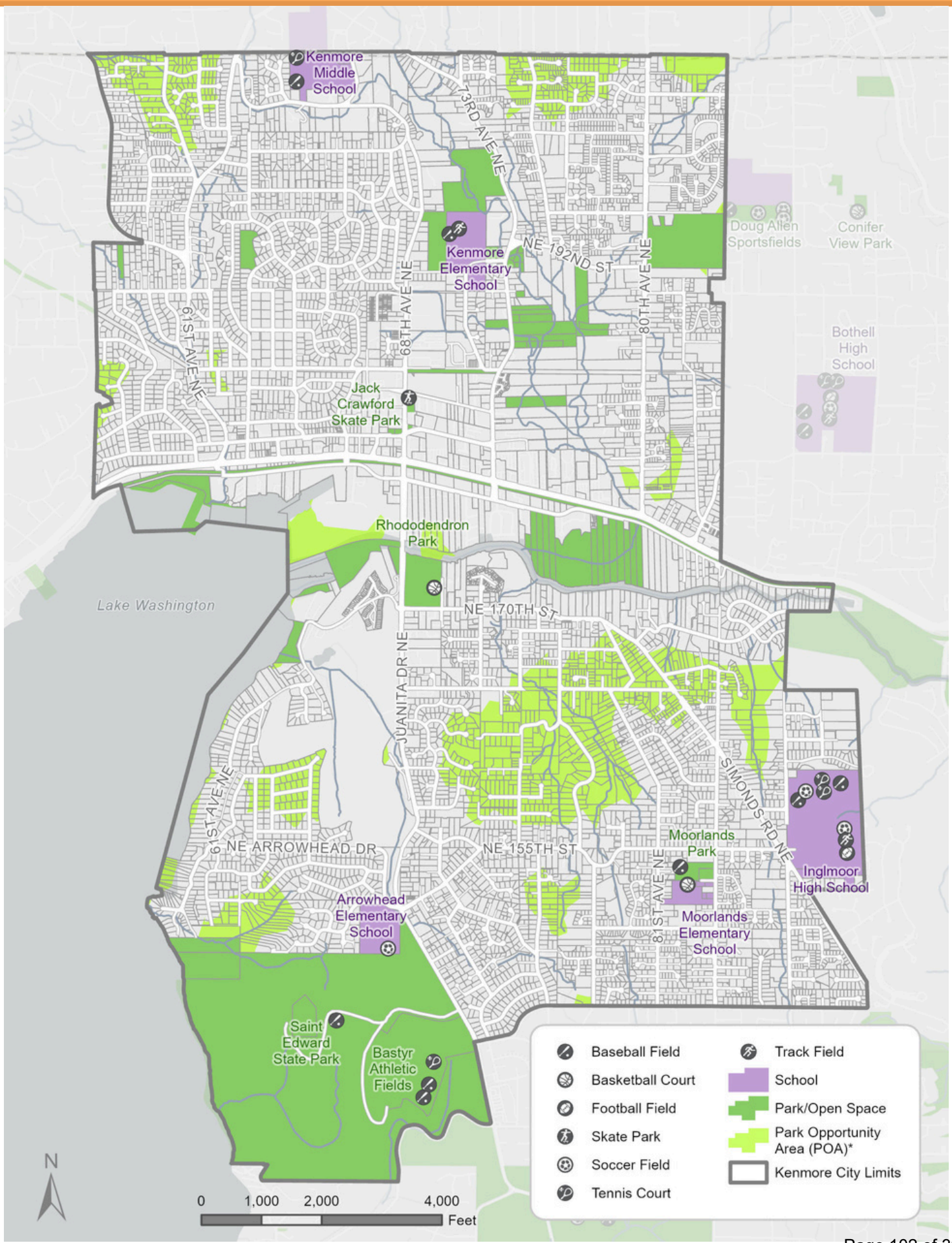
Proposed Sports Courts

The following sites could provide multi-use sport court facilities in locations to fill gaps beyond 10-minute walking distance of Kenmore neighborhoods.

		Proposed sports courts
Kenmore		**8**
1	**Jack V Crawford Skate Court**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball court	
2	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 pickleball on basketball court	
3	**Northshore Summit Park**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court	
4	**Wallace Creek Swamp Park**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball in northeast corner of park ▪ Consider pump track feasibility in northeast corner of park	
5	**Moorlands Park**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court	
6	**80th/83rd Ave NE neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court	
7	**Simmonds Road neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court	
8	**Moorlands neighborhood**	**1**
	▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court	
Total proposed basketball courts		**7**
Total proposed pickleball courts		**8**
Total proposed pump tracks		**8**



Sport Courts and Fields



Athletic Fields

Soccer fields are rectangular grass fields for youth ages 6-7 (75x120 feet), ages 8-9 (90x150 feet), ages 10-11 (180x240 feet), ages 12-13 (300x330 feet), and adult regulation (330x360 feet). The larger field areas can be subdivided to support younger age players practice and games.

For example, a regulation field of 330x360 feet can be subdivided to support 12 age 6-7 fields of 75x120 feet. Consequently, the actual playing capacity of the fields can increase depending on the players age and field requirements.





Baseball and softball field - dimensions vary considerably by age and league for baseline, infield, pitcher's mound, and distance to left and center field fences. The field-defining dimension, however, is the distance to center field as the infield dimensions can be modified to fit the player's ages and league for baseball and softball.

Center field baseball distances for Pinto and Little League are 200-250 feet, Bonco 250 feet, Pony 300 feet, and high school and college 350-400 feet. Softball center field distances are proportionately less for youth ages 10 and under of 175 feet, high school 225 feet, college and adult 220-250 feet, and adult slow pitch 315 feet.

Baseball/softball fields may be dedicated with fixed skinned infield diamonds and outfield fences or located at the ends of rectangular fields where soccer fields can be overlaid the grass outfield areas.

Rectangular fields provide high capacity, field configurations that include turf or all-weather fields with permanent soccer goals and baseball diamond backstops at the field ends with moveable perimeter fencing, spectator seating, and night-lighting systems. Rectangular fields are efficient use of limited real estate and expand the playing time available for both sports.



Existing Athletic Fields

The following athletic fields have been developed to support various age group leagues in the city.

		Existing athletic fields
Kenmore		**2**
1	**Moorlands Park**	**2**
	▪ 1 grass 220-foot baseball field ▪ 1 grass 120x220 foot soccer field overlay	
Washington State		**2**
2	**Saint Edward State Park**	**2**
	▪ 1 grass 330x350 lacrosse field ▪ 1 grass 250-foot baseball field	
Other agencies inside city limits		**3**
3	**Bastyr University**	**3**
	▪ 2 grass 200-foot baseball fields ▪ 1 grass 340x250 soccer field overlay	
Parks outside city limits		**8**
4	**Doug Allen Sports Fields**	**3**
	▪ 1 grass 240-foot baseball field ▪ 2 grass 240x340-foot soccer fields	
5	**Big Finn Hill Park**	**5**
	▪ 1 grass 200-foot baseball field ▪ 1 grass 280-foot baseball field ▪ 1 grass 340-foot baseball field ▪ 1 grass 300-foot baseball field ▪ 1 synthetic turf 3220x70-foot soccer field	
Northshore School District*		**22**
6	**Lockwood Elementary**	**3**
	▪ 1 grass 140-foot-foot baseball field ▪ 1 synthetic turf 100x160-foot soccer field ▪ 1 grass 170x200-foot soccer field	
7	**Kenmore Middle School**	**2**
	▪ 1 grass 260-foot baseball field ▪ 1 grass 220x300 soccer field overlay	
8	**Kenmore Elementary**	**3**
	▪ 1 dirt 140-foot baseball field ▪ 1 dirt 160-foot baseball field ▪ 1 dirt 0.25-mile running track	
9	**Bothell High School**	**6**
	▪ 1 synthetic turf 300-foot baseball field ▪ 1 synthetic turf 150x300-foot soccer overlay ▪ 1 synthetic turf 200-foot baseball field ▪ 1 synthetic turf 150x180-foot soccer overlay ▪ 1 rubber surface 0.25-mile running track ▪ 1 grass 100-yard football field	
10	**Inglemoor High School**	**6**
	▪ 1 synthetic turf 300-foot baseball field ▪ 1 synthetic turf 150x300-foot soccer overlay ▪ 1 synthetic turf 200-foot baseball field ▪ 1 rubber surface 0.25-mile running track ▪ 1 grass 100-yard football field	
11	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**2**
	▪ 1 grass 120x170-foot soccer field ▪ 1 grass 130x230 grass soccer field	

Total existing soccer fields **12**
Total existing baseball/softball fields **16**
Total existing lacrosse fields **1**
Total existing football fields **2**
Total existing running tracks **2**

* School fields may not be available for public use before/after school depending on school athletic activities or depending on school security protocols.

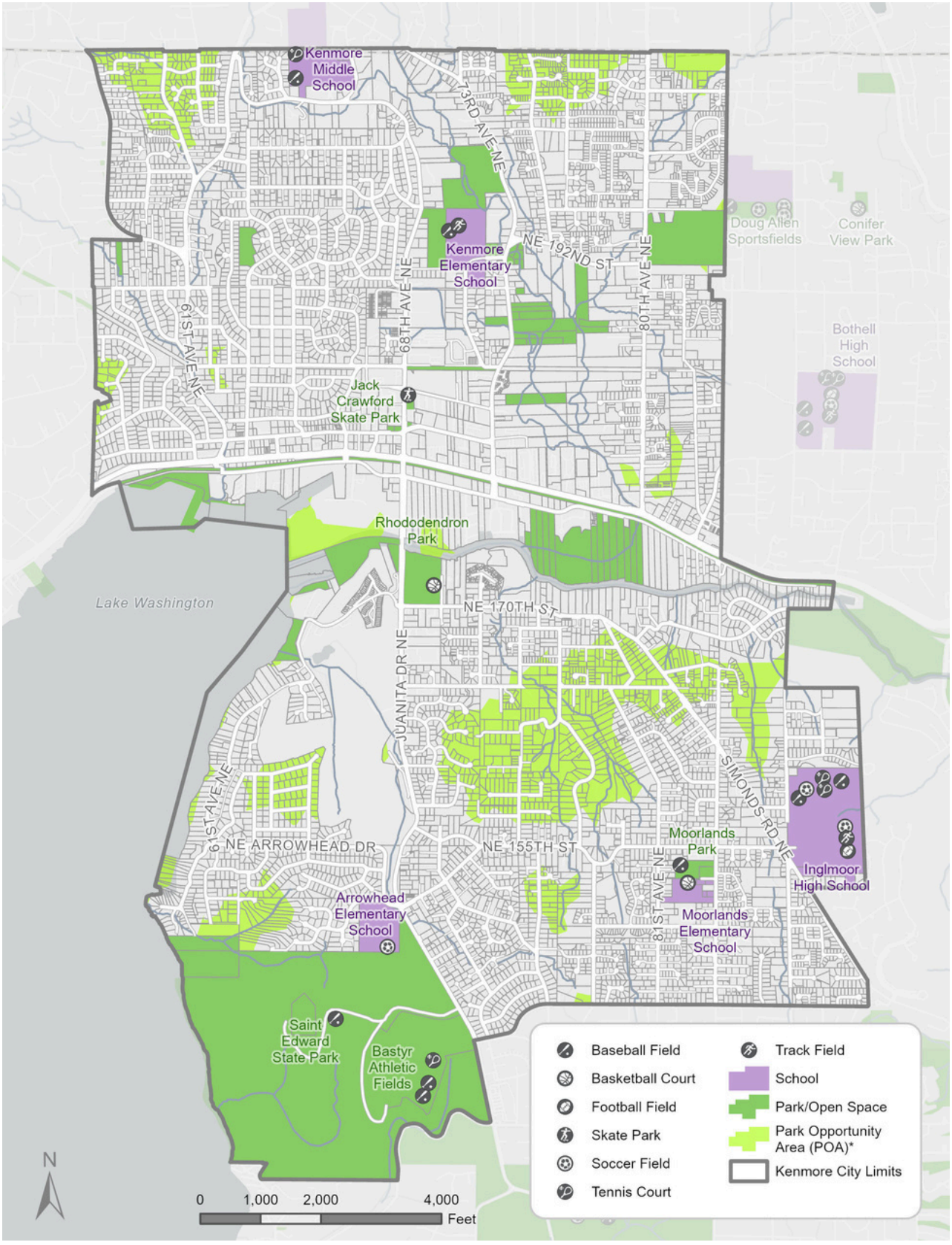
Proposed Athletic Fields

The following fields could be improved to retain and increase capacity for practice and competitive games.

		Proposed athletic fields
Kenmore		**0**
1	**Moorlands Park**	**0**
	▪ Install synthetic turf on existing ballfield	
2	**Bastyr University**	**0**
	▪ Acquire and improve existing baseball and soccer fields	
Total proposed soccer fields		**0**
Total proposed baseball fields		**0**



Athletic Fields



Indoor Facilities

Indoor facilities provide space for swimming pools, gymnasiums, physical conditioning, arts and crafts, class and instruction rooms, meeting facilities, kitchens and dining, daycare and latch key, teen and senior center, and special population resource activities. Indoor centers may also incorporate theaters, historic museums, interpretive nature exhibits, and other activities.

Indoor facilities provide space and services that are not suitably provided at school sites or that may not be duplicated by school facilities and programs. Independent indoor buildings and sites may be developed to provide space and services for teen, adult, or senior center activities that occur during or conflict with school activities or hours.

Community Center

Community center facilities with conference rooms, classrooms, and assembly rooms support a variety of functions including nutrition and health programs, childcare, education classes, music and drama instruction, art workshops, public presentations, and performances for youth, teens, adults, seniors, and other community members.

The facilities may be dedicated spaces or flexible and divisible spaces that can be subdivided for a variety of activities. The facilities may include kitchens or catering areas, dressing rooms, or audio/visual supporting equipment.

The inventory includes school classrooms and assembly halls that may also be used for meeting activities after hours or after other school hosted events but are not available for public use during daytime hours. They may also be limited to access depending on school security protocols.



Existing Community Center Facilities

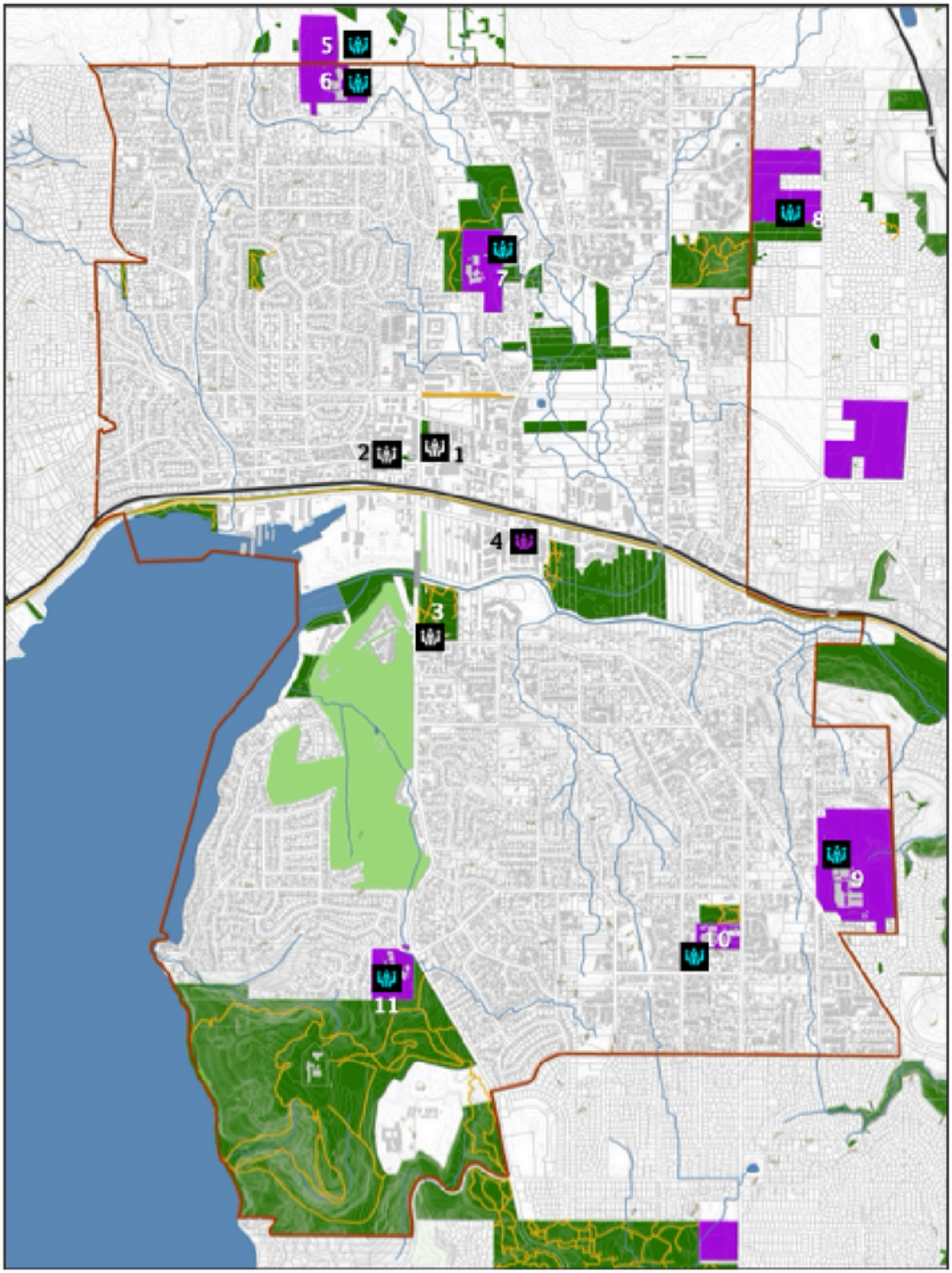
Existing Community Center Facilities

Kenmore		**3**
1	**City Hall**	**1**
	▪ Meeting facilities occupy 3,600 square feet of 21,000 square foot city hall building that includes: ▪ Community room for --- people ▪ Council Chambers for --- people ▪ Dividing wall between Chamber and Community Rooms may be removed for larger events	
2	**Town Square Hangar**	**3**
	4,576 square foot building with: ▪ Beaver Room meeting for 12 people ▪ Otter Room meeting for 50 people ▪ Rooms available on a first-come-first use basis but may be reserved between 1-7pm Monday-Saturday ▪ Diva Espresso coffee concession indoors ▪ Town Square outdoor plaza public gathering area with picnic tables, moveable chairs, and water feature	
3	**Kenmore Senior Center**	**1**
	2,220 square foot building and adjacent annex built in 1948 on 0.6 acres and operated by Northshore Senior Center: ▪ Health clinics, art and craft classes, social clubs and games, computer lab, social and mental health services, wellness projects, and excursions ▪ Multipurpose room	
Nonprofit		**1**
4	**Kenmore Community Club**	**1**
	▪ 3,058 square foot building built in 1930 and listed on King County's historical register ▪ Large flat floor meeting room with 274-person capacity without chairs, 124 with seating ▪ Full kitchen with 2 ovens ▪ Dance floor in front of elevated stage	
Northshore School District*		**7**
5	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
6	**Kenmore Middle School**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
7	**Kenmore Elementary**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
8	**Westhill Elementary**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
9	**Inglemoor High School**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
10	**Moorlands Elementary**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
11	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**1**
	▪ Available meeting and classroom	
Total existing centers		**11**

* Access depends on school activities whether available for before/after hour public use, or depending on school security protocols.

Available community center facilities owned by Kenmore as well as a nonprofit and the school district should be sufficient to serve Kenmore residents interests over the planning period.

Community Centers



Community centers

Parks	Private	7 Kenmore Elementary
1 City Hall Pavilion	4 Kenmore Community Club	8 Westhill Elementary
2 Town Square Hangar	Schools	9 Inglemoor High School
3 Kenmore Senior Center	5 Lockwood Elementary	10 Moorlands Elementary
	6 Kenmore Middle School	11 Arrowhead Elementary

Recreation Centers

Indoor basketball courts vary in dimensions depending on the players age and league play where college courts are 50x94 feet, high school 50x84 feet, and middle school 42x74 feet not including team benches, referee and game clock tables, bleachers, lockers, showers, and restrooms.

Gymnasium sizes can increase the overall interior size from 6,000 square feet or less in elementary schools to 8,400 to 14,100 square feet in middle and high schools depending on locker and shower accommodations.

Middle school and older ages play on hardwood floors while elementary school students play on a variety of surfaces in multipurpose assembly rooms or in middle or high school gymnasiums in subdivided courts with lowered backboards.

Full size basketball courts can be subdivided to provide backboards along the sidelines to support 4 half courts for practice or for younger age group including elementary school games. The courts can also be subdivided to support 1-2 volleyball (30x60 feet) or 4 badminton courts (20x44 feet).





Indoor pickleball courts are 20x44 feet but need a minimum playing area of 34x64 feet not including benches and storage. Pickleball nets are 36 inches high at the points and 34 inches in the middle. A recommended ceiling height is 18-20 feet to allow for high lobs.

Outdoor flooring options include concrete or asphalt, indoor flooring options may be hardwood, rubber, or polypropylene tiles. Surface colors can impact ball visibility so the court should contrast with the color of the pickleball. Common pickleball court surface colors include yellow, orange and lime green, making blue courts one of the most popular options.

Existing Recreation Centers

Existing Recreation Centers

Shoreline		**7**
1	**Spartan Recreation Center***	**1**
	Located at 202 NE 185th Street with: ▪ 2 regulation high school courts 50x84 feet ▪ 2 volleyball court overlays ▪ 1 pickleball court overlay ▪ Small youth gym ▪ Fitness center with weights ▪ Indoor playground ▪ Classrooms ▪ Lockers, showers	
Lynnwood		**7**
2	**Cedar Valley Gym**	**1**
	Located at 19200 56th Avenue West with: ▪ 1 regulation high school court 50x84 feet with 6 basketball hoops ▪ 2 volleyball courts ▪ 3 pickleball courts ▪ Lockers, showers	
Northshore School District**		**7**
3	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym	
4	**Kenmore Middle School**	**1**
	▪ 1 competitive basketball court in gym	
5	**Kenmore Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym	
6	**Westhill Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym	
7	**Inglemoor High School**	**1**
	▪ 1 competitive basketball court in gym	
8	**Moorlands Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym	
9	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**1**
	▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym	
Nonprofit		**1**
10	**Northshore YMCA**	**1**
	Located in the Bothell Business Park with: ▪ Youth gymnasium with basketball court, pickleball court overlay ▪ Fitness and aerobics center, weight room ▪ Handball and racquet courts ▪ Indoor running track ▪ Multipurpose room	
Total youth gymnasiums		**5**
Total competitive gymnasiums		**2**

* Spartan Recreation Center is leased from school district and will eventually be sold by school district.

** Access depends on school activities whether available for after hour public use, or depending on school security protocols.

Existing recreational facilities are quite distant from Kenmore and most school gyms are undersized and likely not available to most residents. Kenmore could provide an indoor recreation center to better serve Kenmore residents interests.

Proposed Recreation Center

Proposed Recreation Centers

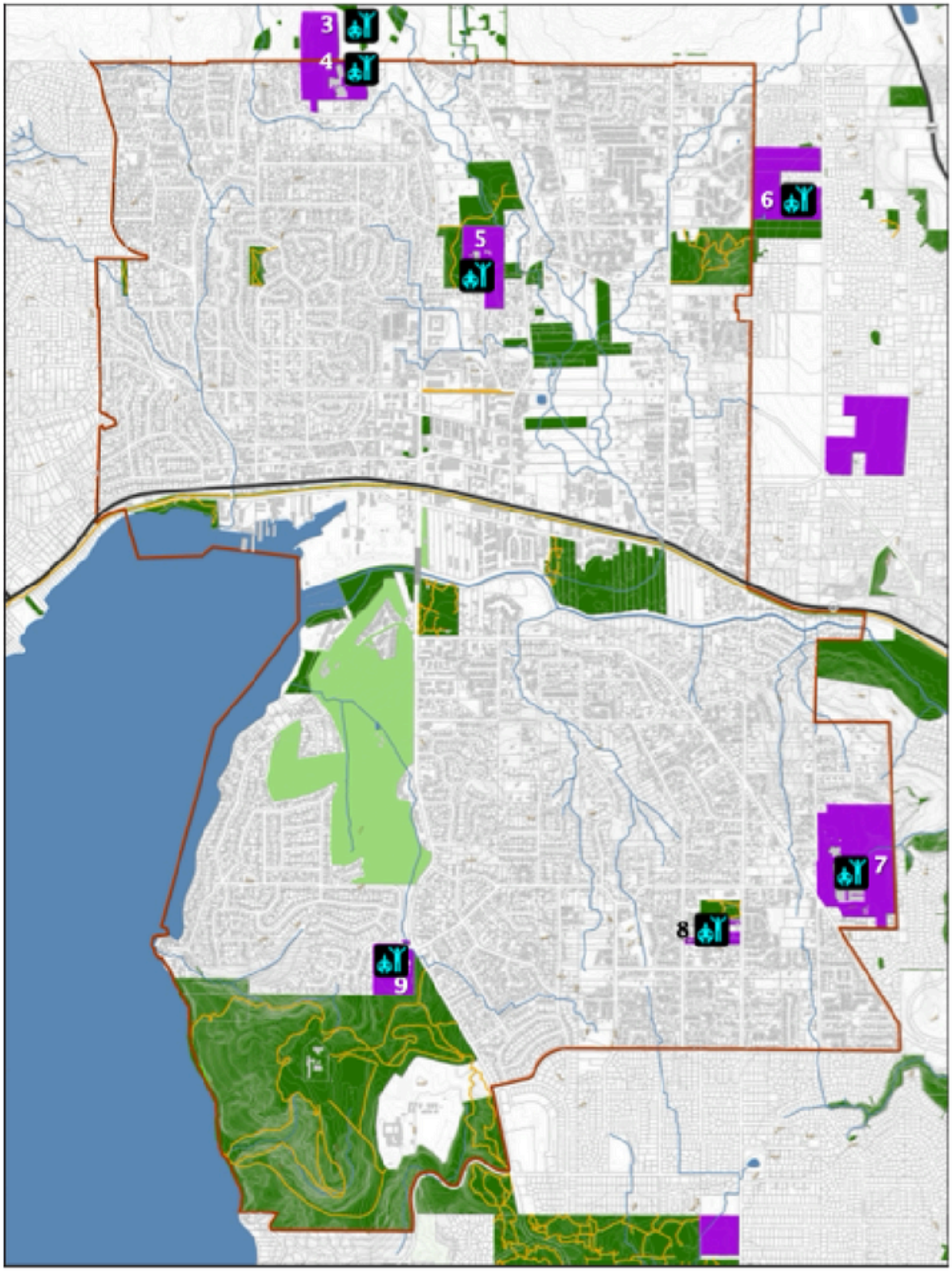
Kenmore		
1	**Kenmore Recreation Center***	**1**
	▪ Indoor pickleball courts possibly with volleyball court overlay ▪ Basketball court with youth backboards on side wall and dividing wall to create half courts. ▪ Physical conditioning facilities ▪ Lockers, showers, and restrooms	
Total proposed recreation centers		**1**

* Site to be decided but preferably with adjoining outdoor courts.





Recreation Centers



Recreation centers

Parks - nearby cities	4 Kenmore Middle School	9 Arrowhead Elementary
1 Spartan Rctn - Shoreline	5 Kenmore Elementary	Private - Bothell
2 Cedar Valley - Lynnwood	6 Westhill Elementary	10 Northshore YMCA
Schools	7 Inglemoor High School	Proposed - site tbd
3 Lockwood Elementary	8 Moorlands Elementary	11 Kenmore Rctn Center

Aquatic Centers

An Olympic sized swimming pool is 164 feet or 50 meters long, at least 8-10 lanes 8 feet 2inches or 2.5 meters wide, 6 feet 7 inches or 2.0 meters to 9 feet 10 inches or 3.0 meters deep, and hold at least 500,000-660,000gallons of water.

Professional lap pools have a length of about 82 feet or 25 meters although 40-foot-long pools are considered lap pools as well. Widths may vary from 15 to 20 feet depending on the number of lanes.

Existing Aquatic Centers

Mountlake Terrace		**1**
1	**Recreation Pavilion**	**1**
	Located at 5303 228th Street with: ▪ Warm water swimming pool ▪ Deep end diving pool ▪ Shallow depth teaching pool ▪ Tot leisure pool ▪ Lazy river with moving current, slide ▪ Hot tub and sauna	
Lynnwood		**1**
2	**Recreation Center**	**1**
	Located at 18900 44th Avenue West with: ▪ Warm water swimming pool ▪ Lazy river with moving current, slide ▪ Hot tub and sauna ▪ Party room rental	
Private		**3**
3	**Aqua Club**	**1**
	Membership club located at 18512 58th Avenue NE with: ▪ 5 competitive lane lap pool for swim team ▪ Separate wade-in kiddy pool ▪ 2 lighted tennis courts ▪ 3,500 square foot rental clubhouse with kitchen	
4	**Northshore YMCA**	**1**
	Located in the Bothell Business Park with: ▪ Swimming pool and whirlpool	
5	**McMenamins North Shore Lagoon**	**1**
	Commercial facility open to the public located at 18709 Bothell Way with: ▪ Warm water full-size indoor pool	
Total existing aquatic center square footage		**1**

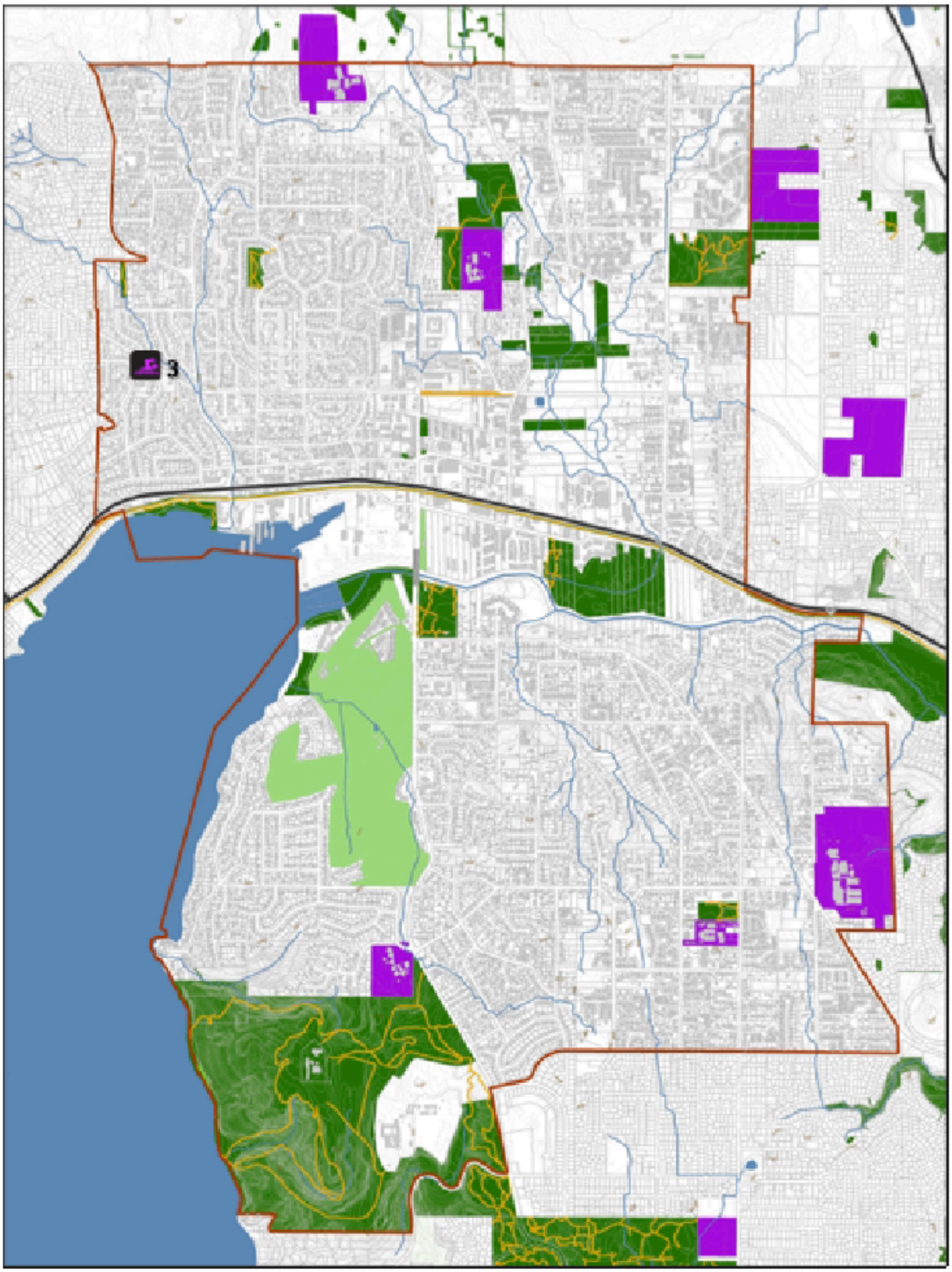
Proposed Aquatic Center

NPRSA		**1**
1	**Kenmore, Woodinville, Bothell**	**1**
	▪ Northshore Park & Recreation Service Area (NPRSA) is working on a needs assessment, survey, and possible future levy for a multicity community or aquatics center serving the Northshore area.	
Total proposed aquatic center		**1**



Existing aquatic facilities are quite distant with some outmoded, and undersized to serve a regional population. Kenmore, in association with a larger area agency, could provide a multi-city indoor aquatic center to serve Kenmore residents' interests.

Aquatic Centers



Aquatic centers

Parks - nearby cities	Private	Proposed
1 Rctn Pavilion - MtLk Terrace	3 Aqua Club - Kenmore	6 NPRSA - site tbd
2 Rctn Center - Lynnwood	4 Northshore YMCA - Bothell	
	5 McMenimans - Bothell	

History, Fine, and Performing Arts

Existing Facilities

Nonprofit		**1**
1	**Kenmore Community Club**	**1**
	▪ 124-seat capacity open flat floor plan with elevated stage and some backstage support areas	
Northshore School District*		**1**
2	**Inglemoor High School Northshore Concert Hall***	**1**
	▪ 752-seat concert theater with sloped floor, elevated stage, lighting, and backstage dressing areas funded by 2018 bond	
Total existing performing arts seats		**2**

* Only usable for concert performances and only for school students.

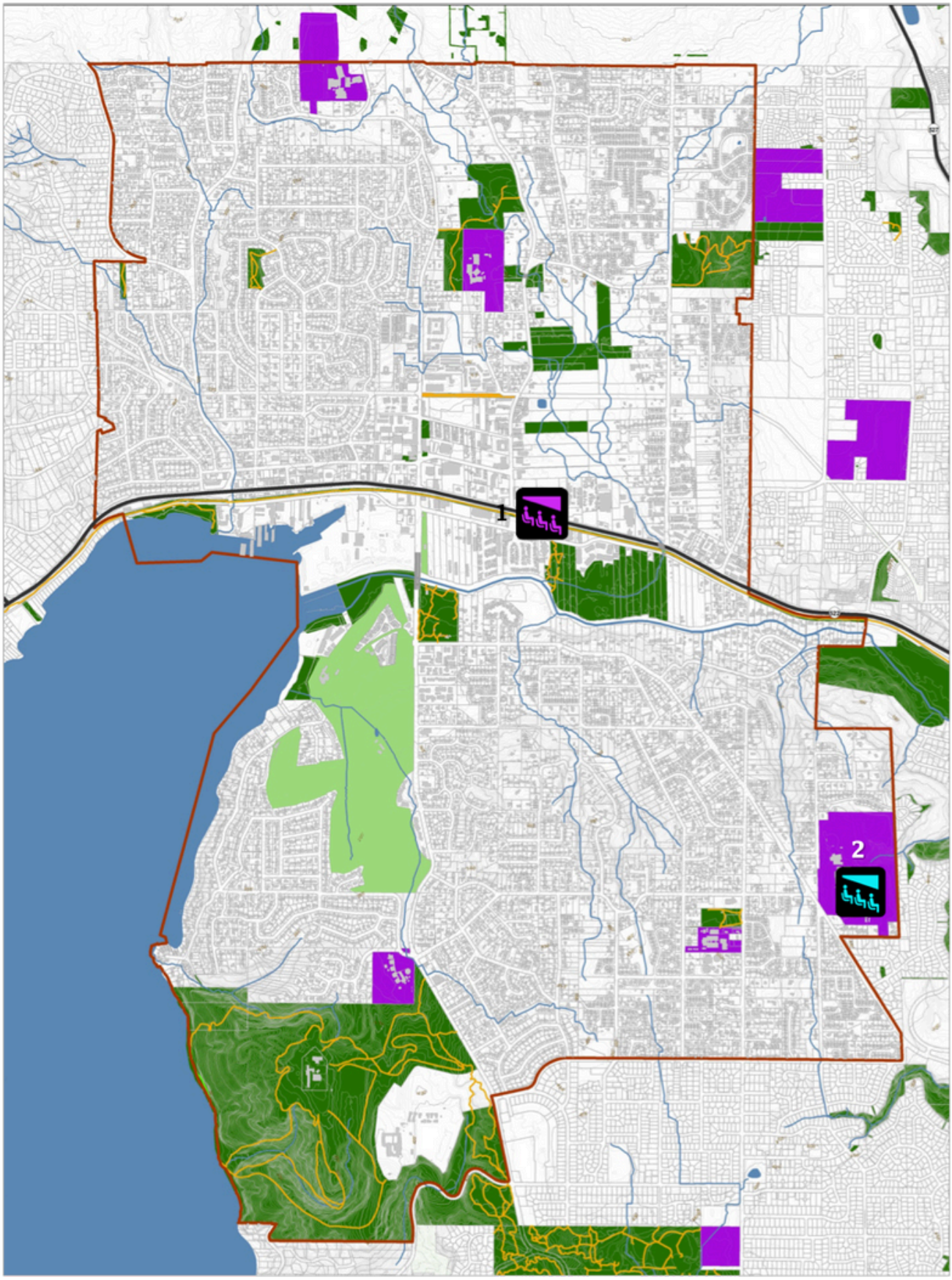
Kenmore has significant cultural organizations including As If Theater, Arts of Kenmore, and the Kenmore Heritage Society that are currently unhouse. Kenmore could provide a collaborative shared space in a central community cultural center that could provide a cultural presence and synergy of interest to Kenmore residents.

Proposed Cultural Center

Kenmore		
1	**Kenmore Cultural Center**	**1**
	Potential 28,000 square foot facility to provide: ▪ 15,850 square foot black box theater, scene shop, custom shop, green room, dressing rooms, and prop storage ▪ 4,290 square foot art gallery, artist workshops, and retail store ▪ 4,290 square foot historical exhibits, archives, and research library ▪ 3,570 square foot coffee, retail store, and lobby recreational activities, indoor facilities or centers, or other public facilities.	
Total proposed performing arts center		**1**



Cultural Centers



Cultural centers

Private	Schools	Proposed
1 Kenmore Community Club	2 Northshore Concert Hall	3 Kenmore Cultural - site tbd

Special Use Activities

Special use activities may include events or facilities for the general population on a limited or special occasion and/or for special interest populations at appropriate sites throughout Kenmore. Special use facilities may include special events, streetscapes, community gardens, dog parks, and similar special interest activities.

Special use activities may be located on independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities,

Special use activities may be sited on other publicly owned lands or under lease agreements with private landowners or organizations or on purchased properties.



Special Event Spaces

Special event spaces and urban accents provide small and large gathering places for everyday activities as well as vendors, festivals, art and farmers' markets, and other activities.

The spaces may be designed for small informal family or neighborhood gatherings, or larger for community-wide or even regional events. Improvements may be contained entirely within a park site, or streetscape, or be designed and managed to spill over onto adjacent roads and parking lots during special events.

Existing Special Event Spaces

Kenmore		**1**
1	**Town Square Hangar**	**1**
	▪ Town Square plaza extending out from the Hangar Building with hardscape paving, water fountain, picnic tables, and moveable chairs.	
Private		**1**
2	**25 Degrees**	**1**
	▪ Public gathering space provided and maintained by private developer extending between multistory housing development and along 68th Avenue NE with a public access easement.	
Total existing special event spaces		**2**

Town Square is a significant addition to Kenmore's for public gathering space. The developer of the 25 Degrees housing project provided a central gathering area with playground, grass seating, and plaza.

As Kenmore infills the city will need more and smaller gathering areas in the more densely developing neighborhoods possibly as plazas or urban parklets along streetscapes.

Conversely, the city could develop major waterfront gathering area linking parks along NE 175th Street and within the Lakepointe redevelopment project.

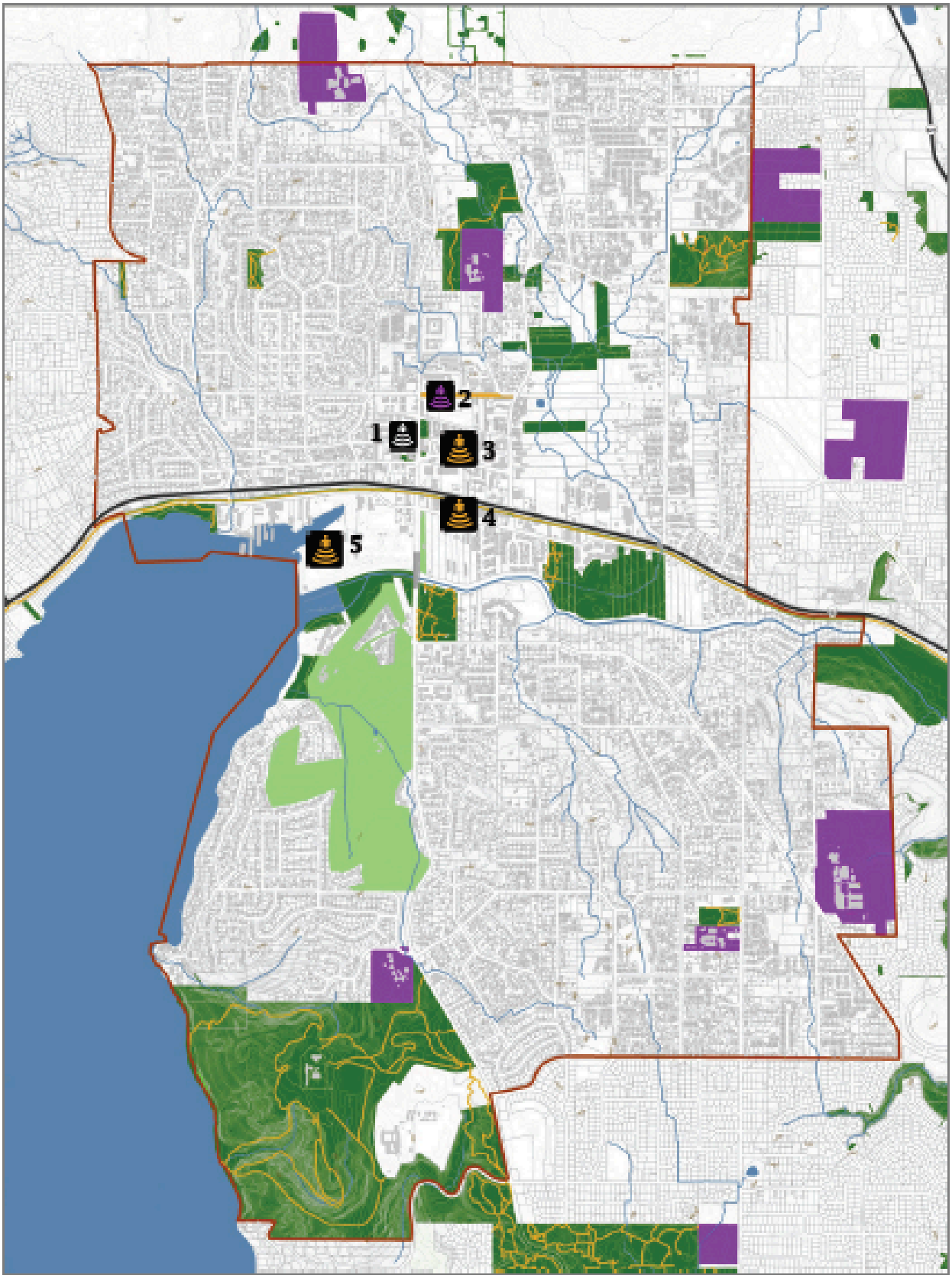
Proposed Special Event Spaces

Proposed Special Event Spaces

Kenmore		**1**
1	**NE 181st Street Streetscape**	**1**
	▪ A streetscape improvement could incorporate pocket or urban parklets to provide neighborhood and downtown town customer's respite.	
2	**Waterfront**	**1**
	▪ Major waterfront gathering area linking Log Boom Park, ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park, the Burke-Gilman Trail, Lakepointe, and possibly with spill-over pedestrian activities on NE 175th Street during major events. ▪ Kenmore could joint venture acquisition of a property along NE 175th Street with King County and Sound Transit to provide weekday parking and weekend or special event overflow space.	
3	**Lakepointe Park**	**1**
	▪ Major grass waterfront gathering area at the west end of the development project with supporting audio, lighting, and other services for summer festivals and performances.	
Total proposed special event spaces		**3**



Special Event Spaces



Special event spaces

Parks	Private	Proposed
1 Town Square Hangar	2 25 Degrees	3 NE 181st Streetscape
		4 175th Street NE - tbd
		5 Lakepointe Park

Community Gardens

Community gardens utilize individual or shared plots to produce vegetables, fruits, flowers, or other plants for the enjoyment of the gardeners including the option of selling the products at farmers' and other markets. Community gardens increase the availability of nutritious foods, strengthen community ties, reduce environmental hazards, reduce food miles, and create a more sustainable system.

Community gardens are part of the sharing economy making it possible for people to enjoy land for gardening that wouldn't be available or affordable otherwise.

Community gardens provide individual rentable garden plots typically 10x20-40 feet with compost bins, a shed for storing tools, irrigation hookups, a common gathering area sometimes covered with benches or picnic tables, and a perimeter fence to control wildlife.

The following community garden is proposed to fill park gaps and meet projected population growth in the populations who most utilize this type of facility.

		Proposed Community Garden
Kenmore		**1**
1	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**1**
	▪ Install community garden with small and large plots and garden shed.	
Total proposed community gardens		**1**

Dog Parks



A dog park - is a park for small and large dogs to exercise and play off-leash in a controlled environment for small versus large dogs under the supervision of the owners. Dog parks have varying features, although they typically provide a 4 to 6-foot high fence, separate double-gated entry and exit points, sand or gravel surface for adequate drainage and waste control, benches for humans, shade for hot days, parking, water, pooper-scooper to pick up and dispose of animal waste, and regular grounds maintenance and cleaning. Dog parks may also offer wheel-chair access, a pond for swimming, and a variety of exercise equipment for small or large dogs.

A public dog park is typically a 0.5-1.0-acre fenced outdoor area where people and small or large dogs can play together. Unless well-lit, most public dog parks are open from dawn until dusk.

Off-leash areas – are open fields or play areas that are used by other park users but compatible with off-leash dog exercise and play. Off-leash areas are less structured than dog parks without fencing, equipment, or supporting improvements other than what is provided in the park for other activities.

Dog Parks and On and Off-leash Areas

Existing dog parks and on and off-leash areas

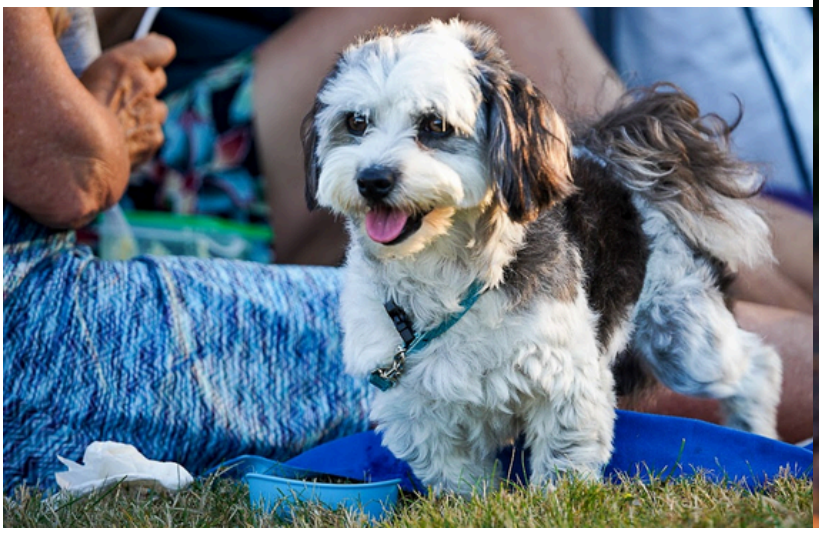
Kenmore		**3**
1	**Linwood Park**	**1**
	▪ On-leash trail	
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**1**
	▪ On-leash trail	
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**1**
	▪ On-leash trails	
Washington State Parks		**1**
4	**Saint Edward State Park**	**1**
	▪ On-leash trails	
King County/Kirkland		**1**
5	**Big Finn Hill Park**	**1**
	▪ Off-leash dog area and trails	
Mountlake Terrace		**1**
6	**Mountlake Terrace Off-Leash Park**	**1**
	▪ Off-leash dog area and trails	
Total existing on-leash trails		**4**
Total existing off-leash areas		**2**

Kenmore has sufficient on-leash trails areas in existing parks but needs an off-leash and/or contained dog park to accommodate structured exercise and social activities possibly as a joint venture with Bothell.

Proposed dog park

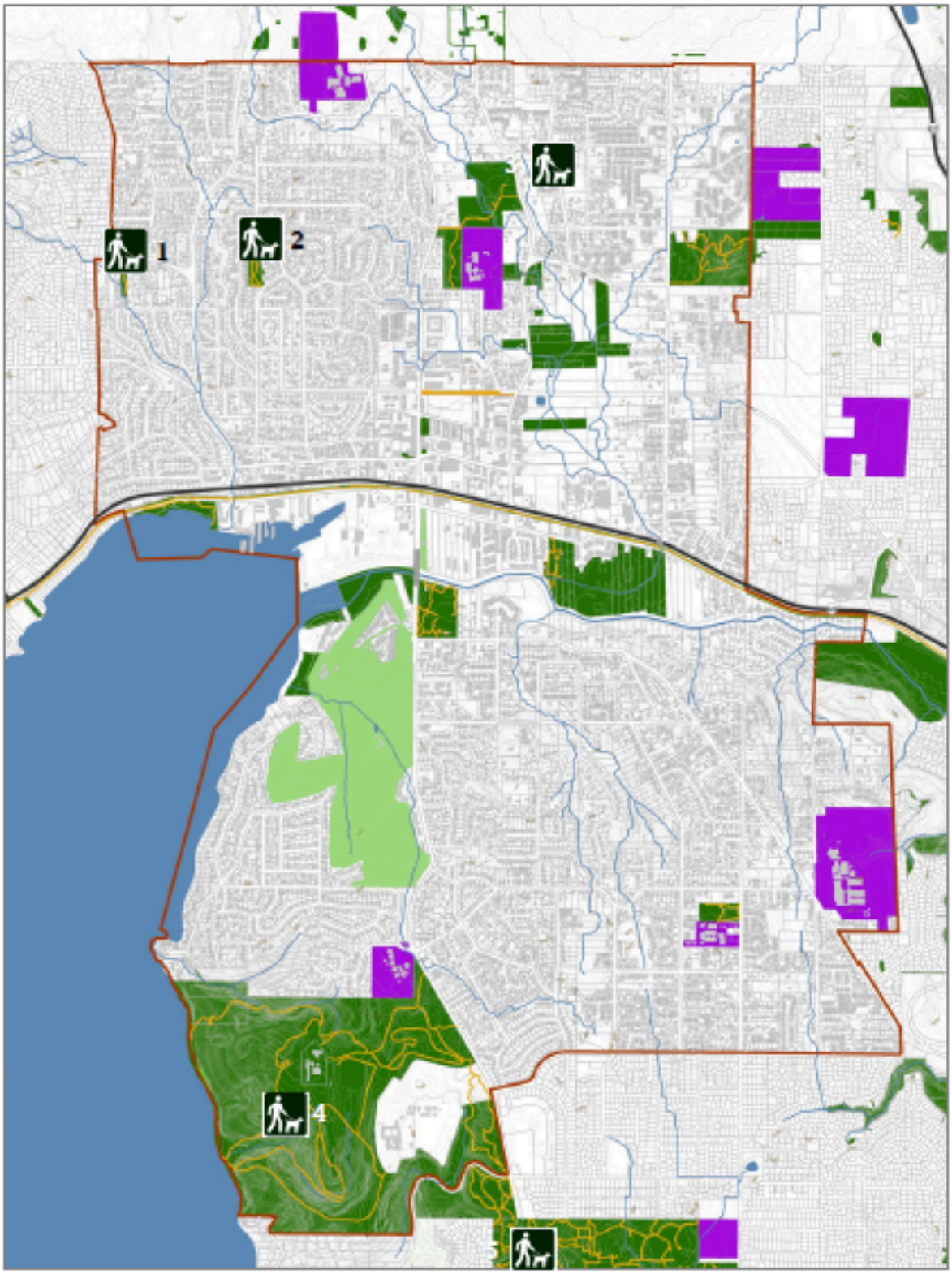
Kenmore-Bothell		**1**
1	**Dog Park**	**1**
	▪ Structured facility with fenced outdoor area for small and large dogs	
Total proposed dog park		**1**







Dog Parks and Off-leash Areas



Dog parks and off-leash areas

Parks		Proposed
1 Linwood Park	4 St Edward State Park	7 Kenmore Dog Park - tbd
2 Northshore Summit Park	5 Big Finn Hill Park	
3 Wallace Swamp Creek Park	6 MtLk Off-Leash Park	

Outdoor Artworks

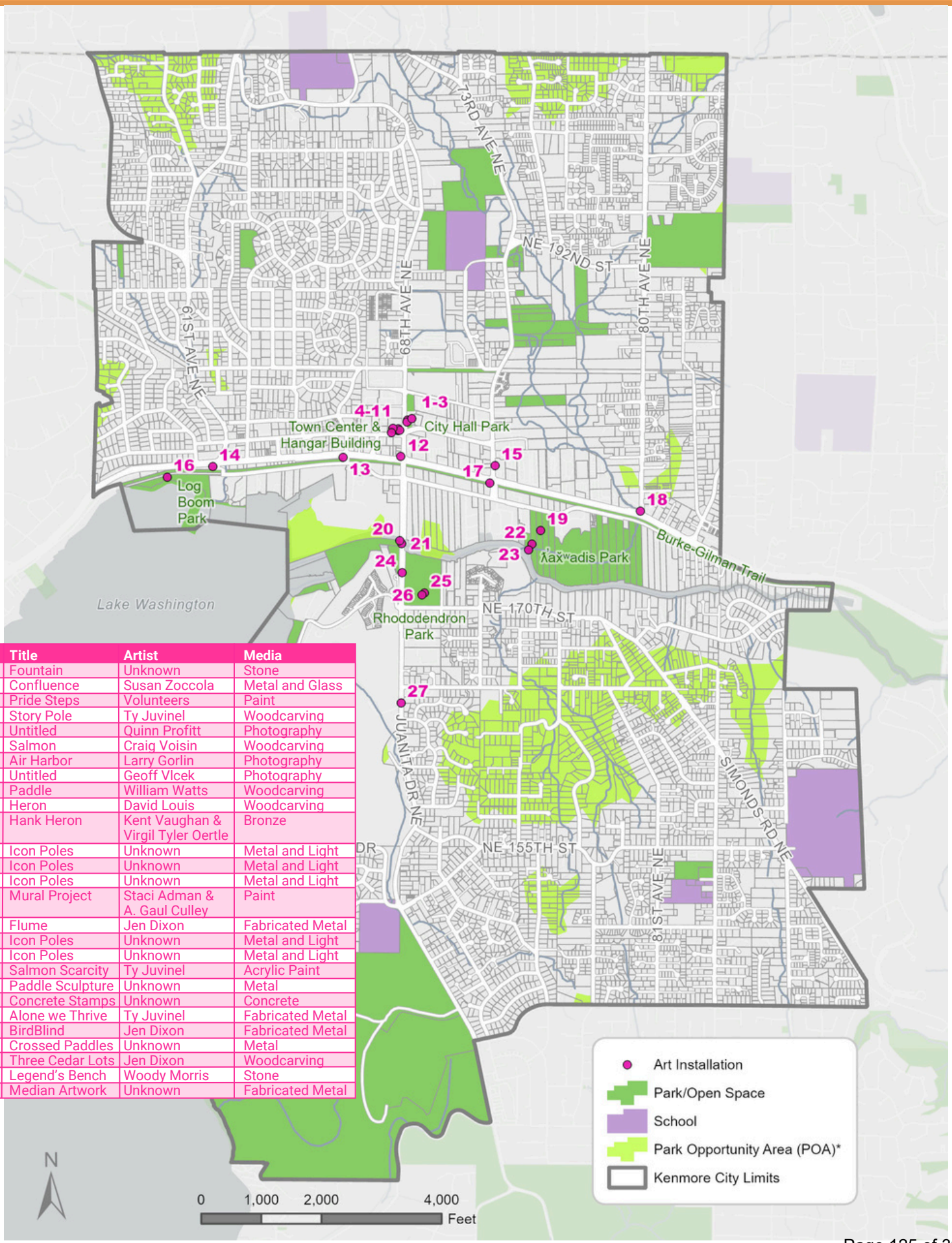
Outdoor artworks provide aesthetic accents to parks, streetscapes, city buildings, and other public spaces. The art may be freestanding sculptures, wall paintings, murals, and a variety of other permanent or temporary pieces procured and maintained by the city's Public Art Fund.

		Existing outdoor artworks
Kenmore		**12**
1	**Median artwork**	**1**
	▪ Fabricated metal located on Juanita Way NE and NE 163rd	
2	**Fountain**	**1**
	▪ Bronze fountain located at City Hall	
3	**Legend's Bench**	**1**
	▪ Stone bench located in Rhododendron park	
4	**Icon Poles**	**1**
	▪ Located at various places along SR-522 as part of SR-522 improvement project	
5	**Salmon**	**1**
	▪ Fabricated metal located at ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	
6	**Story Pole**	**1**
	▪ Woodcarving located in Town Square	
7	**3Cedars**	**1**
	▪ Woodcarving located in Rhododendron park	
8	**Flume**	**1**
	▪ Fabricated metal located in Log Boom Park	
9	**Birdblind**	**1**
	▪ Fabricated metal located in ƛ'aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	
10	**West Sammamish Bridge**	**1**
	▪ Metal fabrication located on and under West Sammamish Bridge	
11	**Pride Steps**	**1**
	▪ Painted steps into City Hall	
12	**City Hall Gallery**	**1**
	▪ Artwork displayed in lobby and hallways	
Total existing outdoor artworks		**12**



Existing outdoor artworks provide an aesthetic and cultural ambience to city streets and buildings. Kenmore could include more temporary and permanent outdoor artworks along streetscapes, parks, city facilities, and proposed redevelopment projects, including Lakepointe with city 1% For Arts, 4Culture, and private funds.

Art Installations



#	Title	Artist	Media
1	Fountain	Unknown	Stone
2	Confluence	Susan Zoccola	Metal and Glass
3	Pride Steps	Volunteers	Paint
4	Story Pole	Ty Juvinel	Woodcarving
5	Untitled	Quinn Profitt	Photography
6	Salmon	Craig Voisin	Woodcarving
7	Air Harbor	Larry Gorlin	Photography
8	Untitled	Geoff Vlcek	Photography
9	Paddle	William Watts	Woodcarving
10	Heron	David Louis	Woodcarving
11	Hank Heron	Kent Vaughan & Virgil Tyler Oertle	Bronze
12	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
13	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
14	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
15	Mural Project	Staci Adman & A. Gaul Culley	Paint
16	Flume	Jen Dixon	Fabricated Metal
17	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
18	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
19	Salmon Scarcity	Ty Juvinel	Acrylic Paint
20	Paddle Sculpture	Unknown	Metal
21	Concrete Stamps	Unknown	Concrete
22	Alone we Thrive	Ty Juvinel	Fabricated Metal
23	BirdBlind	Jen Dixon	Fabricated Metal
24	Crossed Paddles	Unknown	Metal
25	Three Cedar Lots	Jen Dixon	Woodcarving
26	Legend's Bench	Woody Morris	Stone
27	Median Artwork	Unknown	Fabricated Metal

Landmarks

Sites of local significance include historical or archaeological sites, improvements, and buildings that provide context to Kenmore's development and heritage. Landmarks may be preserved through public, nonprofit, or private action with or without public use. Historical landmarks can be promoted through interpretive plaques, trails, and other social media methods.

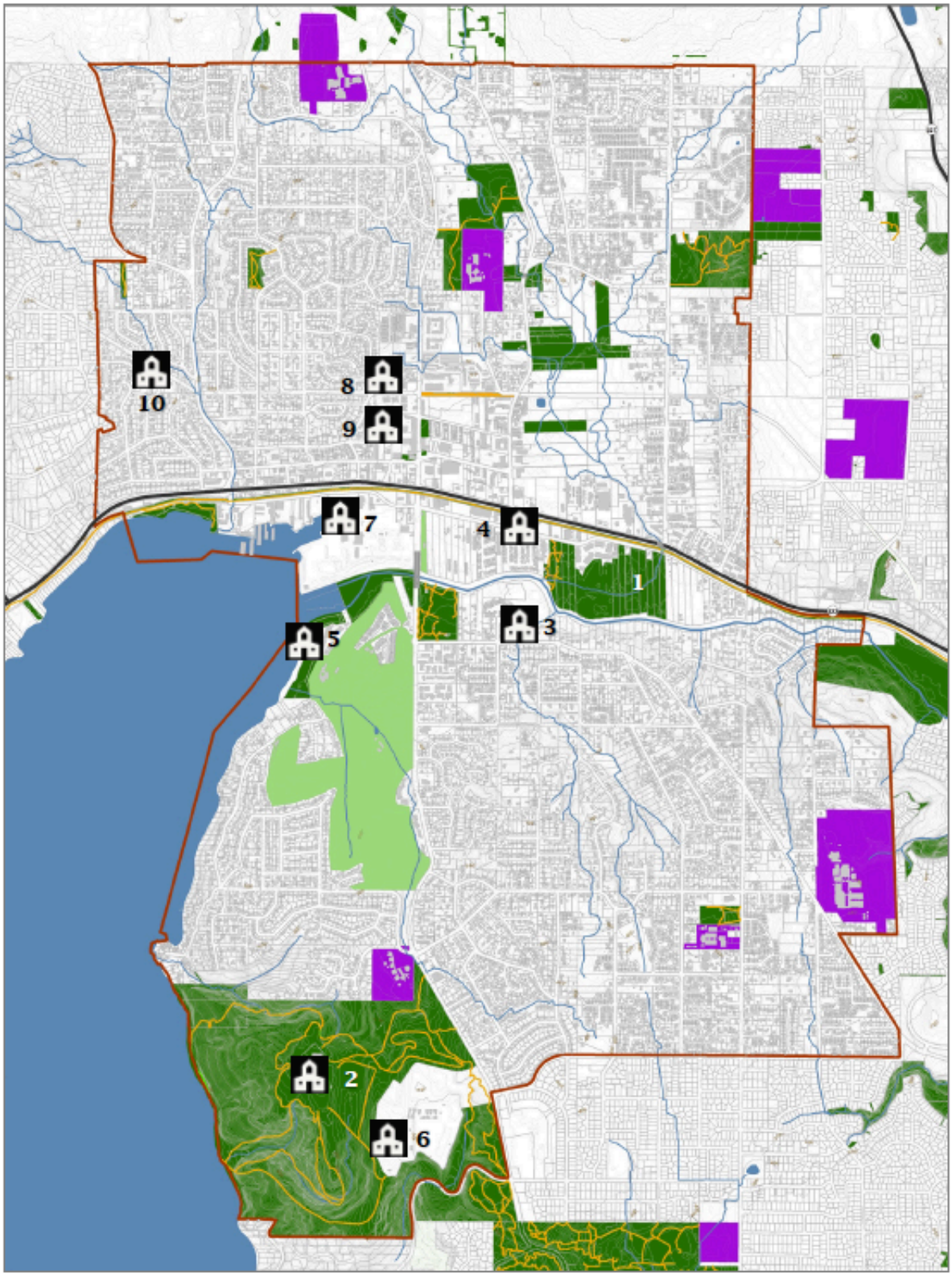
A reconnaissance-level survey of historic properties built prior to 1976 in Kenmore took place between November 2010 and August 2011. Its purpose was to provide information required by the City of Kenmore and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), property owners, and other interested parties, to make informed decisions about historic resource management.

The project documented 102 properties of which 80 are in the Uplake Terrace neighborhood which has a high concentration of well-preserved historic houses. The 36-acre survey area was limited by available funding and included the southernmost portion of the Uplake Terrace plat. The remaining 22 properties were identified in previous studies and are scattered throughout the city. The project did not include identification of pre-historic or historic archaeological resources.

The project was funded by a grant from the National Park Service (NPS) which was administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and coordinated by the King County Historic Preservation Program on behalf of the city.

		Existing landmarks
Kenmore		**10**
1	**ƛ̓aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**1**
	▪ The Lushootseed village site located in or near downtown Kenmore. ƛ̓aẋwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) translates as "a place where something is grown or spouts" and honors the Coast Salish people who originally inhabited the area.	
2	**St. Edward Seminary**	**1**
	▪ Washington State's first Catholic seminary for the education of diocesan priests opened in 1931. The building, a large-scale example of the Late Romanesque Revival style, has been leased by Washington State Parks for a private hotel and lodge. The building is on the state and national register.	
3	**Charles Thomsen House**	**1**
	▪ Built in 1927 in the French Provincial Style, the only known example in Kenmore, located at 7330 NE 170th Street and registered as a local landmark.	
4	**Kenmore Community Club**	**1**
	▪ Built in 1929-30 at 7304 NE 175th Street and registered as a local landmark as an example of the importance of clubs and civic organizations in early mid-20th century.	
5	**Inglewood Golf Course Clubhouse**	**1**
	▪ Built in 1926 at 6505 Inglewood Road NE.	
6	**St. Thomas Seminary (Bastyr University)**	**1**
	▪ Located at 14500 Juanita Drive NE.	
7	**Kenmore Air Harbor House**	**1**
	▪ Historic seaplane base that played a significant role in the region's aviation history located at 6321 NE 175th Street.	
8	**Northlake Lutheran Church**	**1**
	▪ Located at 6620 NE 185th Street.	
9	**Church of the Redeemer**	**1**
	▪ Located at 6220 NE 181st Street.	
10	**Aqua Club**	**1**
	▪ Located at 18512 58th Avenue NE.	
Total existing landmarks		**10**

Landmarks



Landmarks

Landmarks		
1 Tl'awh-ah-dees Park	4 Kenmore Community Club	8 Northlake Lutheran Church
2 St Edward Seminary	5 Inglewood Golf Clubhouse	9 Church of the Redeemer
3 Charles Thomson House	6 St Thomas Seminary	10 Aqua Club
	7 Kenmore Air Harbor House	Proposed - tbd

Support Facilities

Support facilities include maintenance yards, plant nurseries, and administrative activities necessary to support park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities.

Support facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include other administrative offices, maintenance yards and shops, as well as trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities, indoor recreation centers or other park and recreation facilities.

Vision

As described, the support facilities vision will:

- Provide facilities necessary to service park, recreation, and open space programs and activities for the general population, in a manner that is functional and cost effective.

		Existing facilities
Kenmore		**2**
1	**Proposed Public Works Operations Center**	**1**
	2.81-acre site located on NE 202nd Street south of Kenmore Middle School with planned construction of: ▪ 10,000 square foot administration building housing Public Works and Environmental Services ▪ Vehicle and equipment storage ▪ Bulk materials storage	
2	**City Hall**	
	▪ 21,000 square foot city hall building that includes offices for Community Development	**1**
Total existing facilities		**2**



CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

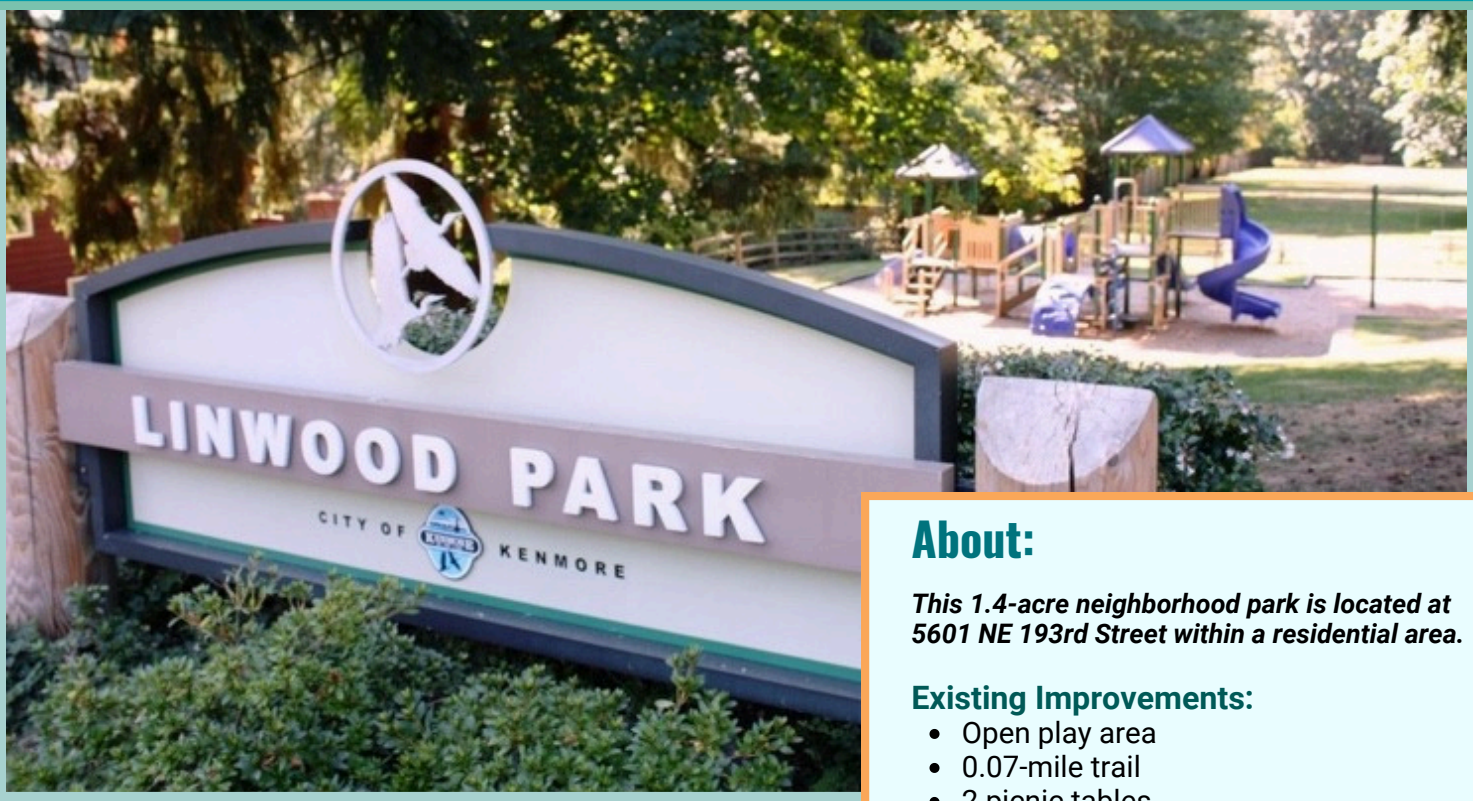
2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

PARK PLANS



CITY OF KENMORE

Linwood Park



About:

This 1.4-acre neighborhood park is located at 5601 NE 193rd Street within a residential area.

Existing Improvements:

- Open play area
- 0.07-mile trail
- 2 picnic tables
- Playground

Possible Improvements:

- Install picnic shelter.
- Upgrade playground.
- Develop a Master Plan for the park.





CITY OF KENMORE

Northshore Summit Park



About:

This 3.6-acre neighborhood park is located at 6200 NE 193rd Street within a residential area.

Existing Improvements:

- Wetland
- Wooded areas
- 0.2-mile gravel walking path
- Open play area
- 2 picnic tables
- Playground

Possible Improvements:

- Install a picnic shelter.
- Install a basketball and pickleball sport court.
- Complete/update 2013 Master Plan.







CITY OF KENMORE

Wallace Swamp Creek Park

About:

This 25.5-acre natural area is located at 19851 7th Avenue NE on Swamp Creek. The former King County park was purchased with Conservation Future Funds.

Existing Improvements:

- 25.0-acres of wetlands and woodlands
- Water access with fishing
- 0.31-mile Swamp Creek Trail that allows dog walking
- 0.2-mile secondary trail to school Pedestrian bridge over Swamp Creek
- Open play area
- 4 picnic tables
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Install interpretive signage and information.
- Install a picnic shelter.
- Install natural materials play area.
- Swap northeast corner of the park for wetlands and develop basketball/pickleball sport court.
- Install portable restrooms.
- Expand parking area.
- Continue work with volunteer group to remove invasive species, restorations, and clean up.
- Complete/update 2006 master plan improvements.







CITY OF KENMORE

Swamp Creek Wetland

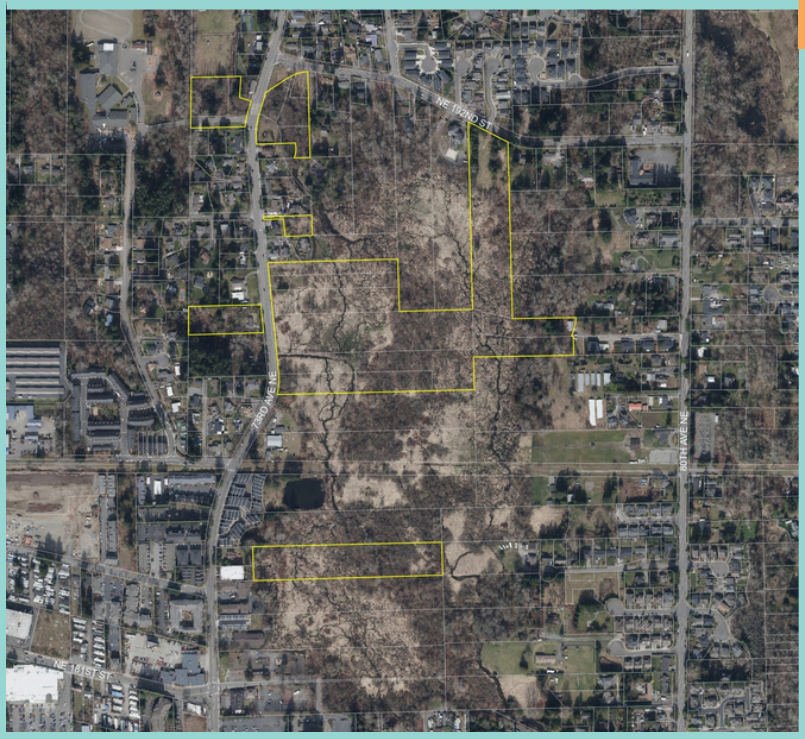


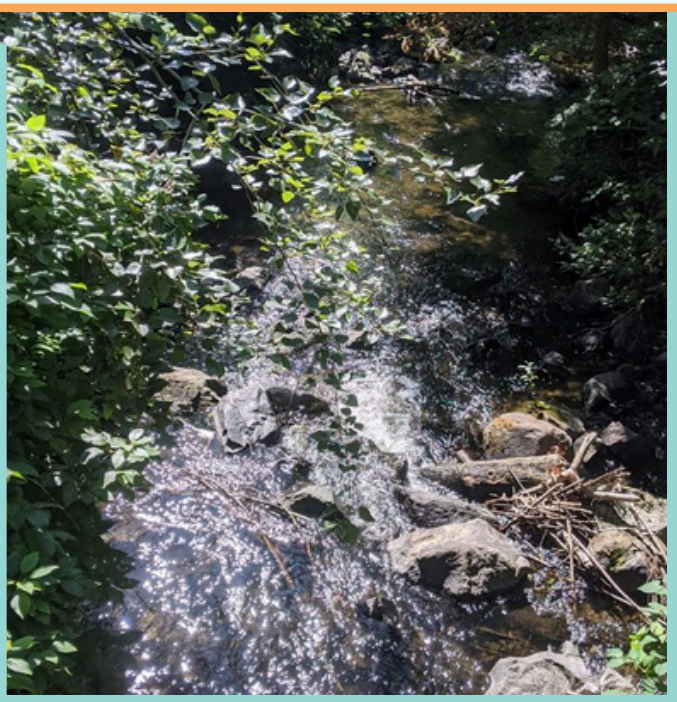
About:

This 17.0-acre natural area is located on Swamp Creek on 73rd Avenue NE including a nearby parcel on Swamp Creek located north on NE 192nd Street.

Existing Improvements:

- 17.0-acres of wetlands, wooded areas
- Water access on Swamp Creek





CITY OF KENMORE

Twin Springs Park



About:

This 25.0-acre natural area is located on 80th Avenue NE. The park was acquired as part of the Brightwater Wastewater project agreement. King County maintains a brick maintenance building and stormwater pond in the park.

Existing Improvements:

- 24.0-acres of wetlands, wooded areas
- 2 springs
- Beaver lodge and stream work
- 0.3-mile trail
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Develop wetland/beaver pond overlook.
- Develop 0.5-mile secondary paths.
- Construct stream crossings.
- Install 2 play areas.
- Expand and improve parking lot.
- Complete/update master plan improvements.





CITY OF KENMORE

Town Square Hangar



About:

This 0.5-acre special use park is located on NE 181st Street and 68th Avenue NE including the Hangar Building community center. Kenmore owns the adjacent post office building (former City Hall).

Existing Improvements:

- 5,100 square foot public plaza with water fountain
- 4,576 square foot Hangar Building
- Diva Espresso concessionaire
- 0.01-mile path
- 3 picnic tables
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Extend public amenities west when adjoining properties redevelop.

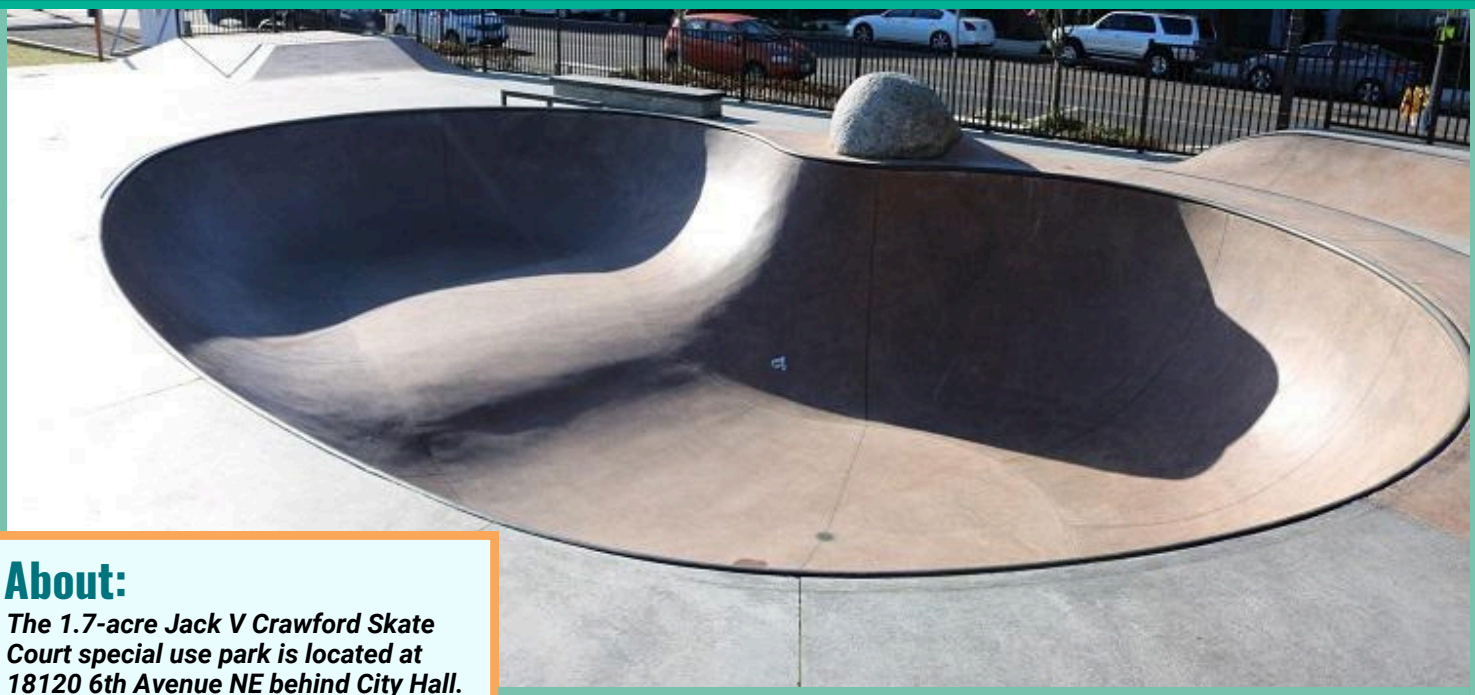






CITY OF KENMORE

Jack V. Crawford Skate Park



About:

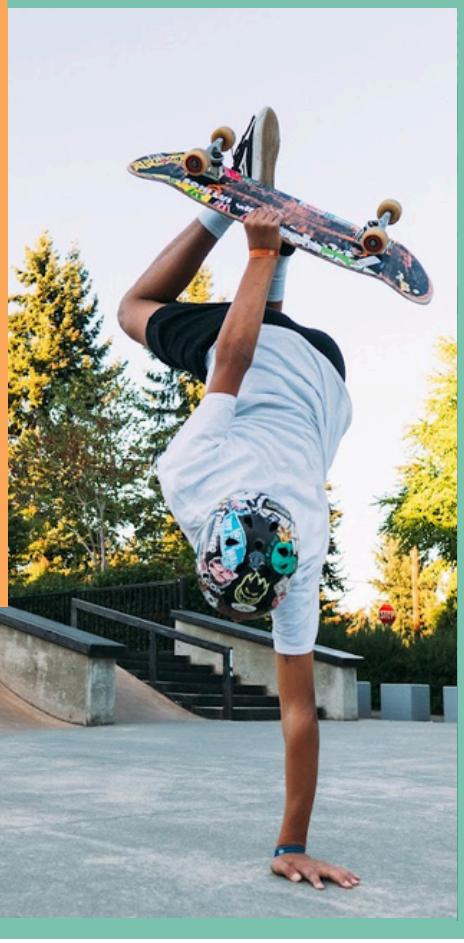
The 1.7-acre Jack V Crawford Skate Court special use park is located at 18120 6th Avenue NE behind City Hall.

Existing Improvements:

- Concrete ramps, pipes, and jumps
- 0.06-mile walking path
- 2 picnic tables
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Add universal play area in the gravel area.
- Add overhead shade shelter with bleachers.
- Develop pump track extension for younger age youth.
- Add benches, seating areas, and picnic facilities.





CITY OF KENMORE

Log Boom Park







About:

This 3.9-acre resource park (Tracey Owen Station) is located at 17415 61st Avenue NE including joint use with Kenmore Rowing Club and a lease with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the pier. Park has public access to the boardwalk to Harbour Village Marina on the east boundary.

Existing Improvements:

- 1.0-acre wetlands, wooded areas
- Wading beach on Lake Washington with boom
- Water access with fishing
- 500-foot pier with 10 temporary slips
- Handcarry launch
- Boat rental building
- Watercraft wash down station
- 0.3-mile pathways
- 4 picnic tables
- 1 picnic shelter
- Sitting boulders
- Playground
- Public restrooms
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

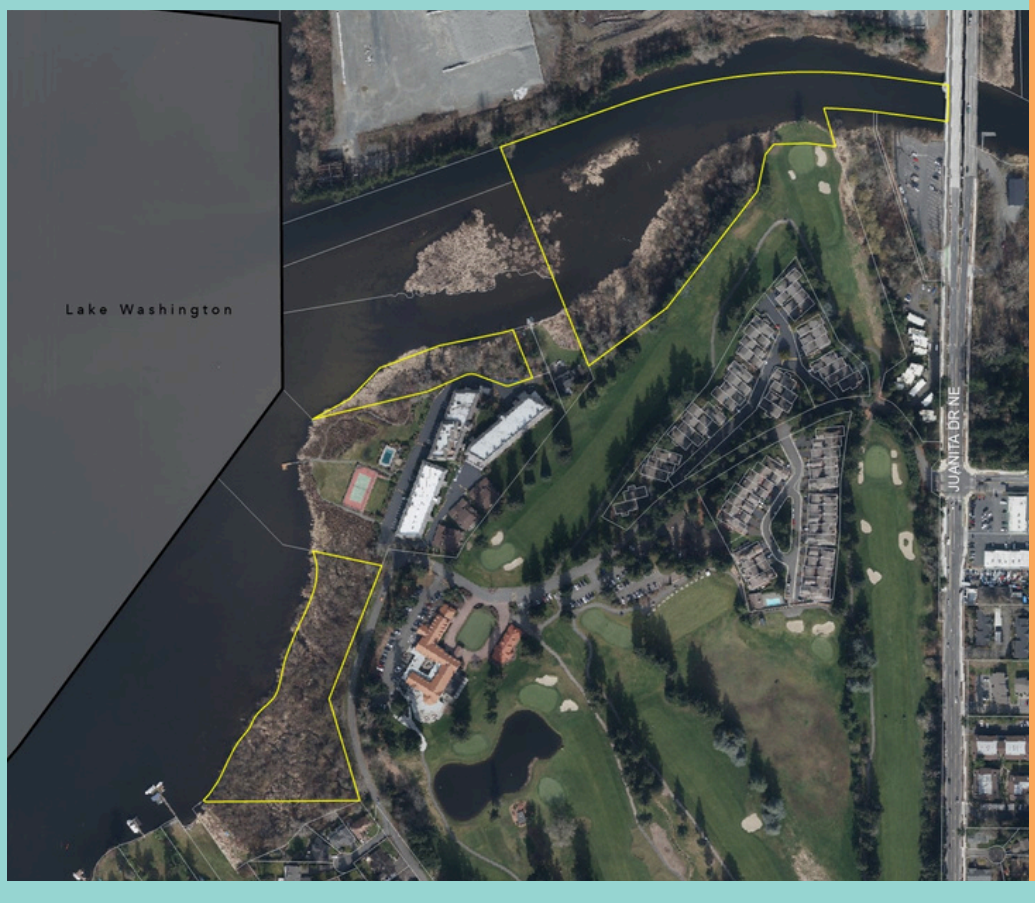
- Provide kayak access from pier.
- Renew DNR lease agreement.
- Complete/update 2018 master plan.



CITY OF KENMORE

Inglewood Wetland





About:

This 8.5-acre natural area is located on the east shore of Lake Washington south of the confluence with the Sammamish River.

Existing Improvements:

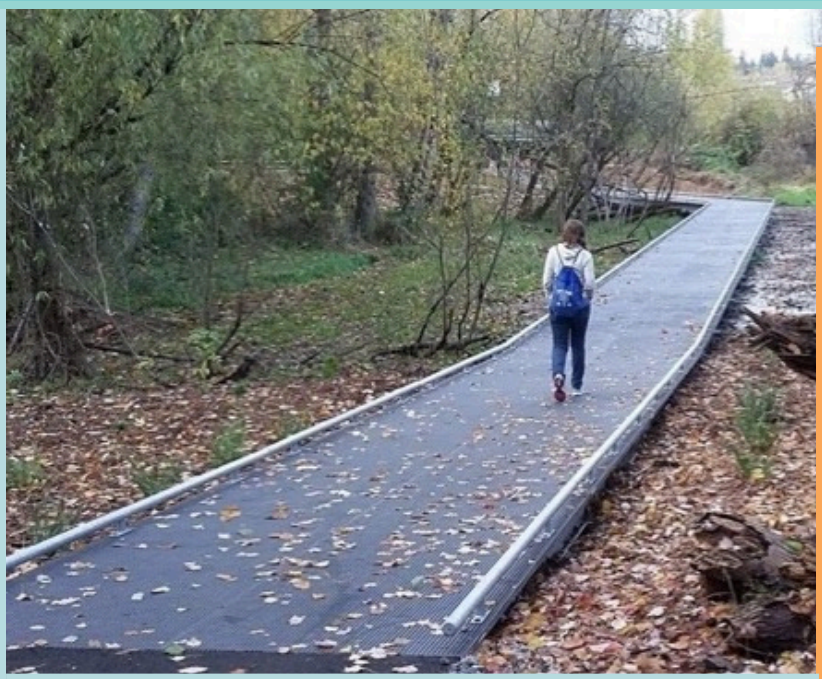
- 8.5-acres of wetlands
- Water access with fishing

Possible Improvements:

- Develop trail and viewpoints access.

CITY OF KENMORE

Rhododendron Park







About:

This 12.5-acre resource park is located at 6910 NE 170th Street on the south shore of the Sammamish River. Kenmore owns but Northshore Senior Center operates the Senior Center located in the southeast corner of the site. The park was initially acquired and developed by King County. Kenmore also owns the land under the 68th Avenue/Juanita Drive Bridge.

Existing Improvements:

- 8.5-acres of critical wooded areas
- Handcarry boat launch
- 0.5-mile trail
- 3 picnic tables
- 1 picnic shelter
- 2 open play areas
- Playground
- 1 basketball court
- 2,800 square foot boathouse
- 2,200 square foot Senior Center and Annex
- Rhododendron gardens
- Portable restrooms
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Complete master plan improvements including boardwalk and paving trails for ADA.
- Reconfigure basketball court for pickleball sport court.
- Upgrade senior center building components and finishes.
- Add wayfinding signage.



CITY OF KENMORE

ƛ'ax̌wadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park







About:

This 41.0-acre resource park is located at 7515 NE 175th Street at the confluence of Swamp Creek and Sammamish River. Park has direct connection with Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center.

Existing Improvements:

- 33.75-acre wetlands and woodlands
- Water access to Sammamish River
- Lagoon for boat launching into Sammamish River
- Hand carry launch
- 0.3-miles trails
- Pedestrian bridges over Swamp Creek and lagoon
- Viewing decks and waterfront plaza
- Community gathering area
- 5 picnic tables/benches
- 1 picnic shelter
- Life jacket loaner station
- Watercraft wash down station
- Portable restrooms
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Develop 0.3-mile trail for northeast connection to 175th Street bridge over Swamp Creek.
- Develop 0.3-mile trail on south shore Swamp Creek to bridge over Swamp Creek.
- Add lighting in parking lot and storage area.
- Continue invasive species removal.
- Complete/update 2019 master plan.



CITY OF KENMORE

Moorlands Park



About:

This 4.5-acre neighborhood park is located adjacent to Moorlands Elementary School on 15221 84th Avenue NE. The school uses the park for recess activities. The park was acquired and developed by King County. The school is one of the oldest in the Northshore School District and in on the capital bond list for improvements.

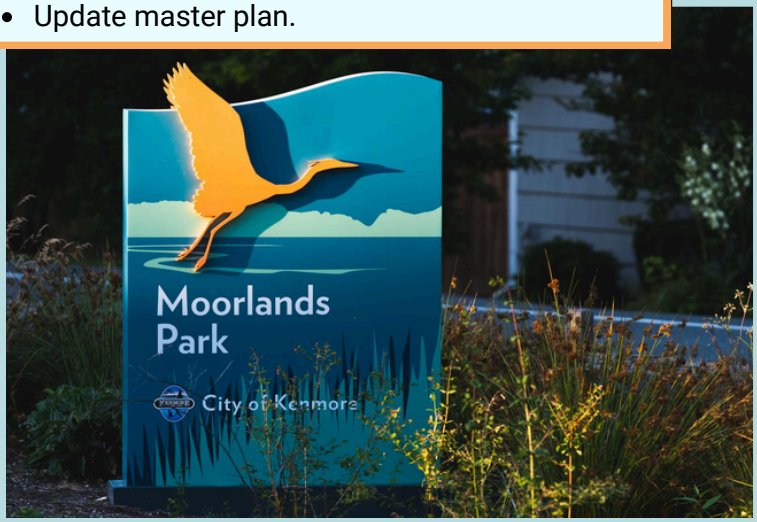
Existing Improvements:

- 0.03-mile walking path
- 2 picnic tables
- 1 picnic shelter
- Playground
- Open play area
- 1 grass 220-foot baseball field
- 1 grass 120x220-foot soccer overlay of baseball field
- Portable restroom
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Install basketball/pickleball sport court.
- Upgrade irrigation, drainage, and install synthetic turf on ballfield.
- Install security lighting at shelter and restroom.
- Update master plan.







WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW)

WDFW Boat Launch



About:

This 1.9-acre resource improvement is located on the north shore of the Sammamish River adjacent to Rhododendron Park with access through the park and under the 68th Avenue NE bridge.

Existing Improvements:

- Paved boat launch into the Sammamish River
- Boat parking stalls
- Parking lot
- Restroom

Possible Improvements:

- Continue to coordinate with WDFW.



WASHINGTON STATE PARKS

Saint Edward State Park



About:

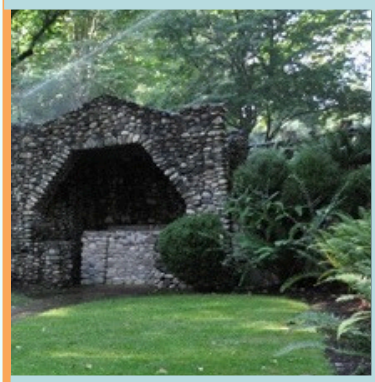
This 316.0-acre state park is located between 68th Avenue NE/Juanita Drive NE and the east shore of Lake Washington. The former Saint Edward Seminary building is leased to The Lodge at Saint Edward Park – a private concession that retrofitted the 1931 Seminary Building with 84 guest rooms, restaurant, bar, spa, and indoor pickleball courts. The indoor swimming pool is not usable and closed to the public.

Existing Improvements:

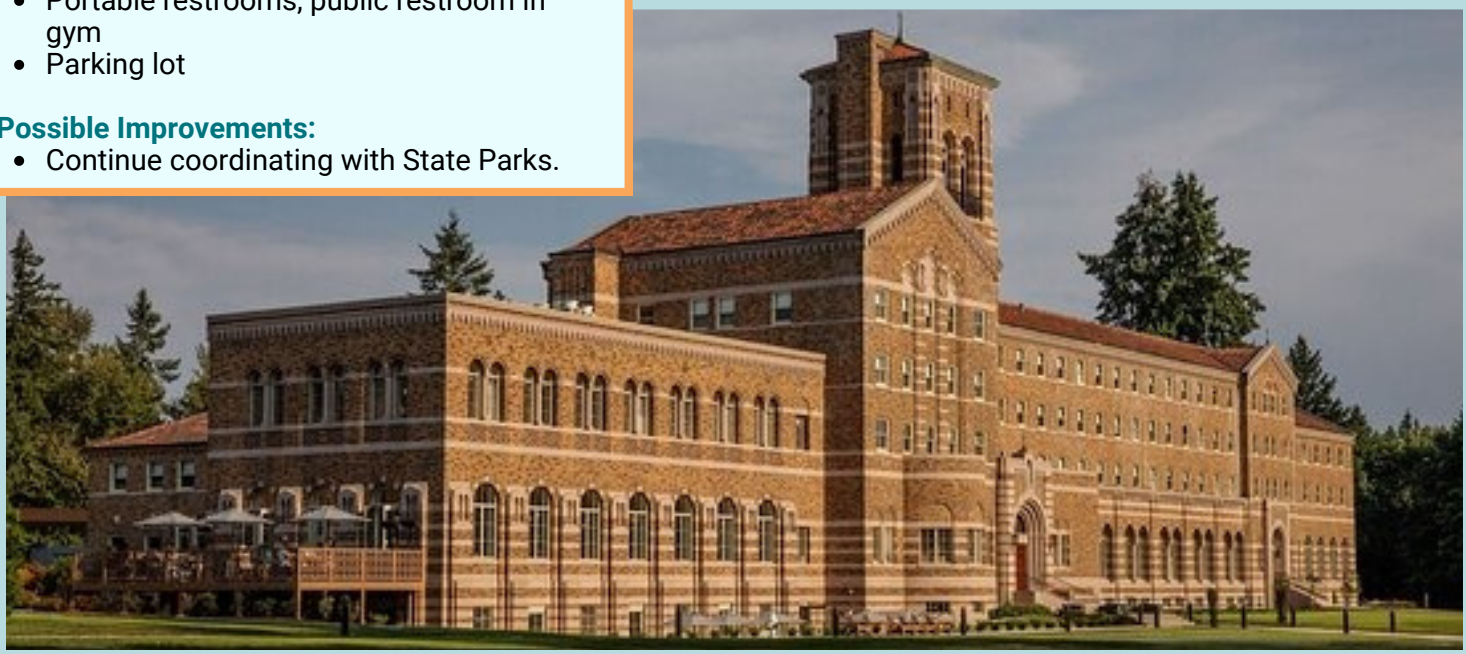
- Water access with fishing
- 7.0-miles of hiking trails
- 7.0-mile of trails
- -- picnic tables
- Playground
- 1 grass 250-foot baseball field
- 1 grass 330x350-foot grass cricket field
- The Grotto wedding site
- Portable restrooms, public restroom in gym
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Continue coordinating with State Parks.







PRIVATE

Harbour Village Marina



About:

This 0.2-acre special use area is located on the east boundary of Log Boom Park and provides waterfront access to the private marina.

Existing Improvements:

- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Maintain public access agreement.
- Add wayfinding signage.





PRIVATE

Bastyr University



About:

This 50.7-acre naturopathic university property is located next to Saint Edward State Park on 1 Juanita Drive NE that includes 177,190 square feet of facilities including an academic building with chapel, student housing, and university gardens. Kenmore leases 7.0-acres of the site's athletic fields.

Existing Improvements:

- 2 tennis courts
- 2 grass 200-foot baseball fields with backstop
- 1 grass 340 x 250 grass soccer overlay field
- Portable restroom
- Parking lot

Possible Improvements:

- Extend the current lease agreement between Kenmore and Bastyr for use of the fields.
- Possible improvements and upgrades to baseball and soccer fields with synthetic turf and lights.
- Develop master plan for the acquired property.







KING COUNTY

Tolt Pipeline Trail





About:

This 0.9-acre water pipeline extends from Bothell Highway in Bothell north to NE 185th Street then across Swamp Creek to 61st Avenue NE then northwest into Lake Forest Park reservoir. Portions of the pipeline corridor have been improved with a public trail.

Existing Improvements:

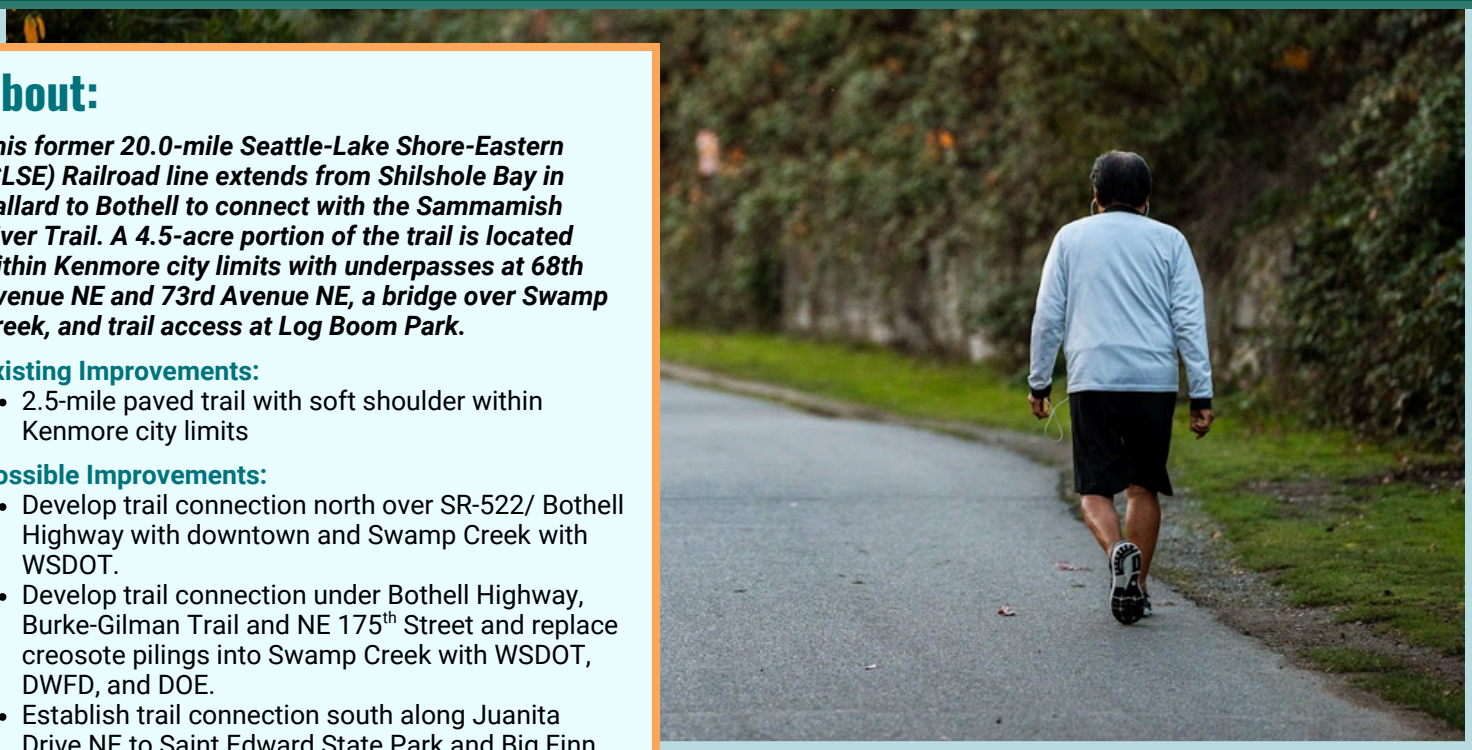
- 2.6-mile Seattle water utility corridor
- 1.3-miles paved for ADA access

Possible Improvements:

- Resolve use agreement for trail on pipeline.
- Improve remaining 1.3-miles in Kenmore including access around Swamp Creek.
- Collaborate with Bothell on possibility of extending trail to Bothell Highway.
- Collaborate with Lake Forest Park on possibility of extending trail to reservoir.

KING COUNTY

Burke-Gilman Trail



About:

This former 20.0-mile Seattle-Lake Shore-Eastern (SLSE) Railroad line extends from Shilshole Bay in Ballard to Bothell to connect with the Sammamish River Trail. A 4.5-acre portion of the trail is located within Kenmore city limits with underpasses at 68th Avenue NE and 73rd Avenue NE, a bridge over Swamp Creek, and trail access at Log Boom Park.

Existing Improvements:

- 2.5-mile paved trail with soft shoulder within Kenmore city limits

Possible Improvements:

- Develop trail connection north over SR-522/ Bothell Highway with downtown and Swamp Creek with WSDOT.
- Develop trail connection under Bothell Highway, Burke-Gilman Trail and NE 175th Street and replace creosote pilings into Swamp Creek with WSDOT, DWFD, and DOE.
- Establish trail connection south along Juanita Drive NE to Saint Edward State Park and Big Finn Hill Park.









CITY OF KENMORE, WASHINGTON

2026 Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Plan

IMPLEMENTATION



Implementation

Following is a summary description of the major tasks determined to be necessary to effectively implement the Kenmore Park, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan. The tasks represent the general priorities established by workshops, open houses, the survey of residents, and the survey of registered voters.

As shown, several parties may be responsible for the leadership and management, participation, and supporting aspects of each action – as described in the following summaries. The tasks are grouped according to subject matter and not priority.

Adopt PROS Plan

Task 1: Adopt Kenmore PROS Plan as GMA element

City Council will by resolution adopt the Kenmore PROS Plan as a stand-alone planning document for compliance with the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) and as a complementary document of Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Growth Management Act (GMA) provisions.

- **Participants** – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Kenmore Community Development Department, and other stakeholders.

Action

- **Make Kenmore PROS Plan available on website** – and distribute copies to appropriate public agencies and interested private parties in accordance with GMA adoption provisions.
- **Kenmore Planning Commission review PROS Plan** – as necessary as part of Kenmore's annual comprehensive plan update and provide for public hearing in conformance with GMA.
- **Kenmore adopts PROS Plan** – as a component of the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan.
- **Kenmore adopts the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) integrating the PROS Plan** – as an element of the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan, thereby implementing the CIP in accordance with GMA provisions.





Adopt Project Finance Options

Task 2: Allocate capital facility funds specified in the Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

City Council may allocate an appropriate amount of the monies received from dedicated park, recreation, open space, and trail-oriented revenue programs to provide funds for PROS Plan acquisition and development projects that reflect the objectives of these programs.

The revenue programs to be coordinated may include property and sales tax fund proceeds, Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), Lodging Tax, Conservation Futures (CF), grant applications to the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), and special levies, among others.

Participants – City Council with the assistance of Community Development Department.

Action

- **Allocate a proportional amount from existing park, recreation, open space, and trail-oriented revenue programs to fund the acquisition and development of PROS Plan projects –** designating monies from property and sales tax proceeds, Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), Lodging Tax, Conservation Futures (CF), grant applications to the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), and special levies, among others.



Adopt Project Finance Strategies

Task 3: Update GMA Park impact fees

City Council will adopt a coordinated GMA park impact fee system on a citywide basis for citywide facility acquisition and development.

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) allows Kenmore to impose a park impact fee on proposed residential, commercial, and industrial developments in the city as a means of maintaining existing park, recreation, and open space levels-of-service (ELOS).

The adopted ordinance for impact fees estimates the impact each development project has on parks, recreation, and open space facilities within a project benefit zone and makes provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset a project's citywide impacts.

The dollar value of a project's park, recreation, and open space impact may be offset by the project developer of an amount equal to the combined facility acquisition and development costs that Kenmore and/or another providing agency would incur to maintain the same existing level-of-service (ELOS).

A developer may be allowed to choose any combination of land or cash mitigation measures including credit for any park or recreation facilities to be included within a project development. The park impact fee ordinance considers the following when determining the types of mitigation measures or development credits to be made available to the developer:

- **Will the facility** - be available for public use
- **Will it have a designated owner** - responsible for continuing operation and maintenance (the owner may be a common property owner's association or other agency), and
- **Will it correspond to and not exceed or vary from** - the types of parks, recreation, and open space facilities that are being impacted (a developer could provide but should not be able to take full credit value for facilities for which there is no shortage, impact, or local interest).



Adopt Project Finance Strategies

Task 3: Update GMA Park impact fees

Land contributions can be accepted in lieu of monies if the lands will be suitable sites for future facilities. Under GMA provisions, land and monies accumulated under the proposed ordinance must be invested within a reasonable time or returned to the contributing developer.

Kenmore can conduct periodic program reviews with residents, user groups, Northshore School District (NSD), and other agencies to decide the most efficient way to deliver the facilities mitigated by the ordinance. Alternative delivery methods could include:

- **Acquisition of suitable sites** – upon agreement with Kenmore or in conjunction with other public or school facilities (including title transfer if other public or school agencies enter into special agreements assuming development, operation, and maintenance responsibilities).
- **Development of facilities** - on other public or school sites (if other public or school agencies enter into agreements assuming future operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs). Or
- **Any other alternative** - including development, operation or maintenance proposals by user groups or private concessionaires or non-profit organizations or, developers that provide a viable facility in accordance with park, recreation, and open space strategies.

Participants – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Community Development Department, Northshore School District (NSD), and non-profit and for-profit organizations.

Action

- **Continue with the GMA park impact fee on a citywide basis** – collecting a proportional fee based on the value of community facilities regardless of facility ownership and allocating the fees for citywide acquisition and development in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.



Adopt Project Finance Strategies

Task 4: Consider a Metropolitan Park District (MPD) (SB 2557) abbreviated – full text in appendix

In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts (MPD) as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction.

Metropolitan Park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation, and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices.

Voters must also approve the establishment of **a continuous levy as a junior taxing district** to provide maintenance, repair, operating costs, and facility acquisition and development projects. MPDs can be flexible and used to provide local or citywide recreational facilities in the same variety of custom service choices with the exception that the financing may be as a junior taxing district with a continuous levy.

Participants – City Council and Kenmore voters.

Action

- **Consider adopting by voter approval a Metropolitan Park District of Kenmore's city limits designating City Council as the governing agent** – with a continuous levy to fund maintenance, repair, operating costs and facility acquisition and development.



Adopt Project Finance Strategies

Task 5: Consider a citywide capital facility and O&M park levy abbreviated – full text in appendix

City Council could place a limited duration property tax levy proposal for voter approval on a citywide basis for the acquisition, development, and operation of parks, recreation, and open space facilities throughout the city.

Kenmore voters could be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate.

The adjusted rate and revenue could be used to finance the PROS facility proposals in this plan – or the projects and programs from this plan that involve construction, maintenance, and operations aspects that a majority of the voters are willing to pay for under the adjusted rate.

Kenmore voters could be asked to reset the rate on a permanent basis with the new differential rate dedicated to citywide PROS Plan proposals, subject to the provisions of Proposition 747. Or Kenmore voters could be asked to reset the rate on a temporary basis, where the rate is adjusted until a specific amount of revenue has been generated to finance a specified number of PROS projects or programs – whereupon the rate reverts to the original or a specified amount defined in the referendum.

Participants – City Council with the assistance of the Community Development Department, and other potential providers.

Action

- **Consider a limited duration property tax levy or a property tax levy rate adjustment (on permanent or temporary basis) to acquire, develop, operate, and maintain facilities** – allocating the additional revenues for acquisition, development, and operation in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.



Initiate PROS Plan Projects

Task 6: Protect natural areas

Using funds generated from Conservation Futures and the possible limited duration levy or levy lid lift, Kenmore may acquire fee title or use agreements and conserve significant wetland, wildlife, forestland, and open spaces indicated within this PROS Plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects.

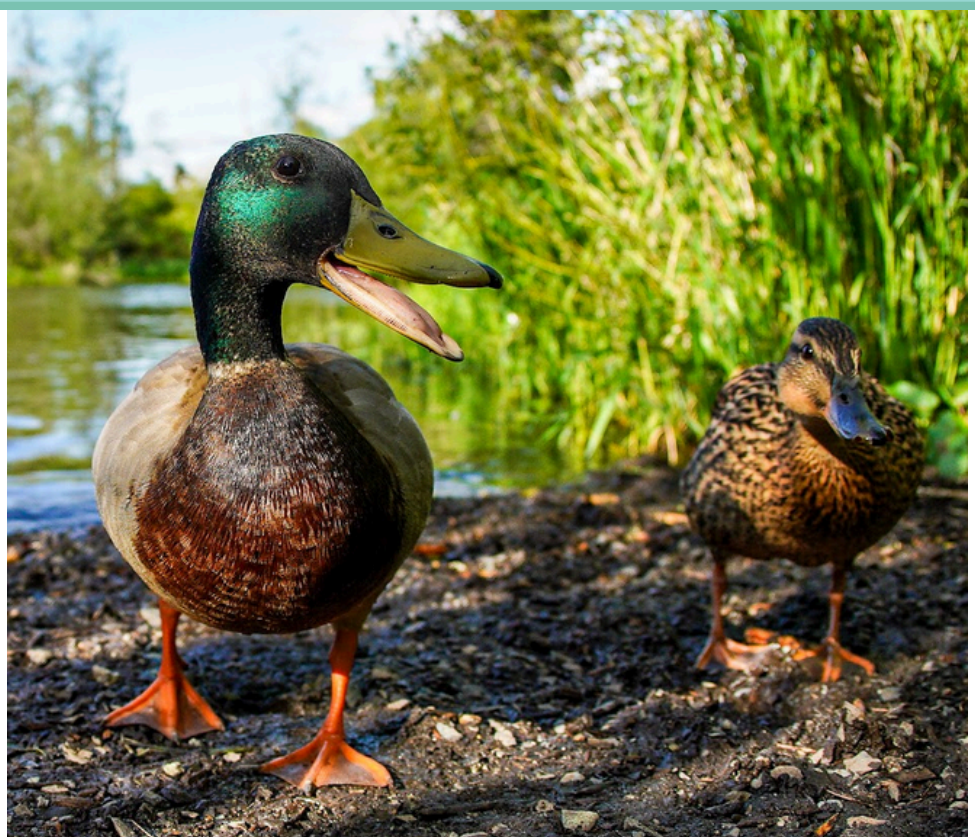
Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions of development rights or fee title may include wetlands, wildlife habitat, waterfront, off-road trails, picnic sites and tables, group picnic shelters and parks, boat launch sites, and others indicated in this PROS Plan.

Participants – City Council, Community Development Department, King County, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), Washington State Parks, and other public and non-profit organizations.

Participants – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Community Development Department, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), and State Parks.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition of fee title or use agreements and conservancy of significant open space and conservancy sites** – allocating revenues for significant properties in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.



Initiate PROS Plan Projects

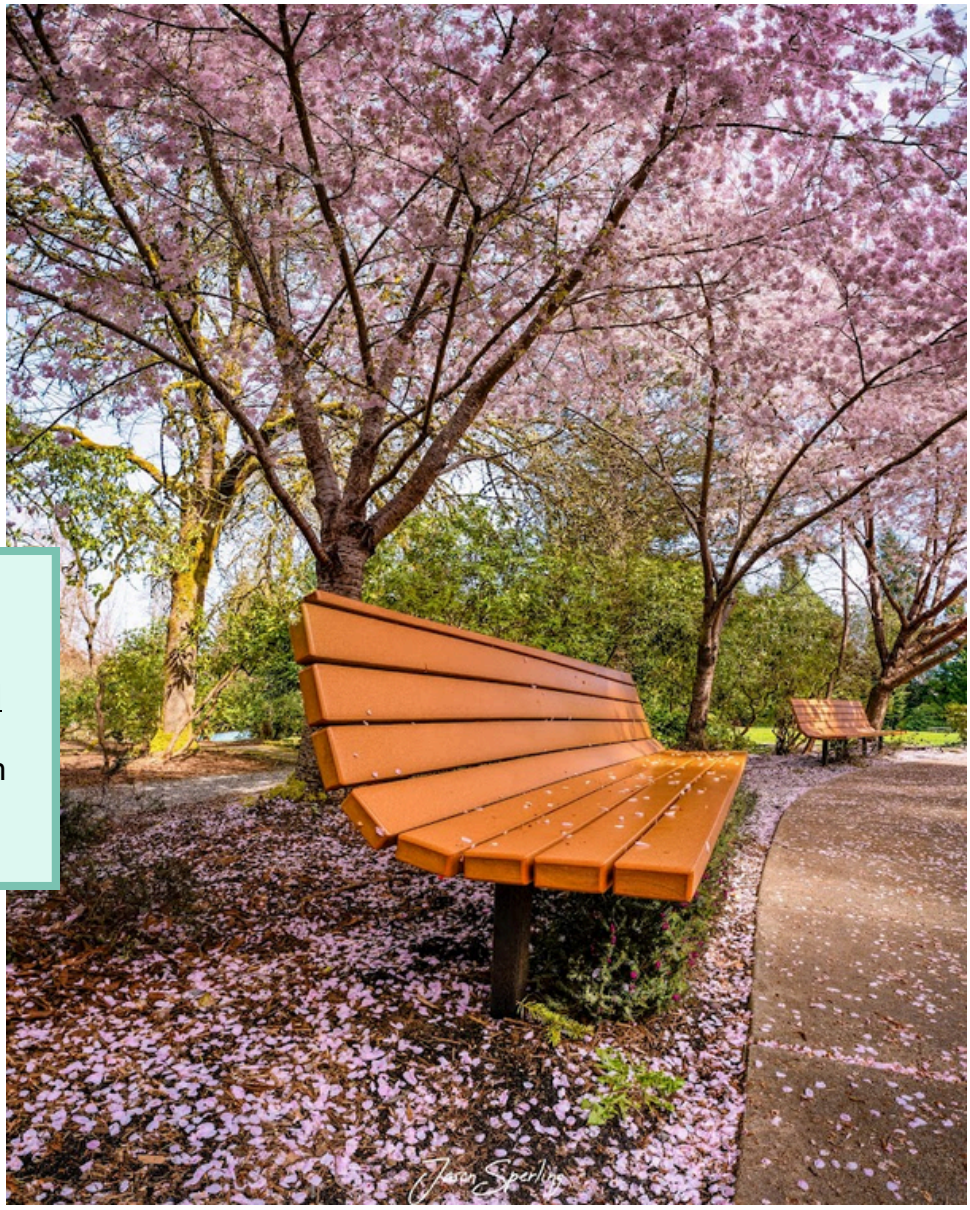
Task 7: Acquire/develop trail systems

Using funds generated from REET and the possible limited duration levy, or levy lid lift, Kenmore may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate the off-road trail systems indicated within this PROS Plan.

Where appropriate, monies may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects. Generally, Kenmore's Community Development and Public Works Departments may develop and maintain non-motorized trail connections within park sites, and designated open space corridors, and public road rights-of-way.

Depending on schedules and availability, initial acquisitions and developments may include off-road hike and bike trails extending within and between environmental areas, parks, schools, community facilities, and neighborhoods across the city.

Participants – City Council, Community Development and Public Works Departments, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), State Parks, King County, other public and non-profit organizations, and property owners.



Action

- **Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant corridors and off-road trail systems** – allocating revenues for significant projects in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Initiate PROS Plan Projects

Task 8: Acquire/develop parks

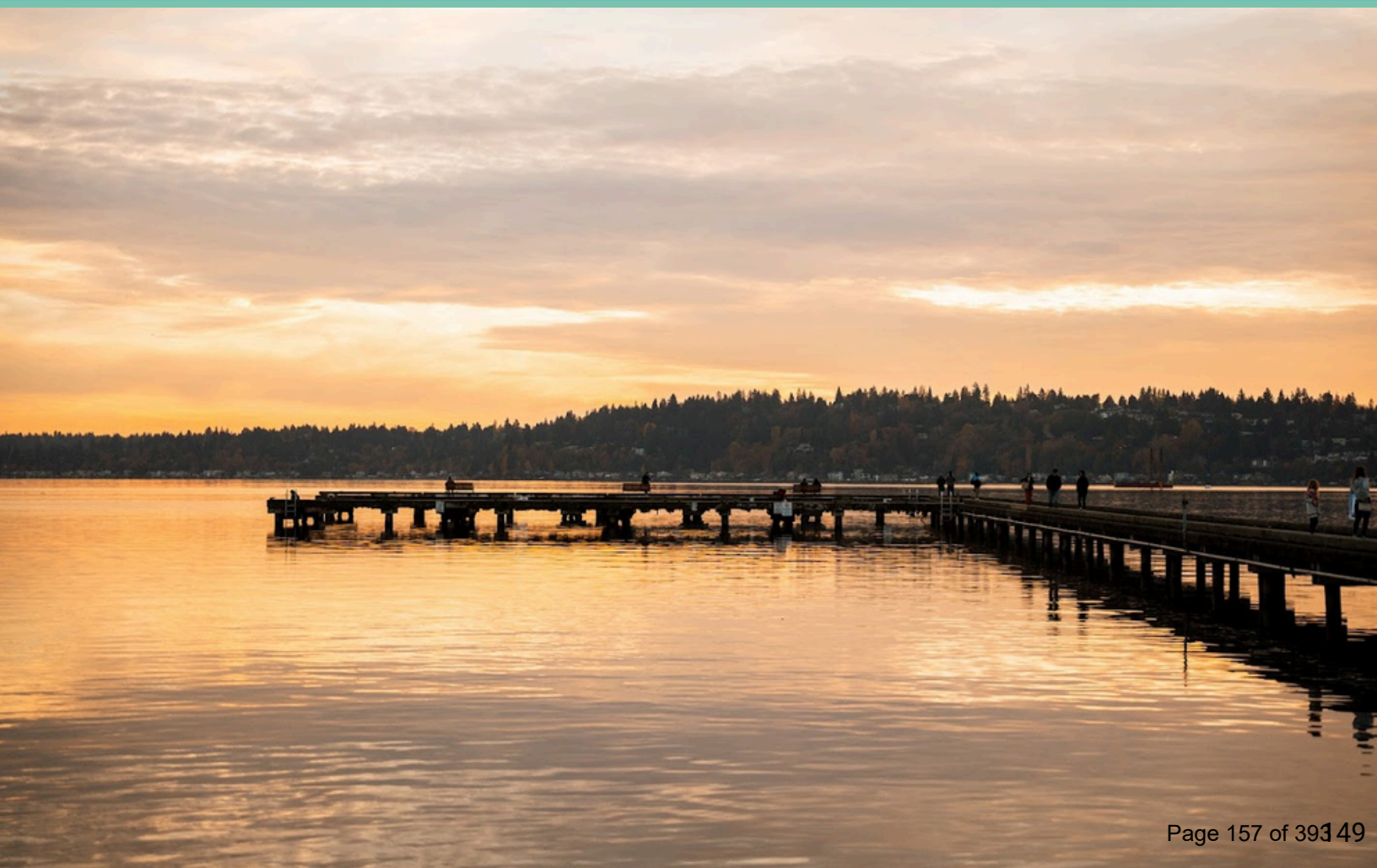
Using funds generated from REET and possible adjusted limited duration levy, or levy lid lift, Kenmore may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate parks indicated within this plan. Where appropriate, monies may be allocated and/or combined with monies provided by the county, school districts, state agencies, and non-profit organizations.

Depending on schedules and availability, initial acquisitions and developments may include waterfront access, hand carry launch, boat ramps, off-road trails, dog parks, playgrounds, picnic tables and shelters, athletic field improvements, community center upgrades, recreation center, and cultural arts center to be distributed across the city.

Participants – City Council, Community Development Department, King County, and the participation of other public and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of parks** – allocating revenues in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.



Initiate PROS Plan Projects

Task 9: Conserve/designate historic and cultural resources in parks

City Council may designate, and conserve significant historic and cultural resources indicated within this PROS Plan where such landmarks are located within park properties or because of an acquisition. Where appropriate, wayfinding and historic signage, artworks, and lodging tax development monies may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations.

Participants – City Council with the assistance of Community Development Department, Washington State Archaeological & Historic Preservation (DAHP), and the participation of local and regional historical groups.

Action

- **Initiate the designation, management, acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant historic and cultural resources** – allocating revenues for significant projects in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.



Initiate PROS Plan Projects

Task 10: Maintain/develop indoor facilities

City Council may maintain the Hangar Building and Kenmore Senior Center, and develop a Recreation Center, Cultural Center, Aquatic Center, and any other indoor facilities to provide indoor recreation activities throughout the city.

Participants – City Council, Community Development Department, Northshore Park & Recreation Service Areas (NPRSA), and other public agencies as well as private and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Continue to maintain the Hangar Building and Kenmore Senior Center and consider developing a Recreation Center, Cultural Center, and Aquatic Center** – and pursue additional opportunities to support indoor recreational offerings.





Monitor Progress

Task 11: Conduct progress assessments

Kenmore may conduct progress assessments reviewing action on the projects and programs identified above and improve methods, assign responsibilities, or take other measures necessary to ensure effective implementation.

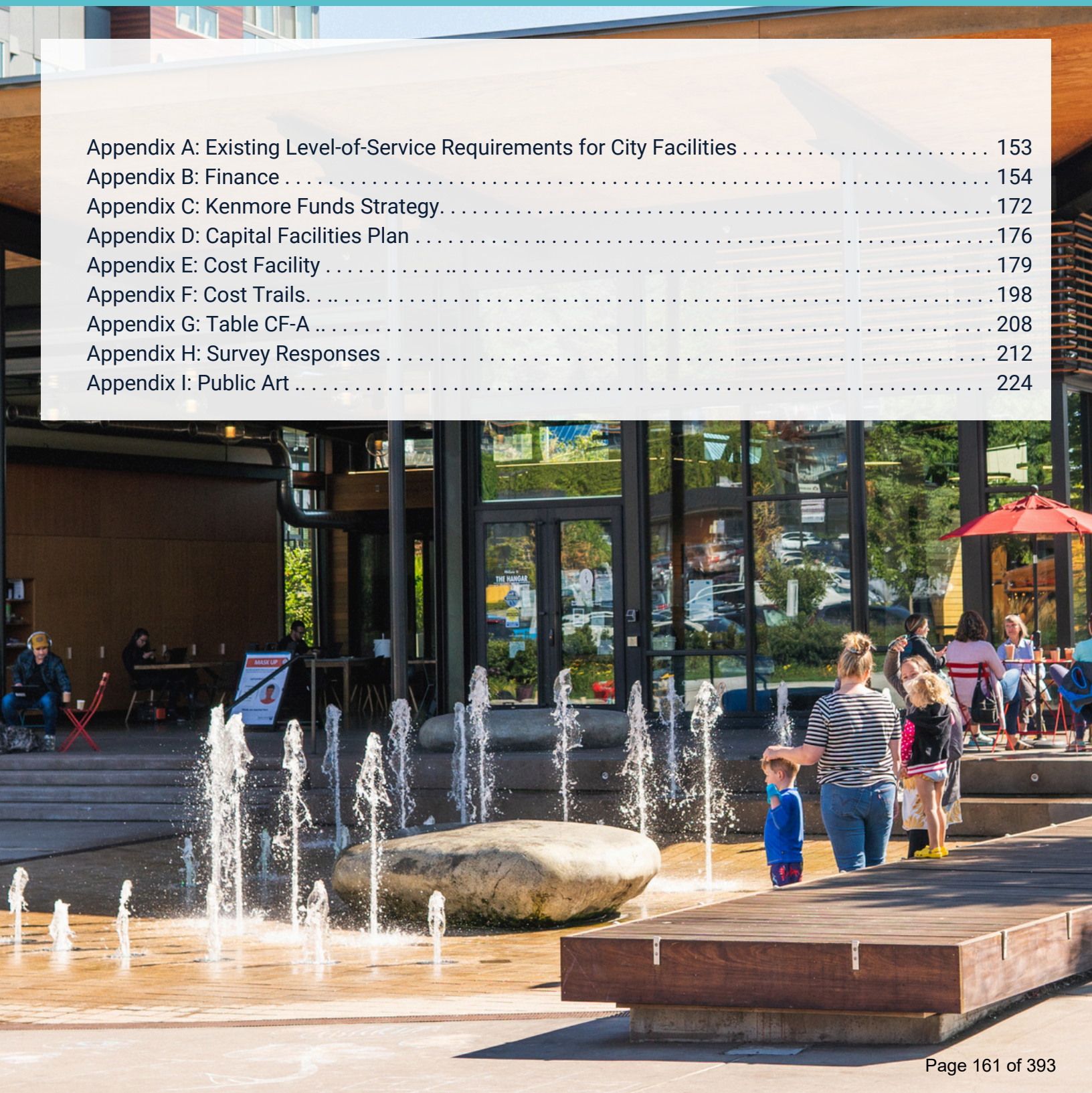
Participants – City Council, Community Development and Public Works Departments, King County, Northshore School District (NSD), Northshore Park Recreation Service Area (NPRSA), Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), State Parks, and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Adjust parks, recreation, and open space (PROS) vision, strategies, and implementing measures** – based on the results of the follow-up assessments.



APPENDIX



Appendix A: Existing Level-of-Service Requirements for City Facilities 153
Appendix B: Finance 154
Appendix C: Kenmore Funds Strategy. 172
Appendix D: Capital Facilities Plan 176
Appendix E: Cost Facility 179
Appendix F: Cost Trails. 198
Appendix G: Table CF-A 208
Appendix H: Survey Responses 212
Appendix I: Public Art 224

Appendix A

Existing Level-of-Service Requirements for City Facilities

Population in development 1
Population in city 2025 24,520
Population in city 2050 33,491

		Units	2025 ELOS facility total	Standard /1000	Year 2050 Facility Requirement	Deficit	Facility cost/unit	Project/per capita fee	Year 2025 Asset Value	Year 2025 Funding Deficit
Land	Resource conservancy	Acres	76.0	3.10	103.8	27.8	$200,000	$619.90	$15,200,000	$5,561,142
Land	Resource activities	Acres	44.9	1.83	61.3	16.4	$525,000	$961.36	$23,572,500	$8,624,343
Land	Linear trails	Acres	0.9	0.04	1.2	0.3	$250,000	$9.18	$225,000	$82,320
Land	Athletic fields/playgrounds	Acres	9.5	0.39	13	3.5	$5,580,000	$2,161.91	$53,010,000	$19,394,482
Land	Recreation centers/pools	Acres	12.5	0.51	17.1	4.6	$1,400,000	$713.70	$17,500,000	$6,402,631
Land	Special use facilities	Acres	2.2	0.09	3	0.8	$2,800,000	$251.22	$6,160,000	$2,253,726
Land	Support facilities/yards/buildings	Acres	3.1	0.13	4.2	1.1	$2,000,000	$252.85	$6,200,000	$2,268,361
Subtotal for land impact			**149.1**	**6.08**	**203.7**	**54.6**		**$4,970.13**	**$121,867,500**	**$44,587,004**

Facilities		Units	2025 ELOS facility total	Standard /1000	Year 2050 Facility Requirement	Deficit	Facility cost/unit	Project/per capita fee	Year 2025 Asset Value	Year 2025 Funding Deficit
Swimming beach	Sand	Park space	10	0.41	14	4	$24,122	$9.84	$241,223	$88,255
Handcarry launch	Dirt ramp	Park space	10	0.41	14	4	$28,793	$11.74	$287,928	$105,343
Floating pier	Pier	sq ft	5,000	203.92	6,829	1,829	$546	$111.34	$2,730,000	$998,810
Picnic	Tables w/o shelter	Table	27	1.10	37	10	$44,734	$49.26	$1,207,812	$441,896
	Shelters-group use	Shelter	4	0.16	5	1	$141,275	$23.05	$565,101	$206,751
Multipurpose trail	Asphalt w/services 10'	Mile	1.3	0.05	1.8	0.5	$1,307,465	$69.32	$1,699,704	$621,862
	Bridge	sq ft	500	20.39	682.9	182.9	$546	$11.13	$273,000	$99,881
Park trail	Concrete/asphalt trail 6'	Mile	1.21	0.05	1.7	0.4	$831,797	$41.05	$1,006,475	$368,233
	Crushed rock 5'	Mile	1.01	0.04	1.4	0.4	$247,983	$10.21	$250,463	$91,636
Playground	Uncovered	Each	5	0.2	7	2	$515,317	$105.08	$2,576,585	$942,681
Play Area	Improved	Acre	3	0.12	4.1	1.1	$285,145	$34.89	$855,436	$312,974
Skateboard	Skateboard court - concrete	Court	1	0.04	1	0	$819,000	$33.40	$819,000	$299,643
Basketball	Outdoor uncovered	Court	1	0.04	1.4	0.4	$311,686	$12.71	$311,686	$114,035
Soccer	Youth multipurpose	Field	1	0.04	1	0	$560,660	$22.87	$560,660	$205,126
Baseball	200+ grass unlighted	Field	1	0.04	1	0	$1,407,086	$57.39	$1,407,086	$514,803
Community center	Meeting facilities	sq ft	6,776	276.35	9,255	2,479	$880	$243.23	$5,963,910	$2,181,984
Operations	Admin facilities	sq ft	1,000	40.78	1,366	366	$437	$17.81	$436,800	$159,810
	Maintenance facilities	sq ft	2,800	114.19	3,824	1,024	$437	$49.88	$1,223,040	$447,467
	Concession stands	sq ft	100	4.08	137	37	$483	$1.97	$48,266	$17,659
Restrooms	Permanent	Fixture	8	0.33	11	3	$80,710	$26.33	$645,678	$236,231
	Temporary/sanican	Each	6	0.24	8	2	$2,184	$0.53	$13,104	$4,794
Subtotal for facility impact			**16,257**	**662.99**	**22,204**	**5,948**		**$943.02**	**$23,122,956**	**$8,459,871**

Total impact for land and facilities - per capita				**$5,913.15**	**$144,990,456**	**$53,046875**
Total impact for land and facilities - persons/household of		**$2.60**		**$15,374.19**		
Total value of existing park lands					$121,867,500	$44,587,004
Total value of existing park facilities					$23,122,956	$8,459,871
Total value of existing park lands and facilities					**$144,990,456**	**$53,046,875**

Note - facility costs include site preparation, utilities, parking, amenities, and other improvements pro rated.

Appendix B

Finance

An analysis was accomplished of recent financial trends in Kenmore and the impact federal and state program mandates, revenue sharing, and the city's urbanization have on the discretionary monies available for park, recreation, and open space. The analysis also reviewed trends in city revenues and the effect alternative revenue sources may have on financial prospects. Following is a summary of major findings:

Revenue and expenditures - general government

Kenmore's annual general governmental expenditures are derived from the combination of general, special revenue, debt service, and enterprise funds.

General fund

The General Fund is derived from property taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenues including state and federal grants, service charges and fees, fines and forfeitures, and other miscellaneous revenues. General funds are used to finance most government operations including staff, equipment, capital facility, and other requirements. Park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities are funded primarily from general fund accounts.

Property tax - under Washington State's constitution cities may levy a property tax rate not to exceed $3.10 per $1,000 of the assessed value of all taxable property within incorporation limits. Kenmore's 2024 tax rate was $0.84848 per $1,000 assessed valuation or 27% of the maximum allowed a city.

The total of all property taxes for all taxing authorities, however, cannot exceed 1.0% of assessed valuation, or $10.00 per $1,000 of value. If the taxes of all districts exceed the 1.0% or $10.00 amount, each is proportionately reduced until the total is at or below the 1.0% limit.

In 2001, Washington State law was amended by Proposition 747, a statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, after adjustments for new construction. Any proposed increases over this amount are subject to a referendum vote.

The statute was intended to control local governmental spending by controlling the annual rate of growth of property taxes. In practice, however, the statute can reduce the effective property tax yield to an annual level far below a city's levy authorization, particularly when property values are increasing rapidly.

Kenmore Property Tax Revenues	
2023	$5,658,275
2024	$5,884,218
2025	$6,126,018
2026	$6,372,412
Percent increase 2023-2026	**12.6%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

Appendix B

Finance

Sales tax - is the city's largest single revenue source and may be used for any legitimate city purpose. The city has no direct control over this source. The sales tax is collected and distributed by the state and may fluctuate with general economic and local business conditions.

Kenmore Sales Tax Revenues	
2023	$3,640,973
2024	$3,577,053
2025	$3,697,700
2026	$3,753,166
Percent increase 2023-2026	**3.1%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

Licenses and permits – includes revenues generated from business and occupational licenses, operating, and building permits. Generally, these fees are used to pay for the inspections, processing, and other charges necessary to perform supporting services.

Intergovernmental revenue – includes state and federal grants or pass-through revenues, usually earmarked for specific programs. Federal governmental grants and funding pass-through funds include the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and revenue sharing.

Charges for services – includes revenue generated to pay for garbage, landfill, utility, and other operating services provided by the city or a city concession or licensee.

Fines and forfeits – include monies generated from business fines, code violations, traffic fines, forfeitures, and other penalties.

Special revenues

Special revenues are derived from state and local option taxes dedicated to specific expenditure purposes, such as the motor vehicle tax, motor excise tax, real estate excise tax, motel and hotel tax, public art, criminal justice, paths and trails, and the like. Some special revenues may be used to finance limited capital facilities, such as roads or parks, where the local option allows – such as the local real estate excise tax (REET).

2026 General Fund Revenue

Revenue Source	Amount	%
Taxes	$13,659,089	76.5%
Licenses and permits	$1,575,525	8.8%
Intergovernmental	$714,461	4.0%
Charges for services	$785,364	4.4%
Fines and penalties	$4,179	0.0%
Miscellaneous	$1,121,648	6.3%
Total	**$17,860,266**	**100.0%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

Appendix B

Finance

Debt service funds

Debt service funds are derived from a dedicated portion of the property tax or general fund proceeds to repay the sale of general obligation (voted) and Councilmanic (non-voted) bonds. Both types of bonds may be used to finance park facility improvements – but not maintenance or operational costs.

Municipal Debt Capacity

2025 Assessed Valuation **$7,988,619,847**

Debt Type	Limit*	Amount
Councilmanic bond capacity	1.5%	$119,829,297
General obligation bond capacity**	2.5%	$199,715,496
Utility bond capacity**	2.5%	$199,715,496
Park/open space bond capacity**	2.5%	$199,715,496
Total allowable (legal limit)	**7.5%**	**$599,146,488**
Less total outstanding debt		$22,915,604
Total remaining debt capacity		**$576,230,884**

* Percent of the total estimated assessed valuation.
** Require 60% voter validation where voter turnout equals at least 40% of the total votes cast in the last general election.
Source: 2025-2026 Budget

Councilmanic (limited or non-voted) bonds - may be issued without voter approval by the Council for any facility development purpose. The total amount of all outstanding non-voted general obligation debt may not exceed 1.5% of the assessed valuation of all city property.

Limited general obligation bonds must be paid from general governmental revenues. Therefore, debt service on these bonds may reduce the amount of revenue available for current operating expenditures and the financial flexibility the Council may need to fund annual budget priorities. For this reason, Councilmanic bonds are usually only used for the most pressing capital improvement issues.

Unlimited general obligation bonds - must be approved by at least 60% of resident voters during an election which has a turnout of at least 40% of those who voted in the last state general election. The bond may be repaid from a special levy, which is not governed by the 1.0% statutory limitation on the property tax growth rate. Total indebtedness as a percent of the assessed valuation that may be incurred by limited and unlimited general obligation bonds together, however, may not exceed:

- 2.5% - provided indebtedness more than 1.5% is for general purposes,
- 5.0% - provided indebtedness more than 2.5% is for utilities, and
- 7.5% - provided indebtedness more than 5.0% is for parks and open space development.

Appendix B

Finance

Monies authorized by limited and unlimited types of bonds must be spent within 3 years of authorization to avoid arbitrage requirements unless invested at less than bond yield. In addition, bonds may be used to construct but not maintain or operate facilities. Facility maintenance and operation costs must be paid from general governmental revenue or by voter authorization of special annual or biannual operating levies or by user fees or charges.

Enterprise funds

Enterprise funds are derived from the user fees and charges levied for utility operations typically including water and sewer, storm drainage, regional water, and solid waste services. Enterprise revenues are used to pay operating costs, retire capital facility debt, and plan future replacement and expansion projects. Enterprise funds may be created for a park or recreation activity that has a revenue source sufficient to finance all costs. Enterprise funds have been used on a limited basis for golf courses, marinas, and similar self-financing operations.

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2023	$17,299,087	$19,643,724	$36,942,811
2024	$17,293,758	$39,340,102	$56,633,860
2025	$17,215,097	$25,648,722	$42,863,819
2026	$17,860,266	$28,934,283	$46,794,549
% 2023-26	**3.7%**	**47.2%**	**26.6%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget
Note: Increase in 2024 due to Public Works Operations Center Fund

Capital improvements funding implications

Generally, the city has not appropriated very much of the annual budget for capital improvements. The city has building and infrastructure construction requirements but given the declining buying power of annual city budgets, not had the capital resources available to initiate major construction projects from the general funds or non-dedicated funds accounts.

The 1% statutory limit on local property tax yields combined with the sporadic and undependable nature of federal and state grants and revenue sharing prevents or discourages the city from making long term capital investments in infrastructure necessary to support the city's development. The 1% statutory limit on the general fund levy, severely curtails the city's ability to operate and maintain park, recreation, and open space facilities and services even if the city only utilized unlimited general obligation bonds as a means of providing capital financing.

PROS revenues

PROS revenues may be generated from a variety of sources in addition to the General Fund including the following.

Appendix B

Finance

Strategic Opportunities Fund - is used for projects and initiatives that are one-time, temporary, or start-up in nature and will not require indefinite operational funding from the Strategic Opportunities Fund. Eligible expenditures from this Fund include:

- Real Estate purchases for future public benefit.
- Capital construction projects that create high value for the community and physically construct tangible public improvements.
- Grant matches for capital projects.
- Funding for the development of new strategic community initiatives. These initiatives may be on a pilot or trial period as determined by the City.
- Temporary support of City services in economic downturns that result in declining operating revenues.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) - enacts up to two 0.25% taxes of the annual sales for real estate for capital facilities which must be used solely for financing new capital facilities as specified in the capital facilities plan (CFP). The first and second REET may be used for:

- The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, domestic water systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems, or
- The planning, construction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreational facilities.

In addition, the second REET may be used for:

- The acquisition of parks and recreational facilities, or
- The planning, acquisition, construction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of law enforcement facilities, and the protection of facilities, trails, libraries, administrative and judicial facilities, and river and/or floodway/flood control projects and housing projects subject to certain limitations.

Park Impact Fees (PIF) – are as a means of maintaining existing park, recreation, and open space levels-of-service (ELOS). The ordinance estimates the impact each development project has on PROS facilities within the project's service zone and makes provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset the project's PROS impacts.

The dollar value of the project's park, recreation, and open space impact can be offset by the project developer of an amount equal to the combined facility acquisition and development costs that Kenmore would incur to maintain the same existing level-of-service (ELOS).

A developer may be allowed to choose any combination of land or cash mitigation measures including credit for any park or recreation facilities to be included within the project development provided the following is considered when determining the types of mitigation measures or development credits to be made available to the developer:

- **The facility** – must be available to the public,
- **Have a designated owner** - responsible for continuing operation and maintenance (the owner may be a common property owner's association, school district or other agency), and
- **Correspond to and not exceed or vary from** - the types of parks, recreation, and open space facilities that are being impacted (a developer could provide but should not be able to take full credit value for facilities for which there is no shortage, impact, or local interest).

Appendix B

Finance

Land contributions can be accepted in lieu of monies if the lands will be suitable sites for future facilities. Land and monies accumulated under the proposed ordinance must be invested within a reasonable time of impact assessment or be returned to the contributing developer.

Walkways & Waterways – created to account for the proceeds of the sale of unlimited tax general obligation bonds, approved by the voters in 2016, as Proposition 1. The proceeds of the bonds were deposited to this fund and are transferred as needed to Transportation and Park Capital Project Funds to finance the construction of new sidewalks and pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements along Juanita Drive and 68th Avenue, and the construction of and improvements to waterfront access, viewpoints, walkways, facilities, open spaces, and natural habitats at City parks.

Parks Capital Fund – accounts for expenditures for park acquisition and improvements including a variety of state and county grants, in lieu fees, private funding, real estate excise tax, park impact fees, and bond funds. The City expends monies from this fund based on the adopted Capital Facilities Plan and the PROS Plan.

Public Arts Fund – accounts for public art displays or performing arts events and is funded via the "one percent for arts" program. Kenmore Municipal Code Chapter 3.5 states that 1% of awarded construction contracts will be deposited in this fund.

Swamp Creek Basin Fund – accounts for balances reserved for surface water projects, improvements, and maintenance within the Swamp Creek Basin, which had previously been accounted for in the Surface Water Management Fund. The projects are funded by a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with King County which includes acquiring and restoring land for flood prevention, open space, and wildlife habitat in the Swamp Creek Basin.

Lakepointe Fund - accounts for revenues and expenditures related to the potential acquisition and development of a portion of the Lakepointe site for shoreline restoration and park development. The fund also tracks costs related to working with the property owner and potential developers to transform the remainder of the Lakepointe properties into a walkable urban village.

Recreation – Kenmore does not provide recreation programs though Kenmore residents may use Shoreline Park & Recreation programs at a discount. A 2030 CFP allocation has been set-aside for League Sports indicating the city may reconsider funding city-based recreation programs. If so, program fees and charges and field rental fees would be collected for reimbursement of the city's recreation program costs.

King County Park Levy – the 2026-2031 King County Parks levy ballot measure replaces the current park levy expiring at the end of 2025. It will fund operations and maintenance of King County's parks and trails, support the growth and connection of regional trails, and provide grant programs to expand access to recreation and protect open space for King County residents. Proceeds from the levy will also directly support parks in King County's cities, towns, and park districts, as well as the Woodland Park Zoo, Seattle Aquarium, Pacific Science Center, Seattle Waterfront Park, and Memorial Stadium.

Appendix B

Finance

State and federal grants – are available for a wide variety of park and recreation programs, acquisition, and development projects through the Washington Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) on a competitive basis. Applicants must have a current PROS Plan that conforms to RCO's requirements and typically must provide matching funds.

2026 Revenues and Allocations

Funding Source	Amount	PROS	PROS%
General Fund	$17,860,266	$2,535,031	14%
Strategic Opportunities	$0	$0	0%
Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	$1,938,000	$0	0%
Park Impact Fees (PIF)	$302,500	$50,000	17%
Walkways & Waterways	$100,000	$2,050	2%
Parks Capital Fund	$280,000	$143,200	51%
Public Arts Fund	$2,000	$19,895	99.5%
Swamp Creek Basin Fund	$40,0000	$40,000	100%
Lakepointe Fund	$0	$0	100%
Recreation*	$0	$0	100%
King County Park Levy	$53,200	$53,200	100%
Grants - RCO, DOC, etc.	$250,000	$250,000	100%
Total	**$20,825,966**	**$3,093,376**	**14.8%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget
* 2026 Budget allocates $200,000 for Sports Leagues beginning in 2030.

The total amounts identified in the 2025-2026 Budget for these revenue sources is $20,825,966 of which $3,093,376 or 14.8% is allocated for PROS related projects. Future allocations may vary, however, depending on Council budgeting priorities.

PROS Expenditures

General Fund expenditures were broken out into core programs required by state mandate, basic programs necessary to support mandates and functional requirements, and enhancement programs to support quality of life.

2026 Expenditures

Basic Programs	Amount	%
Parks Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	$57,830	2.5%
Parks General Maintenance	$851,093	37.2%
Subtotal	**$908,923**	**39.7%**
Enhanced Programs		
Lakepointe, Shoreline, Park, Urban Village	$667,500	29.1%
Parks Maintenance, Seasonal	$55,645	2.4%
Parks Buildings	$175,832	7.7%
Events, Volunteers, Recreation	$478,308	20.9%
Subtotal	**$1,377,285**	**60.3%**
Total	**$2,286,208**	**100%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

Appendix B

Finance

The 2026 General Fund Budget allocates $2,286,208 or 12.8% of General Fund revenues or 4.9% of all Funds revenues to PROS of which 40% are for basic programs and 60% for enhanced programs.

Funding implications

Kenmore has acquired a quality park, recreation, and open space inventory using land donations, grants, project development mitigation, and a healthy allocation of property tax derived general funds. However, these sources will not continue to yield enough money with which to initiate major facility development and/or with which to accomplish major cyclical maintenance requirements.

In addition, because of the 1.0% statutory limit on local property tax yield's effect on discretionary funding in general, the city can no longer depend entirely on traditional revenue sources as a means of funding capital improvement projects. To meet the park, recreation, and open space interests of city residents, Kenmore must devise new financial strategies.

PROS revenue prospects – public sources

Considering the 1.0% statutory limit on local property tax yield's effect on discretionary funding in general, the city can no longer depend entirely on traditional revenue sources as a means of funding capital improvement projects. Kenmore must devise new financial strategies for the development and maintenance of facilities if it is to meet the park, recreation, and open space interests of city residents. The following options could be used to deal with future Kenmore PROS capital needs:

Washington State grants

Washington State, through the Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) funds and administers several programs for parks and recreation, and non-motorized transportation and trails purposes using special state revenue programs. Examples of grants include:

- **Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)** – provides grants to cities, counties, and qualified nonprofit organizations to buy land and develop or renovate outdoor athletic facilities such as ballfields, courts, swimming pools, bike tracks, and skate parks that serve youth through the age of 18.
- **Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP)** – provides funding for a broad range of land protection and outdoor recreation, including local and state parks, trails, water access, and the conservation and restoration of state land.
- **Recreational Trails Program (RTP)** – provides funds to rehabilitate and maintain trails that provide a backcountry experience. While backcountry trails may be near cities or roads, or even offer views of cities and towns, the trail's physical setting should be predominately natural.
- **Outdoor Learning Grants (OLG)** – funds programs to develop and support outdoor educational experiences for students in public schools to provide access to outdoor spaces where students can learn, play, and grow, especially where outdoor educational opportunities are inequitable.

Appendix B

Finance

- **No Child Left Inside (NCLI)** – provides grants for programs to provide under-served youth with quality opportunities to experience the natural world with outdoor environmental, ecological, agricultural, or other natural resource-based education and recreation programs serving youth.
- **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)** – provides funds to preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands. The Legacy Program provides grants to help urban communities with 30,000 or more people buy or develop land to create or reinvigorate public parks and other outdoor recreation spaces.
- **Community Forests Program (CFP)** – provides funds to safeguard against climate and other environmental changes and provide opportunities for recreation, education, and cultural enrichment. The program preserves working forests lands for the benefit or residents now and into the future.
- **Boating Facilities Program (BFP)** – provides grants to acquire, develop, and renovate fresh and saltwater facilities for motorized boards and other watercraft, including launch ramps, transient moorage, and upland support facilities.
- **Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA)** – provides funds to acquire, improve, or protect aquatic lands for public purposes including for improving access to the waterfront. Aquatic lands include all tidelands, shore lands, harbor areas, and the beds of navigable waters.

Federal grants

Federal monies are available for the construction of outdoor park facilities from the National Park Service (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Washington State Resource Conservation Office (RCO) administers the grants.

- **National Park Service (NPS)** - RCO assigns each project application a priority on a competitive statewide basis according to each jurisdiction's need, population benefit, natural resource enhancements, and other factors.
- **Transportation Equity Act (TEA21) for the 21st Century** - can be used to finance on and off-road non-motorized trail enhancements along major and minor arterial collector roads or sometimes, within separate trail corridors.
- **National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP)** –funds may be used to rehabilitate and maintain recreational trails that provide a backcountry experience. In some cases, the funds may be used to create new “linking” trails, trail relocations, and educational programs.
- **Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG)** – supports development and renovation of areas for non-trailer-able recreational boats over 26 feet, and related support elements on US navigable waters.

Environmental impact mitigation – subdivision regulations

Kenmore subdivision policies can require developers of subdivisions to provide suitably designed and located open spaces, woodland preserves, trail systems, tot lots, playgrounds, and other park or recreational facilities. Such facilities may include major components of the park or recreational system that may be affected by the project's location or development.

Kenmore may also consider requiring developers provide acceptable long-term methods of managing and financing maintenance requirements.

Appendix B

Finance

User fees and charges

Kenmore charges an array of special user fees, charges, and special assessments to pay facility operating and maintenance capital requirements. Proposals to recover recreation program costs could be augmented with additional or higher user fees on picnic shelters, athletic courts and fields, meeting rooms, and other facilities.

User fees have and could be used to provide facilities for park and recreation activities whose profit margins are too low to sustain commercial operations or whose benefiting user group may extend beyond city boundaries. Possible user fee financed facilities could include any facility where demand is sizable enough to warrant a user fee financing approach.

In essence, the market determines which facility's revenues equal costs, and thereby, which programs Kenmore could provide on a direct costs/benefit basis. While important, this source of finance will likely never pay full costs for all programs, or any operation, maintenance, or development costs.

Some programs designed for youth and family activities, may never generate fees large enough to finance full costs and will require Kenmore to determine to what extent the public benefits merit the subsidized fee revenues.

The user fee approach may also be difficult to impose on facilities that don't have readily identifiable or chargeable users - like some passive park or trail systems. The approach may be very responsive, however, for facilities and services that have an identifiable user group receiving a direct proportional benefit for the charge.

Unlimited general obligation (GO) bonds

Kenmore may use voter referendums as a means of financing a larger portion of the capital improvement program, since unlimited obligation bonds are not paid from the property tax subject to the 1.0% limitation.

Voter approved capital improvements may be more representative of actual resident priorities than some other methods of validating capital expenditures, and will at the least, ensure referendum submittals provide widespread benefits.

However, bond revenue cannot be spent for maintenance and operational issues – and bond referendums must be approved by a margin over 60% of at least a turnout of 40% of the registered voters who participated in the last election.

General levy lid lift referendums

Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of Kenmore's registered voters. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate or of approving a special purpose limited duration (typically 6-9 years) dedicated property tax levy that would adjust the amount of revenue Kenmore can generate.

The new total revenue that can be generated by a resetting of the rate or of approving a special dedicated and limited duration levy would be subject to the same 1.0% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the resulting property tax rate would start to decline again in accordance with the Proposition. However, the adjusted rate and revenue could finance specific capital improvement projects – or programs that involve construction, maintenance, and operations aspects that a majority of voters are willing to pay for under the adjusted rate or a specially approved levy.

The resetting of the rate can be permanent, subject to the provisions of Proposition 747, or temporary, where the rate is adjusted until a specific amount of revenue has been generated to finance a project or program – whereupon the rate reverts to the original or a specified amount defined in the referendum.

Metropolitan Park district (MPD) (SB 2557)

In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts (MPD) as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction.

Metropolitan Park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation, and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices.

Metropolitan Park districts must be initiated by local government resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and costs studies of the proposed district's facility development or operation costs.

The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval (50%) including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The voters must initially approve the formation of the district, and may designate existing elected officials, or a body appointed by existing elected officials or elect district commissioners or officers solely responsible for park and recreation policy.

Voters must also approve the establishment of **a continuous levy as a junior taxing district – compared with 3-year levies under a recreation service district** to provide maintenance, repair, operating costs, and facility acquisition and development projects. Metropolitan Park districts can be flexible and used to provide local or citywide recreational facilities in the same variety of custom service choices with the exception that the financing levy may be as a junior taxing district with a continuous levy.

PROSA revenue prospects – private sources

Special use agreements

Special property agreements can often be used instead of property purchases to secure public use rights for land or property at no cost or a nominal fee, particularly where the possible public use is of benefit to the private landowner. Some forms of special use agreements can provide favorable tax benefits if the use agreement can be shown to have an assigned value.

Kenmore could expand the use agreement concept to include complete development, operation, or maintenance responsibilities. Package lease agreements will usually provide more effectively maintained facilities than possible where Kenmore must staff specialized, small work crews.

Sometimes package lease agreements covering use and maintenance aspects may be the only way of resolving an equitable agreement with the private ownership. This may include trails on utility corridors where the ownership may prefer to control development and maintenance activities, and Kenmore may prefer to avoid any implied responsibility or liability for the utility worthiness that Kenmore's maintenance of a trail system could imply.

Appendix B

Finance

Public/private service contracts

Private market skills and capital may be employed in a variety of ways including the use of public/private services contracts where a private party can be contracted to operate and maintain a facility for a fixed fee cost. Service contracts can be very efficient where the activities are small, scattered in location, seasonal, expert, or experimental. Service contracts are also relatively easy to initiate or terminate if area demand fails to provide sufficient use or revenue to justify continued operation.

Service contracts may be very flexible and can include agreements with the county, school district, or local user groups who can or would be interested in sustaining the activity on a subsidized or sweat-equity basis in exchange for the facility.

Public/private concessions

Kenmore could lease a portion of a site or facility to a private party in exchange for a fixed fee or a percentage of gross receipts. The private operator assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs in exchange for a profit. For certain types of facilities, such as enterprise fund account facilities like a golf course, campground, marina, indoor tennis courts, or community center, Kenmore's portion of the profits may be used to pay facility development and/or operation and maintenance costs at the same or for similar facility developments.

Concessionaires could operate a wide variety of park and recreational facilities including boating and bicycle rentals, special group and recreational vehicle campgrounds, athletic field and court facilities, and swimming pools and beaches, among others.

Public/private joint development ventures

Kenmore can enter into an agreement with a private or public developer to jointly own or lease land for an extended period. The purpose of the venture would be to allow the development, operation, and maintenance of a major recreational facility or activity in exchange for a fixed lease cost or a percentage of gross receipts.

The developer assumes development, operation, and maintenance responsibilities, costs, and all market risks in exchange for a market opportunity providing a profitable return not otherwise available. Kenmore realizes the development of a facility not realized otherwise in exchange for a low minimum capital return and no or very little capital risk.

Self-help land leases

There are instances where an activity is so specialized in appeal or of a service area so broad in scope that it cannot be equitably financed using public funds. Specialized user groups should be provided options for developing or maintaining facilities in ways that account for equitable public cost reimbursements.

Examples include the use of land leases where Kenmore may lease land at low or no cost where a user group or club assumes responsibility for the development, operation, and maintenance of the facility. The club could provide volunteer help or use club finances to develop, operate, and maintain the facility as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives.

Appendix B

Finance

PROS general funding strategies

Using the strategies described above, funding sources should generally be matched to specific needs to avoid duplication and take advantage of each fund's specific possibilities. For example:

Program services

Fees and charges should be used to finance program services to the maximum extent possible and practical to provide cost/benefit equities and efficiencies. General funds should be used to cover shortages where fees cannot be readily collected, as in most special events, or where fees may not be easily raised to cover all operating costs for programs the City Council deems to have special social benefits to the city.

Facility operation, maintenance, and minor construction

General funds should be used to pay operation and maintenance costs for facilities and activities that cannot be financed with fees and charges or financed with other funding methods. General funds are flexible and can be adjusted to meet annual programming variations or priorities.

Where appropriate, maintenance and operation funds for facilities that are impacted by urban growth area users should be reimbursed or provided by the city subject to the pending resolution of an inter-local agreement on planning and services.

The funds collected from the excise tax on real estate sales (REET) should be used to finance minor construction improvements to existing properties. The money should also be used to help purchase sites when opportunities arise that cannot await other, less flexible funding methods. Like general funds, the monies collected from excise taxes are flexible and can be adjusted to meet annual programming needs or sudden changes in priorities or opportunities.

Recreational facility development

Recreational facilities, athletic fields in particular, are important to Kenmore's programs but satisfy relatively small proportions of the population compared with park and trail facilities. Bonds, levies, and other fixed forms of financing should be used to pay for the development of parks, trails, and other facilities that residents assign high priorities. Recreational facilities with low to moderate priorities should be financed with general funds, excise tax revenues, donations or self-help ventures, and other more flexible sources of financing.

Kenmore should investigate the possibility of implementing a wide range of joint recreational facility developments with the county and school district. These agencies could finance acquisition and development costs using open space and school facility development bonds, or conservation futures and real estate excise taxes - and Kenmore could finance annual operating and maintenance needs using service charges and general funds. Joint venture agreements could better match costs/benefits with users, avoid duplication, save cost, increase service, and allow each agency to make the best use of funds.

Appendix B

Finance

Parks, natural areas and trail development

Parks and trails benefit the largest percentage of the population and will probably be easier to obtain voted bond or property tax levy issues for than other more specialized uses. General obligation bond or special property tax levy packages could finance the high priority conservancies and trail acquisition and development proposals contained within the development plan chapter of this document.

When necessary and appropriate, Councilmanic bonds could be used to purchase sites when opportunities require fast action, or to match possible State of Washington Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) state or federal grants for park and trail developments.

Special developments

Some proposed projects represent unique facilities that may not be easily financed with conventional funding methods. Kenmore should explore the opportunities that may be available for the development and funding of joint public/private facilities with private property owners or developers. Joint ventures could save costs, reduce annual program requirements, and provide city residents services and facilities not available otherwise.

Growth impact fee mitigation

Continued residential developments within Kenmore's unincorporated urban growth area will severely stress existing city and county facilities and services. Consequently, the city and the county should institute environmental and growth impact fee mitigation measures in accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) as a means of preserving unique sites and of requiring land developers to help finance facility developments offsetting project impacts.

PROS funding strategies 2026-2032

Kenmore’s financial strategy for the next 6-year period (2026-2032) must generate sufficient revenue to maintain existing facilities, provide recreational program services, renovate facilities, and implement priority projects chosen from the 20-year (CFP) capital facility program.

Three alternative financial strategies illustrate the choices available Kenmore under an integrated funding strategy. The strategies combine possible scenarios concerning general funds, growth impact fees, REET, and approval of a property tax levy or levy lid lift.

The forecasts are conservative, based on the average trends indicated in capital facility program fund expenditures by the city during the past year. The projected revenues have been adjusted to account for expected increases in the tax and revenue base valuations over the 6-year forecast period.

Appendix B

Finance

Expenditures	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Administration	$4,679,967	$4,679,967	$4,679,967
Events, Recreation	$3,086,134	$3,086,134	$3,086,134
Park Maintenance	$8,590,401	$8,590,401	$8,590,401
Renovate/Repair	$8,578,638	$8,578,638	$8,578,638
PLOS Additions	$38,512,316	$38,512,316	$38,512,316
Total	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**

Revenues	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
General Funds	$19,198,097	$19,198,097	$19,198,097
Recreation Fees	$0	$0	$0
Park Impact Fee	$9,402,403	$11,170,587	$12,938,771
REET	$5,001,738	$6,252,172	$7,502,607
Bond/levy	$29,845,219	$26,826,600	$23,807,981
Total	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**

Annual Cost Levy			
$869,800 house value	$82.85	$74.47	$66.09

Alternative 1

This scenario **would finance $63,447,456** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period if:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – of $19,198,097 would remain the same from property and sales taxes, Strategic Opportunities Fund, REET, Park Impact Fees (PIF), Walkways & Waterways, Parks Capital Fund, Public Arts Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Lakepointe Fund, Recreation Fees, King County Parks Levy, and state and federal grants remain in the same proportions as recent years **except for the property tax contribution would decline because of proposition 747 or the 1% tax limitation,**
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 55%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards through additional population increases **equal to $15,374 per dwelling unit** where the typical unit averages 2.60 residents,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 40%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $82.85** for a city median $869,800 house value for 6 years.

Appendix B

Finance

Alternative 2

This scenario **would finance the same $63,447,456** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 65%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 50%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $74.47** for a city median $869,800 house value for 6 years.

Alternative 3

This scenario **would finance the same $63,447,456** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 75%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 60%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to an **annual property tax levy payment of $66.09** for a city median $869,800 house value for 6 years.

PROS funding strategies 2026-2046

If the 6-year financial strategies are effective, the scenarios should generate sufficient revenue to provide administration, program events and recreation, maintain existing facilities, renovate facilities, and implement priority projects, over the 20-year planning period.

The 3 alternative financial strategies were extended over the entire 20-year planning period to determine the impact of the scenarios.

Appendix B

Finance

Expenditures	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Administration	$19,292,845	$19,292,845	$19,292,845
Events, Recreation	$12,722,378	$12,722,378	$12,722,378
Park Maintenance	$35,413,341	$35,413,341	$35,413,341
Renovate/Repair	$35,364,851	$35,364,851	$35,364,851
PLOS Additions	$144,331,271	$144,331,271	$144,331,271
Total	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**

Revenues	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
General Funds	$70,670,117	$70,670,117	$70,670,117
Recreation Fees	$0	$0	$0
Park Impact Fee	$27,845,102	$33,149,654	$38,454,207
REET	$20,619,323	$25,774,154	$30,928,984
Bond/levy	$131,799,080	$121,339,697	$110,880,314
Total	**$250,933,622**	**$250,933,622**	**$250,933,622**

Annual Cost Levy			
$869,800 house value	$26.96	$24.82	$22.68

Alternative 1

This scenario **would finance $247,124,686** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period if:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – of $210,760,157 would remain the same from property and sales taxes, Strategic Opportunities Fund, REET, Park Impact Fees (PIF), Walkways & Waterways, Parks Capital Fund, Public Arts Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Lakepointe Fund, Recreation Fees, King County Parks Levy, and state and federal grants remain in the same proportions as recent years **except for the property tax contribution would decline because of proposition 747 or the 1% tax limitation**,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 55%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards through additional population increases **equal to $15,374 per dwelling unit** where the typical unit averages 2.60 residents,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 40%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 20-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $26.96** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Appendix B

Finance

Alternative 2

This scenario **would finance the same $247,124,656** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 65%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 50%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 20-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $24.82** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Alternative 3

This scenario **would finance the same $247,124,686** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – **would increase to capture 75%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 60%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $22.68** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Recommendations

A feasible 6 and 20-year Kenmore financial strategy for park facilities and recreation programs lies between alternative 1 and 3 where:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – from property and sales taxes, Strategic Opportunities Fund, REET, Park Impact Fees (PIF), Walkways & Waterways, Parks Capital Fund, Public Arts Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Lakepointe Fund, Recreation Fees, King County Parks Levy, and state and federal grants remain in the same proportions as recent years **except for the property tax contribution would decline because of proposition 747 or the 1% tax limitation,**
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 55-75%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards through additional population increases,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 40-60%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 20-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $26.96-22.68** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Appendix C

Kenmore Funds Strategy

Financial Strategies 2026-2032 — 6 Years

Proposed Expenditures

Proposed Expenditures	Amount	Units	%	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Administration	($725,330)	/year	2.9%	($4,679,967)	($4,679,967)	($4,679,967)
Events, Volunteers, Recreation	($478,308)	/year	2.9%	($3,086,134)	($3,086,134)	($3,086,134)
Parks Maintenance	($1,331,393)	/year	2.9%	($8,590,401)	($8,590,401)	($8,590,401)
Repair/Replacement (5% facilities/yr)	($1,329,570)	/year	2.9%	($8,578,638)	($8,578,638)	($8,578,638)
PLOS Land and Facility Additions	($35,813,520)	value	2.9%	($38,512,316)	($38,512,316)	($38,512,316)
Total Expenditures				**($63,447,456)**	**($63,447,456)**	**($63,447,456)**

Proposed Revenues

Capital Facility Programs	Total	PROS Plan	%	2.9% Inflate	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
General Fund	$17,860,266	$2,535,031	14%	1.0%	$15,595,549	$15,595,549	$15,595,549
Strategic Opportunities	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
REET 1 & 2	$1,938,000	$0	0%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Park Impact Fees	$302,500	$50,000	17%	2.9%	$322,610	$322,610	$322,610
Walkways & Waterways	$100,000	$2,050	2%	2.9%	$13,227	$13,227	$13,227
Parks Capital Fund	$280,000	$143,200	51%	2.9%	$923,954	$923,954	$923,954
Public Arts Fund	$2,000	$19,895	99.5%	2.9%	$128,366	$128,366	$128,366
Swamp Creek Basin Fund	$40,000	$40,000	100%	2.9%	$258,088	$258,088	$258,088
Lakepointe Fund	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Recreation Fees	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
King County Park Levy	$53,200	$53,200	100%	2.9%	$343,257	$343,257	$343,257
Grants - RCO, DOC	$250,000	$250,000	100%	2.9%	$1,613,048	$1,613,048	$1,613,048
CFP Totals	**$20,825,966**	**$3,093,376**			**$19,198,097**	**$19,198,097**	**$19,198,097**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES					**($44,249,359)**	**($44,249,359)**	**($44,249,359)**

Appendix C

Kenmore Funds Strategy

6-year Strategy Options - Combine Annual Revenues

Option 1 - Recreation Cost Recovery	Expenditures	Rate	Revenue	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Recreation cost/operations	$0	####	$0			
Deficit	$0	####				
Recreation program/operations cost recovery rate				0%	0%	0%
Additional amount recovered first annual			$0	$0	$0	$0
Additional recreation program/operations cost recovered		**2.9%**		$0	$0	$0

Option 2 - Park Impact Fee (PIF)	2025	per/du	2045	2030	2030	2030
Population in city limits	24,520		33,491	2,990	2,990	2,990
ELOS local/regional value/person	$5,913	2.60	$15,374	$5,913	$5,913	$5,913
Percent of value assessed for fee				55%	65%	75%
Fee assessed per additional person				$3,252	$3,843	$4,435
Additional Park Impact Fee (PIF) Revenue				**$9,402,403**	**$11,170,587**	**$12,938,771**

Option 3 - Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) 1&2						
Annual average real estate sales year 2025		2.9%	$387,600,000	$2,500,868,882	$2,500,868,882	$2,500,868,882
Assessed rate per $1.00 sales			$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050
Annual allocation for PROS Plan projects				40%	50%	60%
Additional REET allocation				**$5,001,738**	**$6,252,172**	**$7,502,607**

Option 4 - Property Tax Levy (PTLevy)						
Assessed valuation 2025	$7,988,619,847	2.9%	$8,220,289,823	$8,703,979,896	$8,703,979,896	$8,703,979,896
PTLevy requirement				$29,845,219	$26,826,600	$23,807,981
Assessed average annual rate per $1.00 (3)				$0.00057	$0.00051	$0.00046

TOTAL CFP + RCTN + PIF + REET + PTLevy		**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES		**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Median house value ACS 2019-2023	$100,000	**$9.52**	**$8.56**	**$7.60**
	$869,800	**$82.85**	**$74.47**	**$66.09**

Note:

1. GMA does not allow growth requirements to be financed 100% with growth impact fees.
2. GO bond capitalized with financing at 6.00% interest for 6 years.
3. Property tax levy proceeds accumulated over 6 year period with no interest.

*General Fund property tax amount shown includes all sources of funds from General Fund in addition to property tax.

Appendix C

Kenmore Funds Strategy

Financial Strategies 2026-2032 — 20 Years

Proposed Expenditures

Proposed Expenditures	Amount	Units	%	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Administration	($725,330)	/year	2.9%	($19,292,845)	($19,292,845)	($19,292,845)
Enrichment Services	($478,308)	/year	2.9%	($12,722,378)	($12,722,378)	($12,722,378)
Parks Operations	($1,331,393)	/year	2.9%	($35,413,341)	($35,413,341)	($35,413,341)
Repair/Replacement (5% facilities/yr)	($1,329,570)	/year	2.9%	($35,364,851)	($35,364,851)	($35,364,851)
PLOS Land and Facility Additions	($108,525,000)	value	2.9%	($144,331,271)	($144,331,271)	($144,331,271)
Total Expenditures				**($247,124,686)**	**($247,124,686)**	**($247,124,686)**

Proposed Revenues

Capital Facility Programs	Total	PROS Plan	%	2.9% Inflate	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
General Fund	$17,860,266	$2,535,031	14%	1.0%	$55,818,858	$55,818,858	$55,818,858
Strategic Opportunities	$0	$0	0%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
REET 1 & 2	$1,938,000	$0	0%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Park Impact Fees	$302,500	$50,000	17%	2.9%	$1,329,936	$1,329,936	$1,329,936
Walkways & Waterways	$100,000	$2,050	2%	2.9%	$54,527	$54,527	$54,527
Parks Capital Fund	$280,000	$143,200	51%	2.9%	$3,808,936	$3,808,936	$3,808,936
Public Arts Fund	$2,000	$19,895	99.5%	2.9%	$529,181	$529,181	$529,181
Swamp Creek Basin Fund	$40,000	$40,000	100%	2.9%	$1,063,949	$1,063,949	$1,063,949
Lakepointe Fund	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Recreation Fees	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
King County Park Levy	$53,200	$53,200	100%	2.9%	$1,415,052	$1,415,052	$1,415,052
Grants - RCO, DOC	$250,000	$250,000	100%	2.9%	$6,649,678	$6,649,678	$6,649,678
CFP Totals	**$20,825,966**	**$3,093,376**			**$70,670,117**	**$70,670,117**	**$70,670,117**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES					**($176,454,569)**	**($176,454,569)**	**($176,454,569)**

Appendix C

Kenmore Funds Strategy

20-year Strategy Options - Combine Annual Revenues

Option 1 - Recreation Cost Recovery	Expenditures	Rate	Revenue	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Recreation cost/operations	$0	####	$0			
Deficit	$0	####				
Recreation program/operations cost recovery rate				0%	0%	0%
Additional amount recovered first annual			$0	$0	$0	$0
Additional recreation program/operations cost recovered		**2.9%**		**($3,808,936)**	**($3,808,936)**	**($3,808,936)**

Option 2 - Growth Impact Fee (GIF)	2025	per/du	2045	2045	2045	2045
Population in city limits	24,520		33,491	8,971	8,971	8,971
ELOS local/regional value/person	$5,913	2.60	$15,374	$5,913	$5,913	$5,913
Percent of value assessed for fee				55%	65%	75%
Fee assessed per additional person				$3,252	$3,843	$4,435
Additional Park Impact Fee (PIF) Revenue				**$27,845,102**	**$33,149,654**	**$38,454,207**

Option 3 - Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) 1&2						
Annual average real estate sales year 2025		2.9%	$387,600,000	$10,309,661,458	$10,309,661,458	$10,309,661,458
Assessed rate per $1.00 sales			$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050
Annual allocation for PROS Plan projects				40%	50%	60%
Additional REET allocation				**$20,619,323**	**$25,774,154**	**$30,928,984**

Option 4 - Property Tax Levy (PTLevy)						
Assessed valuation 2022	$7,988,619,847	2.9%	$8,220,289,823	$10,632,257,903	$10,632,257,903	$10,632,257,903
PTLevy requirement				$131,799,080	$121,339,697	$110,880,314
Assessed average annual rate per $1.00 (3)				$0.00062	$0.00057	$0.00052

TOTAL CFP + RCTN + PIF + REET + PTLevy		**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES		**($0)**	**($0)**	**($0)**
Median house value ACS 2019-2023	$100,000	**$3.10**	**$2.85**	**$2.61**
	$869,800	**$26.96**	**$24.82**	**$22.68**

Note:

1. GMA does not allow growth requirements to be financed 100% with growth impact fees.
2. GO bond capitalized with financing at 6.00% interest for 6 years.
3. Property tax levy proceeds accumulated over 6 year period with no interest.

*General Fund property tax amount shown includes all sources of funds from General Fund in addition to property tax.

Appendix D

Capital Facilities Plan

Master Plans and Feasibility Analysis

	Priority	Detail	Cost estimate	GF	Grant	CF	PIF	Levy	Bond	Other
D9	Swamp Creek Wetland	Develop conservation and public access plan	$75,000	X						
D3	Linwood Park	Develop master plan	$100,000	X						
	City Hall/Skate Court	Assess feasibility of universal playground	$60,000	X						
	Moorlands Park	Assess feasibility of turf capacity improvements	$45,000	X						
	Twin Springs Park	Develop master plan including beaver pond conservation	$100,000	X						
	Inglewood Wetlands	Develop master plan for conservation, public viewpoints	$80,000	X						
	181st Streetscape	Develop urban corridor plan and design	$100,000	X						
	SR-522 Overpass	Assess feasibility of an overpass at 65th Avenue	$125,000	X						WSDOT
	Swamp Creek Underpass	Assess feasibility of an underpass of SR-522 and 175th Street at 80th Avenue	$150,000	X						WSDOT
Subtotal			**$835,000**							

Acquisition

	Priority	Detail	Cost estimate	GF	Grant	CF	PIF	Levy	Bond	Other
A9	Swamp Creek	Acquire wetlands	$7,800,000			X				
	Lakepointe	Acquire park site - 3.5 acres	$5,250,000				X			
	Waterwalk	Acquire shoreline from Lakepoint - 11 acres	tbd		X		X	X		King C.
	Tl'awh-ah-dees Park	Expand open space 12.6 acres	tbd			X				
	Athletic Fields	Acquire site - 7 acres	$10,500,000		X		X			
	Neighborhood 1	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood	$1,200,000				X			
	Neighborhood 2	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood	$1,200,000				X			
	Neighborhood 3	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood	$1,200,000				X			
	Neighborhood 4	Acquire minipark to fill park gap in neighborhood	$1,200,000				X			
	Recreation Center	Acquire site for multigenerational community/recreation center	$7,500,000					X	X	
	Cultural Center	Acquire site for fine and performing arts, and cultural and historic center	$3,750,000					X	X	
	Aquatic Center	Acquire site for regional aquatic facility	tbd							
	181st Streetscape	Acquire pocket or urban parklets in downtown, higher density neighborhood	$925,000				X			NPRSA
Subtotal Acquisition			**$40,525,000**							

Development - Hold Over Projects

	Priority	Detail	Cost estimate	GF	Grant	CF	PIF	Levy	Bond	Other
D11	Twin Springs	Refurbish park	$35,000	X						
P27	Tl'awh-ah-dees Park	Monitor improvements project	$60,000	X						
P28	Log Boom Park	Monitor park improvements project	$50,000	X						
P30	Rhododendron Park	Monitor boatshed improvements	$3,200	X						
	Tolt Pipeline Trail	Construct phase 2 - 73rd-80th	tbd	X						
Subtotal Holdover Projects			**$148,200**							

Appendix D

Capital Facilities Plan

Acquisition

Priority	Detail	Cost estimate	GF	Grant	CF	PIF	Levy	Bond	Other
Lakepointe	Develop Lakepointe Park gathering area with supporting audio, lighting, and other services for summer festivals and events	$15,000,000		X		X			King C.
Linwood Park	Install picnic shelter, upgrade playground	$425,000				X			
Northshore Summit	Install picnic shelter, sport court	$310,000				X			
Wallace Swamp Creek Park	Install signage, picnic shelter, 3 picnic tables, play area, community garden, and parking improvements	$940,000				X			
Twin Springs Park	Develop pond overlook, 0.5-mile secondary paths, stream crossing, 2 play areas, 3 picnic tables, improve parking lot	$900,000				X			
Town Square	Expand amenities when neighboring properties redevelop	tbd							
Skate Court	Add universal playground, add overhead shelter with bleachers, develop pump track extension, add benches, seating, and picnic tables	$1,210,000				X			
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				X			
Moorlands Park	Add sports court, improve turf on ballfield, install security lighting at shelter and restroom	$1,110,000				X			
Harbour Village Park	Add wayfinding signage	$10,000	X						
Athletic Fields	Install turf and lights on 2 rectangular fields	$820,000		X		X	X	X	
Senior Center	Upgrade 2,220 square foot building in Rhododendron Park for seniors and/or meeting facilities	$444,000					X	X	
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, studios/classrooms	$14,400,000					X	X	
Cultural 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 cafe, lobby, gallery	$22,400,000					X	X	
Aquatic Center	Develop regional aquatic facility	tbd							NPRSA
Neighborhood 1	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000			X				
Neighborhood 2	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000			X				
Neighborhood 3	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000			X				
Neighborhood 4	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000			X				
Dog Park	Joint venture with Bothell for dedicated dog park facility	tbd							
Subtotal Parks Development		**$60,899,000**							

Appendix D

Capital Facilities Plan

Concept Development - Trails

Priority	Detail	Cost estimate	GF	Grant	CF	PIF	Levy	Bond	Other
181st Streetscape	Develop urban gathering areas, parklets in downtown, higher density neighborhoods	$1,000,000				X	X		TIP
Waterfront Gathering	Develop pedestrian linkages between Burke-Gilman Trail, SR-522 over and undercrossings, Tl-awh-ah-dees, Log Boom, and Lakepointe Parks for activities node	$540,000				X	X		TIP
Tolt Pipeline Trail	Develop 2.32-mile path around Swamp Creek and master plan links with Bothell and Lake Forest Park	$950,000				X	X		
Inglewood Wetlands	Develop 0.55-mile access trails and viewpoints	$225,000				X	X		
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				X	X		
Swamp Creek Trail	Extend 0.86-mile trail from Tl'awh-ah-dees Park north around Swamp Creek	$350,000				X	X		
NE 181st Street Trail	Extend 0.15-mile trail from 181st Street to connect with	$62,000				X	X		
NE 198th Street Trail	Swamp Creek Trail Extend 0.14-mile trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park to 198th Street	$58,000				X	X		
Tl'awh'ah-dees/ Rhododendron Park Trail	Develop 0.27-mile trail and bridge over Sammammish River and along the south shoreline to Rhododendron Park	$110,000				X	X		
Lakepointe Trail	Develop 0.73-mile trail from Burke-Gilman around the Lakepointe development to Juanita Drive	$780,000				X	X		
Burke-Gilman Trail	SR-522 Burke-Gilman Accessibility Project	$1,745,000							
Burke-Gilman Trail	Extend 0.25-mile trail to Juanita Drive to Saint Edwards State Park to Big Finn Hill	$270,000				X	X		
Burke-Gilman Trail	Develop 175-foot overpass of SR-522/Bothell Highway at	tbd							WSDOT
Burke-Gilman Trail	65th Avenue to 175th Street Develop 0.15-mile underpass of SR-522/175th Street at Swamp Creek to 192nd Street	tbd							WSDOT, DOE, WDFW
Subtotal Parks Development		**$6,335,000**							
Total		**$108,742,200**							

GF - General Funds, CF - Conservation Futures, PIF - Park Impact Fee, TIP - Transportation Improvement Program, tbd - to be determined when project details are established. All cost estimates are in 2025 dollars.

Cost Facility

Prototype Facility Development Costs

Playground - 10 child capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear playground, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	0.5	$2,000
b	earthwork for playground, parking, acces	cu yd	$15.00	746	$11,190
c	site preparation, 12" depth Fibar@100'di	sq ft	$10.00	15,700	$157,000
d	medium play structure	each	$75,000.00	1	$48,000
e	parent bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
f	trash receptacle w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
g	drinking fountain, precast concrete	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
h	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
i	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
j	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
k	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
l	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
m	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per playground				**$298,440**
	Estimate contingency 10%	10%			$29,844
	Total construction cost per playground				**$328,284**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$29,546
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$39,394
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$31,778
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$42,900
	Total development cost per playground				**$471,902**

Spray park - 10 child capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear site, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	0.5	$2,000
b	earthwork for spray park, parking, access	cu yd	$15.00	746	$11,190
c	site preparation, concrete platform	sq ft	$12.00	15,700	$188,400
d	spray fixtures	each	$10,000.00	8	$80,000
e	timing control mechanisms	each	$14,000.00	1	$14,000
f	parent bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
g	trash receptacle w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
h	drinking fountain, precast concrete	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	250	$22,500
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
o	drainage, 8" lline	each	$60.00	250	$15,000
	Subtotal construction cost per playground				**$404,340**
	Estimate contingency 10%	10%			$40,434
	Total construction cost per playground				**$444,774**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$40,030
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$53,373
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$43,054
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$58,123
	Total development cost per playground				**$639,354**

Cost Facility

Prototype Facility Development Costs

Grassy playfield - 1 acre

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	1	$4,000
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	1,613	$24,200
c	restroom facility, sani-can w/concrete pl	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
d	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
e	playfield, grass seed w/subdrain	sq ft	$8.50	43,560	$370,260
f	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	43,560	$87,120
g	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
h	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
i	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	6,000	$54,000
j	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
k	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
l	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
m	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$660,555**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$66,056
	Total construction cost per field				**$726,611**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$65,395
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$87,193
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$70,336
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$94,953
	Total development cost per field				**$1,044,488**

Outdoor handball courts - 3 wall 20'x40'

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	earthwork for court and support are	cu yd	$15.00	50	$750
b	3"asphalt/4"aggreg/6"gravel	sq ft	$12.00	1,000	$12,000
c	concrete side walls	lr ft	$400.00	80	$32,000
d	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
e	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
f	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
g	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	600	$5,400
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	2	$450
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	600	$4,800
j	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
k	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per court				**$87,200**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$8,720
	Total construction cost per field				**$95,920**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$8,633
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$11,510
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$9,285
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$12,535
	Total development cost per court				**$137,883**

Appendix E

Cost Facility

Outdoor basketball - 70'x114'

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	earthwork for court, parking, access roac	cu yd	$15.00	460	$6,900
b	3"asphalt/4"aggreg/6"gravel	sq ft	$12.00	7,980	$95,760
c	standards w/hoop and net, 6"steel poles	each	$3,600.00	2	$7,200
d	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
e	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
f	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
g	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
j	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
k	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per court				**$180,510**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$18,051
	Total construction cost per field				**$198,561**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$17,870
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$23,827
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$19,221
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$25,948
	Total development cost per court				**$285,427**

Outdoor volleyball - 42'x72'

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	earthwork for court, parking, access roac	cu yd	$15.00	276	$4,140
b	playing surface, 6"sand/compacted subg	cu yd	$60.00	56	$3,360
c	boundary lines, imbedded 4"x4"cedar	lr ft	$10.00	180	$1,800
d	net and anchors, 6"x6" treated wood pos	each	$1,600.00	1	$1,600
e	line judges stand, galvanized pipe w/2"x4	each	$1,800.00	2	$3,600
f	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,800.00	2	$3,600
g	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
g	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per court				**$88,750**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$8,875
	Total construction cost per field				**$97,625**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$8,786
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$11,715
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$9,450
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$12,758
	Total development cost per court				**$140,334**

Cost Facility

Outdoor tennis - 60'x120' with lights

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	earthwork for court, parking, access roac	cu yd	$15.00	320	$4,800
b	colorcoat/1"asphalt/2"asphalt/4"crushec	sq ft	$16.00	7,200	$115,200
c	perimeter fencing, 12'galvanized w/1.75'	lr ft	$50.00	360	$18,000
d	lighting system, 4 poles w/2 km projectc	system	$350,000.00	1	$350,000
e	net and anchors, 3.5"galvanized pipe pos	each	$2,000.00	1	$2,000
f	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
g	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
h	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
i	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	1,200	$10,800
j	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	4	$900
k	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
l	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
m	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per court				**$543,100**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$54,310
	Total construction cost per field				**$597,410**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$53,767
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$71,689
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$57,829
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$78,070
	Total development cost per court				**$858,765**

Outdoor tennis - 60'x120' without lights

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	earthwork for court, parking, access roac	cu yd	$15.00	320	$4,800
b	colorcoat/1"asphalt/2"asphalt/4"crushec	sq ft	$16.00	7,200	$115,200
c	perimeter fencing, 12'galvanized w/1.75'	lr ft	$50.00	360	$18,000
d	net and anchors, 3.5"galvanized pipe pos	each	$2,000.00	1	$2,000
e	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
f	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
g	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	1,200	$10,800
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	4	$900
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
k	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
l	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per court				**$193,100**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$19,310
	Total construction cost per field				**$212,410**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$19,117
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$25,489
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$20,561
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$27,758
	Total development cost per court				**$305,335**

Cost Facility

Football field - 150'x300'

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	2	$8,000
b	earthwork, 1'depth	cu yd	$15.00	1,667	$25,000
c	playing surface, grass turf/12" sand w/su	sq ft	$12.00	45,000	$540,000
d	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	45,000	$90,000
e	spectator stands, movable metal (40 sea	each	$10,000.00	4	$40,000
f	restroom facility, sani-can on concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
h	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$962,350**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$96,235
	Total construction cost per field				**$1,058,585**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$95,273
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$127,030
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$102,471
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$138,336
	Total development cost per field				**$1,521,695**

Soccer field - 240'x330' with grass turf

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	2.1	$8,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	5,094	$76,410
c	playing surface, grass turf/12"sand w/su	sq ft	$12.00	79,200	$950,400
d	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	79,200	$158,400
e	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
f	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
g	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
h	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$1,472,960**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$147,296
	Total construction cost per field				**$1,620,256**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$145,823
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$194,431
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$156,841
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$211,735
	Total development cost per field				**$2,329,086**

Appendix E

Cost Facility

Soccer field - 240'x330' with dirt surface

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	2.1	$8,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	5,094	$76,410
c	playing surface, cinder w/subdrain	sq ft	$1.50	79,200	$118,800
d	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
e	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
f	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
g	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
i	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
j	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
k	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
l	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
m	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$482,960**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$48,296
	Total construction cost per field				**$531,256**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$47,813
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$63,751
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$51,426
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$69,425
	Total development cost per field				**$763,670**

Soccer field - regulation 300'x390' with turf lights

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.1	$12,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	5,094	$76,410
c	playing surface, synethetic turf/12"sand	sq ft	$30.00	117,000	$3,510,000
d	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	117,000	$234,000
e	lighting system, 8 poles w/luminaires	system	$650,000.00	1	$650,000
f	goal posts, galvanized pipe	each	$4,500.00	2	$9,000
g	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	4	$40,000
h	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
i	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
j	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
k	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
l	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
m	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
n	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
o	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
p	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$4,791,160**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$479,116
	Total construction cost per field				**$5,270,276**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$474,325
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$632,433
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$510,163
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$688,720
	Total development cost per field				**$7,575,916**

Appendix E

Cost Facility

Soccer field - regulation 300'x390' with grass lights

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.1	$12,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	5,094	$76,410
c	playing surface, grass turf/12"sand w/su	sq ft	$12.00	117,000	$1,404,000
d	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	117,000	$234,000
e	lighting system, 8 poles w/luminaires	system	$650,000.00	1	$650,000
f	goal posts, galvanized pipe	each	$4,500.00	2	$9,000
g	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	4	$40,000
h	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
i	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
j	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
k	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
l	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
m	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
n	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
o	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
p	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$2,685,160**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$268,516
	Total construction cost per field				**$2,953,676**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$265,831
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$354,441
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$285,916
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$385,986
	Total development cost per field				**$4,245,850**

Soccer field - regulation 300'x390' with dirt surface

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.1	$12,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	5,094	$76,410
c	playing surface, cinder w/subdrain	sq ft	$1.50	117,000	$175,500
d	goal posts, galvanized pipe	each	$4,500.00	2	$9,000
e	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	4	$40,000
f	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
g	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
h	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Total construction cost per field				**$572,660**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$57,266
	Total construction cost per field				**$629,926**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$56,693
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$75,591
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$60,977
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$82,319
	Total development cost per field				**$905,506**

Cost Facility

Baseball field - 200' with grass turf

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	1.2	$4,800
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, r	cu yd	$15.00	2,586	$38,790
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	133	$7,333
d	outfield, grass turf/12" sand w/subdrain	sq ft	$12.00	36,400	$436,800
e	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	36,400	$72,800
f	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
g	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
h	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
i	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
j	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
k	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	sq ft	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
l	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
m	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	10,500	$94,500
n	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
o	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
p	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
q	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$814,898**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$81,490
	Total construction cost per field				**$896,388**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$80,675
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$107,567
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$86,770
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$117,140
	Total development cost per field				**$1,288,540**

Baseball field - 200' with dirt surface

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	1.2	$4,800
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, r	cu yd	$15.00	2,586	$38,790
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	133	$7,333
d	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
e	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
f	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
g	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
h	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	restroom facility, sani-can w/conc platfo	sq ft	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
j	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
k	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	10,500	$94,500
l	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
m	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
n	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
o	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$305,298**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$30,530
	Total construction cost per field				**$335,828**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$30,225
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$40,299
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$32,508
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$43,886
	Total development cost per field				**$482,746**

Cost Facility

Baseball field - 250' with grass/lights/concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.1	$12,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	3,700	$55,500
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	300	$16,500
d	outfield, grass turf/12" sand w/subdrain	sq ft	$12.00	44,700	$536,400
e	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	44,700	$89,400
f	lighting system, 8 poles w/luminaires	system	$650,000.00	1	$650,000
g	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
h	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
i	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
j	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
k	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
l	concession facility, warming and refriger	sq ft	$442.00	250	$110,500
m	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
n	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	10,500	$94,500
o	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
p	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
q	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
r	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$1,720,575**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$172,058
	Total construction cost per field				**$1,892,633**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$170,337
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$227,116
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$183,207
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$247,329
	Total development cost per field				**$2,720,621**

Baseball field - 250' w/o lights or concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.1	$12,400
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	3,700	$55,500
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	300	$16,500
d	outfield, grass turf/12" sand w/subdrain	sq ft	$12.00	44,700	$536,400
e	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	44,700	$89,400
f	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
g	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
h	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
i	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
j	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
k	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
l	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	10,500	$94,500
m	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
n	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
o	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
p	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$960,075**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$96,008
	Total construction cost per field				**$1,056,083**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$95,047
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$126,730

Cost Facility

c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$102,229
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$138,009
	Total development cost per field				**$1,518,097**

Baseball field - 300' w/turf/lights/concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.5	$14,000
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	4,000	$60,000
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	296	$16,296
d	outfield, synethetic turf/12" sand w/sub	sq ft	$30.00	38,000	$1,140,000
e	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	45,000	$90,000
f	lighting system, 8 poles w/luminaires	system	$650,000.00	1	$650,000
g	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
h	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
i	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
j	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
k	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
l	concession facility, warming and refriger	sq ft	$442.00	250	$110,500
m	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
n	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
o	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
p	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
q	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
r	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$2,371,171**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$237,117
	Total construction cost per field				**$2,608,288**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$234,746
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$312,995
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$252,482
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$340,851
	Total development cost per field				**$3,749,362**

Baseball field - 300' w/grass/lights/concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.5	$14,000
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	4,000	$60,000
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	296	$16,296
d	outfield, grass turf/12" sand w/subdrain	sq ft	$8.00	38,000	$304,000
e	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	45,000	$90,000
f	lighting system, 8 poles w/luminaires	system	$650,000.00	1	$650,000
g	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
h	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
i	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
j	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
k	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
l	concession facility, warming and refriger	sq ft	$442.00	250	$110,500
m	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
n	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
o	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
p	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
q	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
r	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000

Cost Facility

	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$1,535,171**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$153,517
	Total construction cost per field				**$1,688,688**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$151,982
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$202,643
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$163,465
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$220,678
	Total development cost per field				**$2,427,456**

Baseball field - 300' w/dirt w/o lights/concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	3.5	$14,000
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	4,000	$60,000
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	296	$16,296
d	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
e	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
f	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
g	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
h	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$380,671**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$38,067
	Total construction cost per field				**$418,738**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$37,686
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$50,249
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$40,534
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$54,721
	Total development cost per field				**$601,928**

Softball field - 200-300' w/grass/lights/concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	0.8	$3,200
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	1,335	$20,025
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	150	$8,250
d	outfield, grass turf/12" sand w/subdrain	sq ft	$8.00	15,950	$127,600
e	irrigation system-quick coupler	sq ft	$2.00	15,950	$31,900
f	lighting system, 5 poles w/luminaires	system	$350,000.00	1	$350,000
g	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
h	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
i	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
j	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
k	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
l	concession facility, warming and refriger	sq ft	$442.00	250	$110,500
m	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
n	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	10,500	$94,500
o	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
p	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
q	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000

Cost Facility

r	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$901,350**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$90,135
	Total construction cost per field				**$991,485**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$89,234
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$118,978
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$95,976
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$129,567
	Total development cost per field				**$1,425,240**

Softball field - 200-300' w/dirt w/o lights/concession

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear field, structures, parking, access ro	acre	$4,000.00	0.8	$3,200
b	earthwork for field, structures, parking, ı	cu yd	$15.00	1,335	$20,025
c	infield mix w/subdrain	cu yd	$55.00	150	$8,250
d	backstop, 3"pipe posts w/supports, 2"ch	each	$12,500.00	1	$12,500
e	players bench, w/conc support	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
f	spectator stands, movable metal (50 sea	each	$10,000.00	2	$20,000
g	trash receptacles w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
h	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	10,500	$94,500
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	35	$7,875
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per field				**$281,350**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$28,135
	Total construction cost per field				**$309,485**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$27,854
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$37,138
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$29,958
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$40,443
	Total development cost per field				**$444,878**

Parcourse/ fitness facility - 5 stations/0.25 mile

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/earthwork parcourse corridor	sq ft	$1.75	8,070	$14,123
b	crushed rock, 6"depth, 4'wide, 3/8" minu	sq ft	$4.00	5,380	$21,520
c	station equipment and sign	each	$4,600.00	5	$23,000
d	bench, 8"x8"x10'wood beams w/conc sup	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Subtotal construction cost per facility				**$68,243**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$6,824
	Total construction cost per facility				**$75,067**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$6,756
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$9,008
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$7,266
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$9,810
	Total development cost per facility (5 stations)				**$107,907**

Cost Facility

Jogging track - 0.25 mile w/starting spur

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear track, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	0.9	$3,600
b	earthwork for track, parking, access road	cu yd	$15.00	1,532	$22,980
c	12'track, 1"rubber/4"cinder/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$6.50	18,464	$120,017
d	bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
e	trash receptacles	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
f	drinking fountain, precast concrete	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
g	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
h	parking, 2"asphalt/4"crushed rock, 10 sp	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
j	access road, 2"asphalt/4"crushed rock, 2	sq ft	$8.00	1,200	$9,600
k	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	100	$9,000
l	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per track				**$224,447**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$22,445
	Total construction cost per track				**$246,892**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$22,220
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$29,627
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$23,899
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$32,264
	Total development cost per track				**$354,902**

Picnic site - 25 table capacity w/o shelter

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear picnic sites, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	2.3	$9,200
b	earthwork for sites, parking, access road	cu yd	$15.00	3,748	$56,220
c	picnic tables w/conc support	each	$3,200.00	25	$80,000
d	barbecue stand, metal with iron grill	each	$1,400.00	12	$16,800
e	group barbecue iron grill	each	$2,200.00	2	$4,400
f	trash receptacle, coated metal	each	$2,400.00	12	$28,800
g	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	2	$12,000
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4" crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	24,000	$192,000
k	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	1,000	$90,000
l	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost for 25 tables				**$647,670**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$64,767
	Total construction cost for 25 tables				**$712,437**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$64,119
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$85,492
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$68,964
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$93,101
	Total development cost for 25 tables				**$1,024,114**
	Prorated per table				**$40,965**

Cost Facility

Picnic site - shelter

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	picnic shelter	sq ft	$150.00	600	$90,000
	Total construction cost for 25 tables				**$90,000**
b	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$8,100
c	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$10,800
d	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$8,712
e	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$11,761
	Total development cost for 1 shelter				**$129,373**

Swimming beach - 100 swimmer capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear site for improvements	acre	$4,000.00	0.3	$1,200
b	earthwork for site improvements	cu yd	$15.00	511	$7,665
c	beach sand, 12"depth of area 200'x50'	cu yd	$38.00	400	$15,200
d	safety markers, pilings w/nylon ropes an	each	$1,600.00	4	$6,400
e	diving/swimming platform, 2"x6"wood o	sq ft	$80.00	80	$6,400
f	lifeguard stand	each	$3,000.00	1	$3,000
g	exterior shower facilities	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
h	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	restroom/changing facility, 6 stalls w/4	sq ft	$450.00	600	$270,000
j	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4" crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	12,000	$108,000
k	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
l	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
m	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	400	$36,000
n	sewer line, 8"service line	lr ft	$48.00	400	$19,200
o	fire hydrants	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
p	water meter, 2" size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
q	trash receptacles	each	$2,400.00	4	$9,600
	Subtotal construction cost per site				**$558,815**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$55,882
	Total construction cost per site				**$614,697**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$55,323
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$73,764
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$59,503
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$80,329
	Total development cost per site				**$883,614**
	Prorated per parking space (2.5 swimmers/car=40 spaces)				**$22,090**

Fishing from a bank or dock - 25 car capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear site improvements	acre	$4,000.00	0.3	$1,000
b	earthwork for site improvements	cu yd	$15.00	550	$8,250
c	pier supported dock, 12'x100'	sq ft	$120.00	1,200	$144,000
d	fishing platform, 12'x20'	sq ft	$90.00	240	$21,600
e	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	7,500	$67,500
f	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	25	$5,625
g	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$9.00	4,800	$43,200
h	picnic tables, w/concrete platform	each	$3,200.00	8	$25,600
i	restroom facility, sanican w/concrete pla	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
j	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Subtotal construction cost per site				**$326,075**

Cost Facility

	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$32,608
	Total construction cost per site				**$358,683**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$32,281
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$43,042
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$34,720
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$46,873
	Total development cost per facility				**$515,599**
	Prorated per parking space				**$20,624**

Boat launch - 25 boat capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear site improvements	acre	$4,000.00	0.4	$1,400
b	earthwork for site improvements	cu yd	$15.00	2,400	$36,000
c	boat access ramp, precast concrete ramp	each	$36,000.00	1	$36,000
d	mooring platform,	sq ft	$90.00	400	$36,000
e	bank stablization/landscape plantings	each	$18,000.00	1	$18,000
f	marker buoys and signage	each	$600.00	4	$2,400
g	car/trailer parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4'	sq ft	$9.00	12,500	$112,500
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	25	$5,625
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
j	trash receptacles	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Subtotal construction cost per site				**$291,125**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$29,113
	Total construction cost per site				**$320,238**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$28,821
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$38,429
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$30,999
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$41,849
	Total development cost per ramp				**$460,335**
	Prorated per boat trailer parking stall				**$18,413**

Handboat launch - 10 car capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear site improvements	acre	$4,000.00	0.3	$1,000
b	earthwork for site improvements/launch	cu yd	$15.00	2,400	$36,000
c	concrete launching ramp	each	$36,000.00	1	$36,000
d	launching platform 10'x20'	sq ft	$90.00	200	$18,000
e	landscape/bank stabilization plantings	each	$18,000.00	1	$18,000
f	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
g	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
h	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	2,400	$19,200
i	restroom facility, sanican w/concrete pla	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
j	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Subtotal construction cost per site				**$166,750**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$16,675
	Total construction cost per site				**$183,425**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$16,508
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$22,011
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$17,756
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$23,970
	Total development cost per facility				**$263,670**
	Prorated per parking space				**$26,367**

Cost Facility

Tent camping - 25 campsite capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear camping area, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	5.6	$22,400
b	earthwork in camping area, parking, acce	cu yd	$15.00	9,157	$137,355
c	campsite parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"c	sq ft	$9.00	20,000	$180,000
d	picnic tables w/conc support	each	$3,200.00	25	$80,000
e	metal fire ring with iron grill	each	$800.00	25	$20,000
f	camp shelter cedar pole w/shake roof	sq ft	$60.00	150	$9,000
g	trash receptacle	each	$2,400.00	25	$60,000
h	restroom/showering fclty, 6 stalls/4 sinl	sq ft	$450.00	850	$382,500
i	camp directory signs	each	$600.00	20	$12,000
j	access road, 6"crushed rock, 24'x5,380'	sq ft	$6.50	129,120	$839,280
k	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	5,380	$484,200
l	sewage disposal, campgrnd septic tank d	each	$50,000.00	1	$50,000
m	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
n	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost for 25 campsites				**$2,295,235**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$229,524
	Total construction cost per site				**$2,524,759**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$227,228
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$302,971
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$244,397
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$329,935
	Total development cost for 25 campsites				**$3,629,290**
	Prorated per campsite				**$145,172**

Group daycamping facility - 100 person capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear camping site, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	3.1	$12,400
b	earthwork for sites, parking, access road	cu yd	$15.00	5,134	$77,010
c	group campfire/amphitheater,stage/ben	each	$70,000.00	1	$70,000
d	camp directory signs, 4"x4"cedar pole fra	each	$800.00	20	$16,000
e	group cooking, 4'x12'	each	$4,500.00	2	$9,000
f	eating shelter (30'x30'), cedar pole w/sha	sq ft	$150.00	900	$135,000
g	picnic tables w/conc support	each	$3,200.00	25	$80,000
h	trash bin, metal dumpster w/wood fence	each	$4,000.00	3	$12,000
i	restroom facility, 6 stalls w/4 sinks	sq ft	$450.00	600	$270,000
j	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
k	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	15,000	$135,000
l	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	50	$11,250
m	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	24,000	$192,000
n	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	1,000	$90,000
o	sewage disposal, septic tank w/drainfielc	system	$50,000.00	1	$50,000
p	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
q	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost per group camp				**$1,184,160**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$118,416
	Total construction cost per group camp				**$1,302,576**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$117,232
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$156,309
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$126,089
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$170,221
	Total development cost per group camp				**$1,872,427**

Cost Facility

	Prorated per person				**$18,724**
	Recreational vehicle camping - 25 campsite capacity				
		unit	**unit cost**	**qnty**	**qnty cost**
a	clear campsite, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	10.1	$40,400
b	earthwork for campsite, parking, access r	cu yd	$15.00	16,460	$246,900
c	campsite parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"c	sq ft	$9.00	30,000	$270,000
d	picnic tables w/conc support	each	$3,200.00	25	$80,000
e	metal fire ring with iron grill	each	$800.00	25	$20,000
f	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
g	trash receptacle	each	$2,400.00	25	$60,000
h	sanitary dump facility, 2 stalls	each	$50,000.00	1	$50,000
i	camp directory signs, 4"x4"cedar pole fra	each	$800.00	20	$16,000
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	193,680	$1,549,440
k	water service, 3"service line	lr ft	$42.00	8,070	$338,940
l	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Subtotal construction cost for 25 campsites				**$2,689,680**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$268,968
	Total construction cost per group camp				**$2,958,648**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$266,278
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$355,038
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$286,397
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$386,636
	Total development cost for 25 campsites				**$4,252,997**
	Prorated per campsite				**$170,120**
	Outdoor swim pool - 75'x42'=3,150 sf/294 person capacity				
		unit	**unit cost**	**qnty**	**qnty cost**
a	clear pool area, deck, parking, access roa	acre	$4,000.00	1.1	$4,400
b	earthwork, 1'depth except pool @5'depth	cu yd	$15.00	2,370	$35,550
c	diving area, 1 meter board	sq ft	$450.00	628	$282,600
	capacity = 3 in pool + 9 in line/board/10'radius = 12 divers/board				
d	swimming area, 50'x42' less diving area r	sq ft	$450.00	1,472	$662,400
	capacity = 27 sq ft/swimmer with 75% of swimmers in pool = 54 in pool + 18 on deck = 72 swimmers				
e	nonswimming area, 25'x42'	sq ft	$250.00	1,050	$262,500
c	diving area, 1 meter board	sq ft	$450.00	628	$282,600
	capacity = 3 in pool + 9 in line/board/10'radius =				
f	pool deck, 10'on sides, 20'on ends, tile/c	sq ft	$8.00	1,590	$12,720
g	lifeguard stand, galvanized pipe w/2"x4"f	each	$3,000.00	2	$6,000
h	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
i	locker/shower facility, 20 showers w/50	sq ft	$450.00	1,000	$450,000
j	restroom facility, 10 stalls w/6 sinks	sq ft	$450.00	1,000	$450,000
k	concession facility, grill and refrigeratior	sq ft	$442.00	250	$110,500
l	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
m	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	38,400	$345,600
	2.5 swimmers/car = 118 cars + 10 employees = 1				
n	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	128	$28,800
o	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	6,000	$48,000
p	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	400	$36,000
q	sewer service, 8"side sewer	lr ft	$48.00	400	$19,200
r	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500

Cost Facility

s	water meter, 8"size	each	$25,000.00	1	$25,000
t	chainlink perimeter fence, 6'	lr ft	$38.00	317	$12,046
u	seed grass over 4"topsoil	sq ft	$2.50	1,564	$3,910
	Subtotal construction cost for 294 swimmers				**$3,097,526**
	Estimating contingency 10%	10%			$309,753
	Total construction cost per group camp				**$3,407,279**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$306,655
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$408,873
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$329,825
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$445,263
	Total development cost for 294 swimmers/3,150 sq ft pool)				**$4,897,895**
	Prorated per square foot of total pool				**$1,555**

Indoor swim pool - 75'x42'=3,150 sf/294 person capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear pool area, deck, parking, access roa	acre	$4,000.00	1.1	$4,400
b	earthwork, 1'depth except pool @5'depth	cu yd	$15.00	2,370	$35,550
c	diving area, 1 meter board	sq ft	$662.00	628	$415,736
	capacity = 3 in pool + 9 in line/board/10'radius = 12 divers/board				
d	swimming area, 50'x42' less diving area r	sq ft	$662.00	1,472	$974,464
	capacity = 27 sq ft/swimmer with 75% of swimmers in pool = 54 in pool + 18 on deck = 72 swimmers				
e	nonswimming area, 25'x42'	sq ft	$350.00	1,050	$367,500
	capacity = 10 sq ft/person with 50% in pool = 105 in pool + 105 on land = 210 persons				
f	pool deck, 10'on sides, 20'on ends, tile/	sq ft	$8.00	1,590	$12,720
g	enclosed structure for pools et.al.	sq ft	$250.00	4,740	$1,185,000
h	lifeguard stand	each	$3,000.00	2	$6,000
i	drinking fountain	each	$6,000.00	1	$6,000
j	locker/shower facility, 20 showers w/50	sq ft	$450.00	1,000	$450,000
k	restroom facility, 10 stalls w/6 sinks	sq ft	$450.00	1,000	$450,000
l	concession facility, grill and refrigeratior	sq ft	$450.00	250	$112,500
m	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
n	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	38,400	$345,600
	2.5 swimmers/car = 118 cars + 10 employees = 1				
o	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	128	$28,800
p	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	6,000	$48,000
q	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	400	$36,000
r	sewer service, 8"side sewer	lr ft	$48.00	400	$19,200
s	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
t	water meter, 8"size	each	$25,000.00	1	$25,000
u	chainlink perimeter fence, 6'	lr ft	$38.00	317	$12,046
v	seed grass over 4"topsoil	sq ft	$2.50	1,564	$3,910
	Total construction cost for 294 swimmers				**$4,552,126**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$409,691
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$546,255
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$440,646
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$594,872
	Total development cost for 294 swimmers/3,150 sq ft pool)				**$6,543,590**
	Prorated per square foot of total pool				**$2,077**

Cost Facility

Community center - 250 person capacity

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear building site, parking, access road	acre	$4,000.00	3	$12,000
b	earthwork for structure, parking, access	cu yd	$15.00	1,613	$24,200
c	gymnasium, 2 full basketball courts	sq ft	$552.00	11,280	$6,226,560
d	racquetball courts	sq ft	$552.00	3,680	$2,031,360
e	kitchen facility	sq ft	$450.00	360	$162,000
f	game/classroom	sq ft	$475.00	960	$456,000
g	exercise/aerobics room, 50 persons	sq ft	$552.00	5,000	$2,760,000
h	physical conditioning/hydro/wellness fa	sq ft	$552.00	2,745	$1,515,240
i	office and reception area	sq ft	$400.00	1,000	$400,000
j	multipurpose, restroom, locker room, sh	sq ft	$442.00	3,400	$1,502,800
k	bike rack	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
l	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	52,500	$472,500
m	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	75	$16,875
n	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	6,000	$48,000
o	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	400	$36,000
p	sewage disposal, 8"service line	lr ft	$48.00	400	$19,200
q	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
r	water meter, 8"size	each	$25,000.00	1	$25,000
s	parking lot lighting, 10 poles	system	$220,000.00	1	$220,000
t	art sculpture	each	$8,000.00	1	$8,000
	Total construction cost per center				**$15,944,635**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$1,435,017
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$1,913,356
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$1,543,441
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$2,083,645
	Total development cost per center				**$22,920,094**
	Prorated per square foot				**$806.34**

Restroom/support facilities

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	restroom facility, 4 stalls w/2 sinks	sq ft	$442.00	500	$221,000
b	sewer service, 8"side sewer	lr ft	$48.00	500	$24,000
c	water service, 8"service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
d	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
e	water meter, 2"size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
	Total construction cost per facility/6 fixtures				**$308,500**
a	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$27,765
b	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$37,020
c	financing costs (const, tax, design)	8.0%			$29,863
d	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	10.0%			$40,315
	Total development cost per 4 stall facility				**$443,463**
	Prorated cost per fixture				**$73,910**

Source: the Beckwith Consulting Group, JKLA Landscape Architects, ARC Architects Feb 2022

Cost Trails

Prototype Trail Development Costs

Multipurpose trail - 8 foot crushed rock (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	322,800	$484,200
b	crushed rock, rolled to 4", 3/8" minus - 8	sq ft	$3.00	215,200	$645,600
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$1,320,450**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$118,841
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$158,454
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$127,820
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$258,835
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$1,984,399**
	Prorated per mile				**$396,880**

Multipurpose trail - 8 foot asphalt (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	322,800	$484,200
b	2"asphalt over 4"crushed rock - 8' wide	sq ft	$12.00	215,200	$2,582,400
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$3,257,250**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$293,153
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$390,870
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$315,302
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$638,486
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$4,895,060**
	Prorated per mile				**$979,012**

Multipurpose trail - 10 foot crushed rock (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	376,600	$564,900
b	crushed rock, rolled to 4", 3/8" minus - 1	sq ft	$3.00	269,000	$807,000
c	trail directory sign	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$1,562,550**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$140,630

Cost Trails

k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$187,506
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$151,255
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$306,291
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$2,348,231**
	Prorated per mile				**$469,646**

Multipurpose trail - 10 foot asphalt (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	376,600	$564,900
b	2"asphalt over 4"crushed rock - 10' wide	sq ft	$12.00	269,000	$3,228,000
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$3,983,550**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$358,520
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$478,026
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$385,608
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$780,855
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$5,986,559**
	Prorated per mile				**$1,197,312**

Park walk trail class 1 - crushed rock (1 mile w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork trail corridor - 10'	sq ft	$1.50	53,800	$80,700
b	crushed rock, 6"depth, 3/8" minus - 6' wi	sq ft	$4.00	32,280	$129,120
c	interpretative signs	each	$2,000.00	5	$10,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Total construction cost per mile				**$248,620**
f	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$22,376
g	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$29,834
h	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$24,066
i	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$48,734
	Total development cost per mile				**$373,631**

Park walk trail class 1 - asphalt (1 mile w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork trail corridor	sq ft	$1.50	53,800	$80,700
b	2"asphalt over 4"crushed rock - 6' wide	sq ft	$12.00	32,280	$387,360
c	interpretative signs, 4"x4"cedar framed	each	$2,000.00	5	$10,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Total construction cost per mile				**$506,860**
f	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$45,617
g	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$60,823
h	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$49,064
i	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$99,355
	Total development cost per mile				**$761,719**

Appendix F

Cost Trails

Park walk trail class 2 - crushed rock (1 mile w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork trail corridor - 8' v	sq ft	$1.50	43,040	$64,560
b	crushed rock, 6"depth, 3/8" minus - 5' wi	sq ft	$4.00	26,900	$107,600
c	interpretative signs, 4"x4"cedar framed	each	$2,000.00	5	$10,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Total construction cost per mile				**$210,960**
f	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$18,986
g	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$25,315
h	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$20,421
i	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$41,352
	Total development cost per mile				**$317,035**

Park walk trail class 2 - asphalt (1 mile w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork trail corridor - 8' v	sq ft	$1.50	43,040	$64,560
b	2"asphalt over 4"crushed rock - 5' wide	sq ft	$12.00	26,900	$322,800
c	interpretative signs, 4"x4"cedar framed	each	$2,000.00	5	$10,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Total construction cost per mile				**$426,160**
f	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$38,354
g	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$51,139
h	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$41,252
i	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$83,536
	Total development cost per mile				**$640,442**

Day hike trail class 3 - crushed rock (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	161,400	$242,100
b	crushed rock, rolled to 4", 3/8" minus - 4	sq ft	$3.00	107,600	$322,800
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$755,550**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$68,000
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$90,666
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$73,137
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$148,103
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$1,135,456**
	Prorated per mile				**$227,091**

Appendix F

Cost Trails

Day hike trail class 3 - asphalt (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	acre	$1.50	161,400	$242,100
b	2" asphalt over 4" crushed rock - 4' wide	sq ft	$12.00	107,600	$1,291,200
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$1,723,950**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$155,156
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$206,874
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$166,878
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$337,929
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$2,590,787**
	Prorated per mile				**$518,157**

Day hike trail class 4 - crushed rock (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	134,500	$201,750
b	crushed rock, rolled to 4", 3/8" minus - 3	sq ft	$3.00	80,700	$242,100
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$634,500**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$57,105
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$76,140
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$61,420
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$124,375
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$953,539**
	Prorated per mile				**$190,708**

Day hike trail class 5 - compacted dirt (10 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	215,200	$322,800
b	finish grade compacted dirt trail - 2' wid	sq ft	$0.75	107,600	$80,700
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	40	$48,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	20	$48,000
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	4	$9,000
g	parking, 2" asphalt concrete/4"crushed r	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 10 miles				**$658,650**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$59,279
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$79,038

Cost Trails

l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$63,757
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$129,109
	Total development cost per 10 miles				**$989,832**
	Prorated per mile				**$98,983**

Shoreline hike trail - access only (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork for site improvem	sq ft	$1.50	10,890	$16,335
b	landscape/bank stabilization plantings a	sq ft	$10.00	2,723	$27,225
c	picnic tables w/conc support	each	$3,200.00	3	$9,600
d	metal fire ring with iron grill	each	$800.00	3	$2,400
e	trail shelter (10'x6'), cedar pole w/shake	sq ft	$150.00	60	$9,000
f	trail directory signs, 4"x4"cedar pole fran	each	$1,200.00	10	$12,000
g	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	2,400	$19,200
j	restroom facility, sanican w/concrete pla	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
k	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$134,310**
l	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$12,088
m	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$16,117
n	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$13,001
o	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$26,327
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$201,844**
	Prorated per mile/access site				**$40,369**

Off-road mtn bike trail class 1 - dirt (10 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	322,800	$484,200
b	finish grade bike trail - 2' wide	sq ft	$0.75	107,600	$80,700
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	10	$12,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	5	$12,000
g	restroom facilities, sani-can w/concrete	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	6,000	$54,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	20	$4,500
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 10 miles				**$716,700**
k	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$64,503
l	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$86,004
m	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$69,377
n	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$140,488
	Total development cost per 10 miles				**$1,077,071**
	Prorated per mile				**$107,707**

Cost Trails

Off-road mtn bike trail class 2 - dirt (20 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	538,000	$807,000
b	finish grade bike trail - 1.5' wide	sq ft	$0.75	161,400	$121,050
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	15	$36,000
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
g	restroom facilities, sani-can w/concrete	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	6,000	$54,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	20	$4,500
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 20 miles				**$1,118,250**
k	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$100,643
l	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$134,190
m	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$108,247
n	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$219,199
	Total development cost per 20 miles				**$1,680,528**
	Prorated per mile				**$84,026**

Off-road mtn bike trail class 3 - dirt (25 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	538,000	$807,000
b	finish grade bike trail - 1' wide	sq ft	$0.75	134,500	$100,875
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	25	$30,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	20	$48,000
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	15	$36,000
g	restroom facilities, sani-can w/concrete	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	6,000	$54,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	20	$4,500
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 25 miles				**$1,130,475**
k	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$101,743
l	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$135,657
m	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$109,430
n	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$221,596
	Total development cost per 25 miles				**$1,698,900**
	Prorated per mile				**$67,956**

Off-road bike trail AASHTO 1 - crushed rock (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	376,600	$564,900
b	crushed rock, rolled to 4", 3/8" minus - 1	sq ft	$3.00	269,000	$807,000
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
g	restroom facilities, sani-can w/concrete	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400

Cost Trails

	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$1,576,950**
k	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$141,926
l	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$189,234
m	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$152,649
n	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$309,114
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$2,369,872**
	Prorated per mile				**$473,974**

Off-road bike trail AASHTO 1- asphalt (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	376,600	$564,900
b	class 2 asphalt 4"crushed rock - 10'wide	sq ft	$12.00	269,000	$3,228,000
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	10	$24,000
g	restroom facilities, sani-can w/concrete	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$3,997,950**
k	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$359,816
l	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$479,754
m	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$387,002
n	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$783,678
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$6,008,199**
	Prorated per mile				**$1,201,640**

On-road bike tour AASHTO 2 - 2 lanes (10 miles w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along road should	sq ft	$1.50	860,800	$1,291,200
b	asphalt, 2"class 1/4"crushed rock - 6' wic	sq ft	$12.00	645,600	$7,747,200
c	pavement markings, paint stripes and sy	lr ft	$4.00	107,600	$430,400
d	route directory, steel post w/reflective s	each	$250.00	80	$20,000
	Total construction cost per 10 miles				**$9,488,800**
e	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$853,992
f	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$1,138,656
g	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$918,516
h	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$1,859,995
	Total development cost per 10 miles				**$14,259,958**
	Prorated per mile				**$1,425,996**

Appendix F

Cost Trails

On-road bike tour AASHTO 3 - 2 shlders (10 miles w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along road should	sq ft	$1.50	645,600	$968,400
b	asphalt, 2"class 1/4"crushed rock - 4' wic	sq ft	$12.00	430,400	$5,164,800
c	pavement markings, paint stripes and sy	lr ft	$4.00	107,600	$430,400
d	route directory, steel post w/reflective s	each	$250.00	80	$20,000
	Total construction cost per 10 miles				**$6,583,600**
e	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$592,524
f	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$790,032
g	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$637,292
h	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$1,290,517
	Total development cost per 10 miles				**$9,893,966**
	Prorated per mile				**$989,397**

On-road bike tour AASHTO 4 - in lane (10 miles w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	pavement markings, paint symbols and c	lr ft	$4.00	107,600	$430,400
b	route directory, steel post w/reflective s	each	$250.00	80	$20,000
	Total construction cost per 10 miles				**$450,400**
c	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$40,536
d	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$54,048
e	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$43,599
f	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$88,287
	Total development cost per 10 miles				**$676,870**
	Prorated per mile				**$67,687**

On-road bike tour - backcountry (10 miles w/o svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	route directory, steel post w/reflective s	each	$250.00	80	$20,000
	Total construction cost per 10 miles				**$20,000**
b	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$1,800
c	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$2,400
d	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$1,936
e	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$3,920
	Total development cost per 10 miles				**$30,056**
	Prorated per mile				**$3,006**

Appendix F

Cost Trails

Horse trail - seperate trail (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork along trail corrido	sq ft	$1.50	32,280	$48,420
b	finish grade horse trail, compacted - 2' w	sq ft	$0.75	10,760	$8,070
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	20	$24,000
d	hitching posts, galvanized pipe w/cedar	each	$1,000.00	10	$10,000
e	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	4	$9,600
f	restroom facilities, sanican w/concrete p	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
g	trailer parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crus	sq ft	$9.00	10,000	$90,000
h	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	20	$4,500
i	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$237,490**
j	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$21,374
k	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$28,499
l	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$22,989
m	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$46,553
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$356,905**
	Prorated per mile				**$71,381**

Water trailhead - launch and campsite (5 miles w/svs)

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork for site improvem	sq ft	$1.50	10,890	$16,335
b	landscape/bank stabilization plantings a	sq ft	$10.00	2,723	$27,225
c	picnic tables w/conc support	each	$3,200.00	3	$9,600
d	metal fire ring with iron grill	each	$800.00	2	$1,600
e	camp shelter cedar pole w/shake roof	sq ft	$150.00	60	$9,000
f	camp directory signs, 4"x4"cedar pole fra	each	$1,200.00	10	$12,000
g	restroom facility, sanican w/concrete pla	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
i	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	3,000	$27,000
j	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	10	$2,250
k	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	2,400	$19,200
	Total construction cost per 5 miles				**$133,510**
l	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$12,016
m	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$16,021
n	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$12,924
o	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$26,171
	Total development cost per 5 miles				**$200,641**
	Prorated per mile/access site				**$40,128**

Trailhead - w/sanican svs

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork for site improvem	sq ft	$1.50	10,890	$16,335
b	landscape/bank stabilization plantings a	sq ft	$10.00	2,723	$27,225
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	2	$2,400
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
g	restroom facilities, sani-can w/concrete	each	$2,250.00	2	$4,500
h	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
i	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
j	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400

Cost Trails

	Total construction cost per site				**$191,010**
k	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$17,191
l	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$22,921
m	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$18,490
n	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$37,442
	Total development cost per site				**$287,054**

Trailhead - w/permanent restroom facilities

		unit	unit cost	qnty	qnty cost
a	clear/grade/earthwork for site improvem	sq ft	$1.50	10,890	$16,335
b	landscape/bank stabilization plantings a	sq ft	$10.00	2,723	$27,225
c	trail directory, 4"x4"cedar pole framed	each	$1,200.00	2	$2,400
d	trail bench, w/conc support	each	$2,400.00	3	$7,200
e	bike rack, prefab galvanized pipe	each	$2,400.00	1	$2,400
f	trash receptacles w/concrete support	each	$2,400.00	2	$4,800
g	restroom facility, 4 stalls w/2 sinks	sq ft	$442.00	500	$221,000
h	sewer service, 8" side sewer	lr ft	$48.00	500	$24,000
i	water service, 8" service line	lr ft	$90.00	500	$45,000
j	fire hydrant	each	$6,500.00	1	$6,500
k	water meter, 2" size	each	$12,000.00	1	$12,000
l	parking, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushed ro	sq ft	$9.00	9,000	$81,000
m	wheel stops, 10"x6"x8'precast concrete	each	$225.00	30	$6,750
n	access road, 2"asphalt concrete/4"crushe	sq ft	$8.00	4,800	$38,400
	Total construction cost per site				**$495,010**
o	construction sales tax (const)	9.0%			$44,551
p	design/engineering fees (const)	12.0%			$59,401
q	financing costs (const,tax, design)	8.0%			$47,917
r	contingency (const, tax, design, financin	15.0%			$97,032
	Total development cost per site				**$743,911**

Source: Beckwith Consulting Group & JKLA Landscape Architects February 2022

Appendix G

Table CF-A

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
ƛ̓aɁʷadis (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**

Appendix G

Table CF-A

Development – Hold Over Projects		
Twin Springs Park	Minimal park improvements to open park	$35,000
ƛ̓ax̌ʷadis (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
Neighborhood 1*	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000

Appendix G

Table CF-A

Neighborhood 2*	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000
Neighborhood 3*	Install 2 picnic tables, playground ages 5-12, sport court	$540,000
Neighborhood 4*	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, ƛ̓aǰʷadis (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
ƛ̓aǰʷadis (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 ƛ̓aǰʷadis (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
ƛ̓aǰʷadis (Tl'awh'ah-dees)/Rhodo-dendron 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	SR-522 Burke-Gilman Accessibility Project	$1,745,000
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		**$6,335,000**
Grand Total		**$108,742,200**

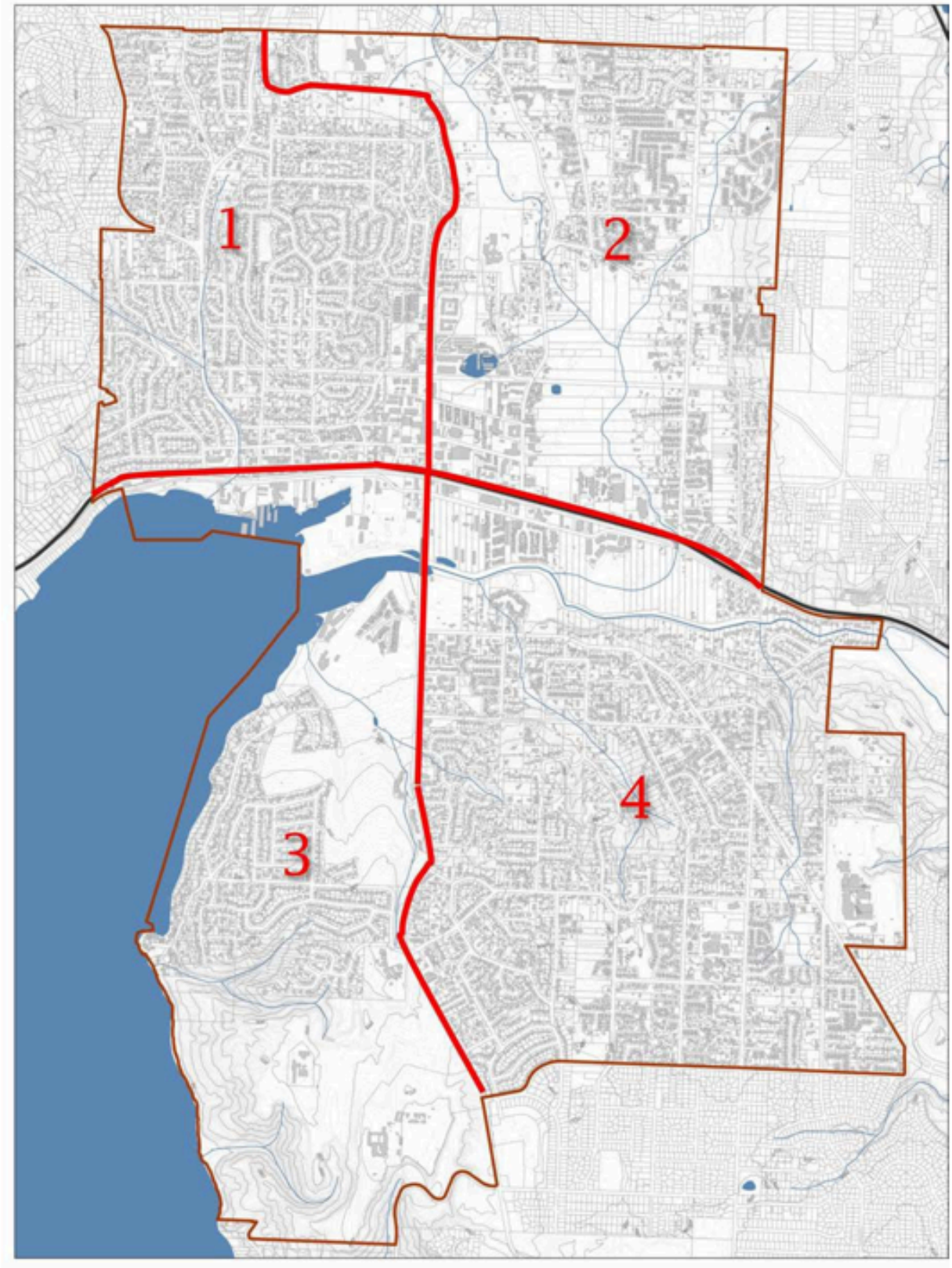
* See Figure CF-A for neighborhood quadrants.

tbd – to be determined when project details are established. All cost estimates are in 2025 dollars.

Appendix G

Table CF-A

FIGURE CF-A
NEIGHBORHOOD QUADRANTS



Appendix H

Resident Outreach Results

4: Public involvement

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.

Resident outreach survey

An online with mail-back option survey was conducted of Kenmore households that was promoted by email, website, and handouts.

Survey questions sought to obtain information on park and recreation behavior, use of parks, and opinions for potential future improvements. 178 households completed the survey.

Following is a summary of the findings – detailed results including comments are available from the Community Development Department. In most instances, the results have been statistically weighted and ranked as noted to provide meaningful findings.

Survey respondent characteristics

Where do you live in Kenmore (see map)?

Answered: 176, Skipped: 1

Area 1	35%	Area 4	31%
Area 2	14%	Not city resident	2%
Area 3	19%		

Implication

Survey respondents were generally distributed throughout the city in accordance with population distribution.

How many years have you lived in Kenmore?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 1

0-2	10%	11-15	11%
3-5	24%	16-+	31%
6-10	23%		

Implication

Survey respondents have lived in the city over 16 years (31%) or 3-5 (24%) or 6-10 (23%) indicating the response reflects long time residents as well as relatively recent arrivals.

What language do the members in your household speak at home?

Answered: 202- Skipped: multiple options

English	87%	Chinese	1%
Spanish	4%	Korean	1%
Russian	1%	Other	6%

Implication

Survey respondents were predominantly English speakers (87%).

What is your current housing situation?

Answered: 178 Skipped: 0

Own	90%	Rent	8%	Other	2%

Implication

Survey respondents were predominantly owners (90%) though renters were represented (8%).

What age group are you in?

Answered: 174 Skipped: 4

15-18	1%	41-55	35%
19-25	1%	56-65	11%
26-40	35%	65+	13%

Implication

Survey respondents were primarily age 26-40 (35%) and 41-55 (35%).

Do any of your household have a disability that affects their access to a park or program?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 1

Yes	10%	No	90%

Implication

Survey respondents included 10% who had some disability that affected access to a park or program.

If a member of your household has a disability that affects their access to a park or program, what kind of assistance do they need?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 155

Sign language	4%	ADA	17%
Non-verbal	4%	Adaptive eqpmt	22%
Hard surface trail	52%		

Implication

Survey respondents with a disability needed hard surface trails (52%), adaptive equipment (22%), or ADA improvements (17%) to use parks and programs.

How did you find out about this survey (more than one source)?

Answered: 190- Skipped: multiple responses

Email	24%	Website	15%
Word of mouth	15%	Facebook	49%

Implication

Survey respondents were informed about the survey primarily by Facebook (49%) and email (24%).

Which of the following methods is the best way to

communicate with you?

Answered: 346 Skipped: multiple responses

Email	36%	Website	9%
Mailer	36%	Facebook	20%

Implication

Survey respondents preferred being informed by email (36%), a mailer (36%), or Facebook (20%).

How do you access parks?

Answered: 298 Skipped: multiple responses Comments: --

Access	Drive	Bus	Bike	Walk
Access park.	41%	18%	1%	40%

Implications

Survey respondents drive (41%) and/or walk (40%) to a park.

Implications – surveyrespondents were:

Generally distributed throughout the city in accordance with population distribution.

Have lived in the city over 16 years (31%) or 3-5 (24%) or 6-10 (23%) indicating the response reflects longtime residents as well as relatively recent arrivals.

Predominantly English speakers (87%).

Predominantly owners (90%) though renters were represented (8%).

Primarily age 26-40 (35%) and 41-55 (35%). § Included 10% who had some disability that affected access to a park or program.

Survey respondents with a disability needed hard surface trails (52%), adaptive equipment (22%), or ADA improvements (17%) to use parks and programs.

Informed about the survey primarily by Facebook (49%) and email (24%).

Preferred being informed by email (36%), a mailer (36%), or Facebook (20%).

Drive (41%) and/or walk (40%) to a park.

Behaviors and opinions

Which recreation programs do you currently seek out and utilize outside of Kenmore?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 58 Comments: --

Program	Wo	Ki	Bo	MLT	Ed	Sh
Fitness	5%	27%	48%	12%	2%	8%
Health, wellness, nutrition	7%	44%	35%	5%	5%	5%
Dance, music, drama	6%	29%	31%	5%	19%	9%
Fine arts	8%	32%	29%	1%	25%	5%
Youth sports	17%	20%	49%	3%	0%	10%
Adult sports	16%	23%	42%	2%	2%	16%
Aquatics	3%	26%	36%	23%	4%	8%

Wo – Woodinville, Ki – Kirkdland, Bo – Bothell, MLT – Mountlake Terrace, Ed – Edmonds, Sh - Shoreline

Implications

Survey respondents indicated most use of Bothell for fitness (48%), Kirkland for health and wellness (44%), Kirkland and Bothell for dance (29% and 31%), music, and drama, Kirkland (32%) and Bothell (29%) for fine arts, Bothell for youth sports (49%) Bothell for adult sports (42&), and Kirkland, Bothell, and Mountlake Terrace for aquatics (26%, 36%, and 23%)).

How often do you use the following parks, trails, and amenities located in Kenmore?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 1 Comments: --

Park	Day	Week	MoYr	Never
Linwood Park	2%	7%	17%	74%
Northshore Summit Park	4%	5%	31%	60%
Wallace Swamp Park	3%	10%	57%	31%
Swamp Creek Wetland	1%	5%	38%	56%
Twin Springs Park	1%	2%	16%	82%
Tolt Pipeline Trail	5%	6%	38%	52%
City Hall Park & Skate Court	2%	5%	31%	61%
Town Square Hangar	8%	28%	59%	6%
Burke Gilman Trail	22%	30%	43%	6%
Log Boom Park	8%	27%	62%	3%
Inglewood Wetlands	1%	4%	23%	73%
WDFW Boat Launch	1%	6%	32%	60%
Rhododendron Park	6%	17%	68%	10%
Ti'awh-ah-dees Park	6%	10%	59%	24%
Moorlands Park St Edward State Park	6%	10%	26%	58%
Bstyr Athletic Fields	8%	30%	58%	3%
	3%	7%	23%	66%

Implications

Survey respondents indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (52% daily and weekly), St Edward State Park (38% daily and weekly), Town Square Hangar (36% daily and weekly), and Log Boom Park (36% daily and weekly).

How often do you engage in the following activities while using Kenmore parks?

Answer66ed: 177 Skipped: 1 Comments: --

Park	Daily	Week	MoYr	Never
Bird watching, wildlife viewing	16%	17%	42%	25%

Fishing Kayaking,	1%	1%	15%	83%
sailing, paddling	1%	10%	58%	32%
Motorboating, jet skiing	0%	2%	19%	79%
Bike riding	6%	22%	43%	28%
Walking, running	48%	28%	22%	2%
Skateboarding, rollerblading	2%	1%	12%	85%
Dog walking	28%	12%	12%	48%
Swimming	2%	6%	44%	48%
Picnics, hanging out, social	5%	19%	68%	8%
Playgrounds	12%	22%	25%	41%
Sports courts	2%	11%	35%	51%
Athletic fields	5%	10%	29%	56%
Special events	0%	3%	82%	15%

Implications

Survey respondents indicated the greatest engagement in walking and running (76% daily and weekly), dog walking (40% daily and weekly), and playgrounds (34% daily and weekly).

What priority would you give to adding the following recreation programs for Kenmore residents by age group?

Answered: 170 Skipped: 8 Comments: ---

The survey results were numerically weighted for each option where lowest was 1, low 2, moderate 3, high 4, and highest 5 and then divided by the number of responses to determine an average or weighted score where 5.00 was the highest and 1.00 the lowest possible priority.

	Weight
Pre-school programs (0-6)	3.04
Youth programs (7-11)	3.49
Teen programs (12-18)	3.51
Young adult programs (19-30)	2.83
Adult programs (31-55)	3.00
Senior programs (56-70)	3.00
Elder programs (71+)	2.91
Programs for disabilities	3.14
Family programs all ages	3.68

Implications

Survey respondent gave highest priority to family programs for all ages (4.68), teen programs for 12-18 (3.51), and youth programs 7-11 (3.49).

How important is it to have the following types of facilities available to you and your household in Kenmore?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 2 Comments: ---

	Weight
Wildlife habitat and open space	4.01
Community gardens	2.97
Waterfront facilities	3.73
Walking and biking paths	4.30
Dog parks	2.65
Picnic facilities and shelters	3.26
Playgrounds and play areas	3.49
ADA inclusive playgrounds	3.14
Spray and splash parks	3.03
Skate parks	2.07
Disc golf	1.87
Bike park, pump track	2.42
Challenge elements, walls, par courts	2.64
Sports courts – basketball, tennis, etc.	3.24
Sports fields – soccer, lacrosse, rugby.	3.10
Sport fields - baseball/softball fields	2.78
Indoor gyms, conditioning	3.21
Indoor classrooms, meeting facilities	2.76
Aquatic facilities	3.61
Fine, performing arts facilities	2.93
Community events, festivals, etc.	3.57

Implications

Concerning facilities, survey respondents gave highest priority to walking and biking paths (4.30), wildlife habitat and open space (4.01), waterfront facilities (3.73), aquatic facilities (3.61), community events and festivals (3.57), and playgrounds and play areas (3.49) – and lowest priority to disc golf (1.87).

How important are the following types of events important to you and your household?

Answered: 174 Skipped: 4 Comments: ---

	Weight
Environmental education and activities	2.92
Farmers' markets and craft markets	3.40
Children's activities and events	3.17
Health, wellness, and nutrition	3.06
Walking and running events	3.13
Music concerts and performances	3.36
Community festivals and cultural events	3.40

Implications

Concerning special events, survey respondents indicated highest priorities for farmers' and craft markets (3.40) and community festivals and events (3.40).

If the City of Kenmore were able to invest more money in parks or recreation, which of the following would you give priority to?

Answered: 1.75 Skipped: 3 Comments: ---

	Weight
Preserve more wildlife habitat and open space	3.56
Protect and increase urban forest, tree care	3.44
Increase routine maintenance	3.21
Add a greater variety of features in existing parks	3.13

Build more trails and paths	3.46
Build and add new smaller neighborhood parks	3.06
Improve or build more sports courts and fields	3.06
Host more special events	2.82
Provide new recreation programs	3.03
Improve access to the water	3.56

Implications

If the city were to invest more money in parks, survey respondents gave highest priorities to preserving more wildlife habitat and open space (3.56), improving access to the water (3.56), building more trails and paths (3.46), and protecting and increasing urban forest and tree cover (3.44).

How important is it that the following recreation programs be available to your household now and over the next 5 years?

Answered: 174 Skipped: 4 Comments: ---

	Weight
Environmental park, trail maintenance	3.38
Landscape and gardening classes	2.47
Fitness classes	2.77
Health, wellness, and nutrition	2.69
Dance, music, or drama	2.62
Art, - painting, pottery, textile	2.74
Educational classes and programs	2.61
Youth sports leagues, lessons, clinics	3.12
Adult sports leagues, lessons	2.69
Aquatic classes and programs	3.53
Outdoor recreation – hiking, camping, etc.	3.43
Travel to museums, exhibitions, etc.	2.31

Implications

Concerning recreation programs, survey respondents gave the highest priorities to aquatic classes and programs (3.93) and outdoor recreation for hiking and camping (3.43).

If you have not attended a community event, what were the reasons?

Answered: 138 Skipped: 40 Comments: ---

	Major	Minor	Not
Unaware of event	11%	34%	55%
Safety and security	1%	15%	84%
Not in my preferred language	1%	6%	93%
Too busy	36%	37%	26%
Cost of attending	2%	14%	83%
Lack of transportation	2%	14%	85%
Not interested in event	16%	43%	41%

Implications

Survey respondents did not attend community events primarily because they were too busy (73% major or minor) or not interested in event (59%).

Implications – behaviorandpriorities

Survey respondents indicated most use of Bothell for fitness (48%), Kirkland for health and wellness (44%), Kirkland and Bothell for dance (29% and 31%), music, and drama, Kirkland (32%) and Bothell (29%) for fine arts, Bothell for youth sports (49%) Bothell for adult sports (42&), and Kirkland, Bothell, and Mountlake Terrace for aquatics (26%, 36%, and 23%)).

Survey respondents indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (52% daily and weekly), St Edward State Park (38% daily and weekly), Town Square Hangar (36% daily and weekly), and Log Boom Park (36% daily and weekly).

Survey respondents indicated the greatest engagement in walking and running (76% daily and weekly), dog walking (40% daily and weekly), and playgrounds (34% daily and weekly).

Survey respondent gave highest priority to family programs for all ages (4.68), teen programs for 12-18 (3.51), and youth programs 7-11 (3.49).

Concerning facilities, survey respondents gave highest priority to walking and biking paths (4.30), wildlife habitat and open space (4.01), waterfront facilities (3.73), aquatic facilities (3.61), community events and festivals (3.57), and playgrounds and play areas (3.49) – and lowest priority to disc golf (1.87).

Concerning special events, survey respondents indicated highest priorities for farmers' and craft markets (3.40) and community festivals and events (3.40).

If the city were to invest more money in parks, survey respondents gave highest priorities to preserving more wildlife habitat and open space (3.56), improving access to the water (3.56), building more trails and paths (3.46), and protecting and increasing urban forest and tree cover (3.44).
Concerning recreation programs, survey respondents gave the highest priorities to aquatic classes and programs (3.93) and outdoor recreation for hiking and camping (3.43).

Workshops

Hybrid in-person and virtual workshops were conducted in April 2025 for 1) adjacent jurisdictions and state agencies, 2) recreation groups, 3) Northshore School District, and 4) arts and culture groups. The full results are shown in Appendix B, following are major findings.

Jurisdictions

The jurisdiction workshop included representatives that attended from Kirkland, Bothell, Lake Forest Park, Mountlake Terrace, Washington State Parks,

and the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW).

Bothell

Increasing development and population putting more pressure on parks and recreation (demand).
Demand for pickleball courts – building 6 courts this year.
Bothell does have an agreement with McMenamins - room rental, small, saltwater pool.
Bothell has some athletic fields but need lacrosse and cricket fields.
Potential opportunities with Bothell/Kenmore for connectivity with trail, riverfront and possibly dog park.
Former 89-acre John Wayne golf course master plan in the works involving back 9 holes for salmon habitat restoration and 4 acres for active use.

Kirkland

Increase in population and density – hard to find space at city parks.
Tremendous pressure on existing waterfront parks leading to increased maintenance costs.
Increased demand for adult and youth sports – must partner with school to address the demand.
Recreational aquatics demand – feasible space but no funds. Reasonable construction cost for an indoor pool but community would not pay for it – failed bond measure.
Kirkland provides some funding and rehabilitates school fields primarily middle and elementary schools and is the central scheduler for fields.
High waterfront park uses though users are predominantly non-residents.
Huge demand for pickleball.

Lake Forest Park

Lake Forest Park is trying to build a parks program now and working on its first park.
All projects are grant funded – there are funding issues, and the city utilizes a lot of volunteer labor.
If Town Center is redeveloped the city will need to keep the Commons (different from Third Place Books) community gathering place and meeting space.
Lake Forest Park partners with Shoreline for programs and city residents receive an 8% discount.

Mountlake Terrace

Mountlake Terrace wants a recreation center, but funding is not obtainable. Cost estimates are +/- $1,000/square foot not including soft costs.
Converting tennis courts into pickleball courts using funding from RCO.
Army Corps of Engineers funded conversion of the 9-hole Ballinger golf course for habitat restoration project. Planted +/- 24,000 trees, viewing platforms, etc.
Mountlake Terrace would like to explore regional partnerships – not just for aquatics.

Washington State Parks – Saint Edwards Park

Former pressure on State Parks for developing athletic facilities. 'Messy' idea – not compatible with State Parks mission statement. There is not a lot of parking there currently – would require adding parking and facilities, etc.
State Parks is facing major budget cuts and potential furloughs and layoffs.
State Parks would like Saint Edwards Park to be recognized as a 'Green Island' and would like for there to be allowances and exceptions in the city code for State Park's maintenance – not have to go through city permit process.
Saint Edwards State Park (not the Lodge) receives approximately 750,000 users a year.

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

WDFW works with Kenmore groups and is very familiar with the beaver population.
WDFW would like to see wildlife habitats and corridors (connectivity) in the plans for Kenmore and any other overlapping jurisdictions.

General discussion

Public Works departments generally maintain streetscapes. In Mountlake Terrace Public Works also maintains some parklets and trails.
Impact fees are used but do not cover nearly enough in Kirkland for residential, Mountlake Terrace for residential and commercial, and in Bothell.

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.
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.
Kirkland indicated that there is a growing appetite for cultural events and growing populations. Events are very impactful on maintenance, cleanup, reseeding etc. Do not recuperate maintenance costs.
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 3.0Counties. The NPRSA is unique among
Washington State special tax districts in its focus on facilities for older adults.

Recreation groups

The recreation workshop included representatives that attended from Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC), Whatsup Standup Paddle & Surf, and Northshore Youth Soccer.

Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC)

KWAC hosts dragon boats, standup paddle board, and outrigger kayaks, KWAC has 150-members, the dragon boat 82 members. All boats are stored at Tl'awh-ah-dees Park.

Outriggers canoes are 600-pound boats and were not included in plans for storage. Currently stored within fenced area but very heavy boats are challenging to get into the water. Outriggers cannot be stored on the water.

Re-organizing the current park layout is suggested to address issues.

WhatsUp Paddleboards

Located in Kenmore at Log Boom Park and in Bothell at Bothell Landing. Rentals include kayaks, paddleboards, bikes, etc. Have self-guided tours from Bothell Landing to Log Boom Park and rent bikes to bike back on Burke Gilman trail to Bothell Landing. Offer classes in kayaking and paddleboarding.

Burke Gilman does not have a trailhead facility with parking, therefore there is not enough parking during peak season days. A proposal would gain more parking by changing parallel parking on 175th to angled parking (which would require building a retailing wall) was briefly discussed.

Northshore Youth Soccer

The organization is in 50th year serving the Northshore area including Edmonds and Maltby for over 4,000 kids age K-18 years old, boys' and girls' teams with some co-ed. Have seen a decline in players and females.

The Board has an investment account with funds to help improve fields of about $25,000.

Futsal is a fast-growing sport. Uses indoor basketball court, fast paced, with the world-cup coming up. Some futsal is being played on the rooftops of big box stores.

Northshore Youth Soccer wants to be involved in finding a solution to the field shortage issue and supports the potential Lakepointe project.

More turfed and lit fields would help alleviate some of the pressure from demand. Rationing time allowed on the fields was also briefly discussed.

Northshore School District (NSD)

Northshore School District (NSD covers 5 jurisdictions including Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville, unincorporated King, and Snohomish Counties.

District is seeing continued decline in enrollment over the last couple of years particularly K-5 grades because of a declining King County birthrate.

Kenmore and Bothell may not get higher number of students.

There is a wide range of student family income.

Starting to see students coming from apartments rather than single family homes due to an increase in housing costs.

Northshore has 15 elementary schools of which 14 need major work. 3-4 schools receive funds every 4-year bond cycle, and a 30-year school planning cycle.

Fields and playgrounds are on a more frequent cycle.

Could do fields and playground improvements before school buildings with a separate funding 'bucket'. Inclusive playground at Kenmore 'L' previously funded by PTA's – now funded with bond cycle.

The district's goal is to convert all fields to synthetic turf due to easier maintenance. Middle school fields are mostly turf but mixed but would ideally convert all to turf.

Any league can rent fields. Have reached the point, however, that the district is asking for enough fee to fully recuperate expenses for maintenance. There have been some issues with the new fees.

The district limits use of indoor facilities, gymnasiums, and classrooms due to wear and tear and some security, privacy reasons. Opportunities for outside entities to use, build on school grounds are possible but district is cautious, perhaps open but highly unlikely. § It is very difficult to make any agreements
equitably with one and not the other of the 5 jurisdictions. The district did do one in the past and it did not go well as the user group went bankrupt.

Moorlands is on the list to be considered for updates, improvements. Moorlands is not a safe, secure school and has low but very passionate enrollment.

The district has pickleball lines painted on 1 tennis court, but the court don't get a high demand.

The district's priorities are with students' needs with others secondary.
Among the district wants and needs are cricket and some lacrosse fields.

Arts and culture

The arts and culture workshop included representatives that attended from Arts of Kenmore, Kenmore Heritage Society, King County Library System, and Sno-King Watershed Council.

As If Theater

Performed at the Kenmore Community Club (former grange hall) since 2019 with 2 main stage shows a year. The current production of 'Ripcord' has a 600-person attendance.

Need own theater space (or shared) to provide more productions for the community with a similar location to the Kenmore Community Club (like Bainbridge Arts).
The Lutheran Church provides temporary rehearsal space.
Would like a "home" with 75-100-person seating capacity, black box style preferred, with audio, wardrobe and set storage. The site should be walkable to restaurants, breweries, and bars -good for the businesses in the area.
No schools involved as insurance issues limit any participation of anyone under 18 years old.

Arts of Kenmore

Serve the Kenmore community and beyond.
Currently reviving since Covid and growing again.

Pre-Covid held an annual art show at the Lodge. Post Covid did the show at Kenmore Camera. Now the art show will be at city hall.
Arts of Kenmore has had conversations with As If Theater regarding combining efforts and potentially sharing space. Arts of Kenmore is the sponsor for As If Theater.
Opportunity for development of a Kenmore Creative Arts District adjacent to the Burke Gilman trail area was discussed.

Sno-King Watershed Council

Sno-King Watershed Council preserves streams, parks, and natural areas in Kenmore with a water watch, monthly water monitoring. Participate in Stream Fest at Log Boom Park in the Fall.
Volunteers predominantly retired people, spread by word-of-mouth. Perform work in parks and invasive removal 2-3x's per month.
Opportunity to coordinate with the city for Eagle Boy Scout projects and individual service requirement per year. Could get a pre-approved list of opportunities and tasks from the city Parks Maintenance Department.

King County Library at Kenmore

The Library offers children's programs, activities, and events (free) at the library as well as events at the Town Square's Hangar and Rhododendron Park.
Kenmore needs more central community gathering spaces.
The library does have a small meeting space available. Covid placed some restrictions on usage. Individuals reserve the room, and a theater group uses the room once a month for rehearsals.

Kenmore Heritage Society

and want to be able to do popup events and displays and would like to host events and speakers.

The Society currently has physical space needs

Storage is an issue. The Society receives donations that are predominantly photos and smaller items from the community that requires better storage and archiving system.

The Society has a self-guided walking history tour that needs to be brought back and made available to the public.
There are currently no physical history markers in Kenmore. Different methods of adding history markers and images were briefly discussed.

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.

Voter priorities survey

Like the initial resident outreach survey, an online with mail-back option survey wase conducted of all Kenmore households using USPS's Every Door Direct Mail (EDDM) postcard notification.

Survey questions obtained information on opinions and priorities for proposed park and trail future improvements and financing options from 363 survey respondents.

Survey respondent characteristics

Where do you live in Kenmore (see map)?

Answered: 344 Skipped: 19

Area 1	34%	Area 4	34%
Area 2	19%	Not city resident	1%
Area 3	12%		

Implication

Survey respondents were generally distributed in accordance with city population distribution.

How many years have you lived in Kenmore?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 20

0-1	6%	11-20	19%
2-5	22%	21-+	34%
6-10	19%		

Implication

Survey respondents have lived in the city over 21 years (34%) though significant percent have lived in the city for 2-5 years (22%) or 6-10 years (19%), and 11-20 years (19%).

Where do you work?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 20

Kenmore	20%	Elsewhere	5%
King County	38%	Not working	7%
Snohomish County	8%	Retired	23%

Implication

Survey respondents work mostly in Kenmore (38%) or King County (20%) through a significant percent or retired (23%).

What is your current housing situation?

Answered: 327 Skipped: 36

Own	89%	Rent	10%	Other	1%

Implication

Survey respondents were predominantly own (89%) though a significant percent rent (10%).

What age group are you in?

Answered: -- Skipped: --

15-18	%	41-55	%
19-25	%	56-65	%
26-40	%	65+	%

Implication

Survey respondents were primarily age

How far away do you live from a park?

Answered: 356 Skipped: 0

5 minutes	43%	15 minutes	19%
10 minutes	32%	15+ minutes	7%

Implication

Most survey respondents (43%) live within 5 minutes of a Kenmore park.

Are you a registered voter in Kenmore?

Answered: 346 Skipped: 17

Yes	95%	No	5%

Implication

Survey respondents were predominantly registered voters (95%).

Implications – surveyrespondentswere:

Generally distributed in accordance with city population distribution.
Lived in the city over 21 years (34%) though significant percent have lived in the city for 2-5 years (22%) or 6-10 years (19%), and 11-20 years (19%).
Work mostly in Kenmore (38%) or King County (20%) through a significant percent or retired (23%).
Predominantly own (89%) though a significant percent rent (10%). § Live within 5 minutes of a Kenmore park (43%).
Predominantly registered voters (95%).

Behavior

What is the name of the park closest to your home?

Answered: 359 Skipped: 4

Park	
Linwood Park	5%
Northshore Summit Park	13%
Wallace Swamp Park	15%
Swamp Creek Wetland	6%
Twin Springs Park	4%
Log Boom Park	10%
Rhododendron Park	10%
Ti'awh-ah-dees Park	8%
Moorlands Park	10%
St Edward State Park	20%

Implication

Survey respondents indicated most parks that they identified were within a close distance of their house though a significant percent live close to St Edward State Park (20%).

How often do you use the following parks in Kenmore?

Answered: 352 Skipped: 10

Park	Day	Week	Mo /Yr	Never
Linwood Park	1%	3%	11%	85%
Northshore Summit Park	4%	8%	18%	70%
Wallace Swamp Park	1%	12%	50%	36%
Swamp Creek Wetland	1%	6%	33%	60%
Twin Springs Park	0%	0%	12%	87%
Tolt Pipeline Trail	4%	5%	35%	57%
City Hall Park & Skate Court	1%	4%	26%	69%
Town Square Hangar	3%	21%	63%	13%
Burke Gilman Trail	18%	33%	44%	5%
Log Boom Park	5%	23%	67%	5%
Inglewood Wetlands	0%	2%	15%	82%

WDFW Boat Launch	1%	3%	33%	63%
Rhododendron Park	1%	9%	73%	17%
Ti'awh-ah-dees Park	4%	9%	60%	27%
Moorlands Park	3%	6%	22%	69%
St Edward State Park Bstyr Athletic Fields	9%	24%	60%	7%
	1%	8%	25%	66%

Implication

Survey respondents indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (51% daily and weekly), St Edwards State Park (33% daily and weekly), Log Bom Park (28% daily and weekly), and Town Square Hangar (24% daily and weekly).

Implications - assessments

Indicated most parks that they identified were within a close distance of their house though a significant percent live close to St Edward State Park (20%).

Indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (51% daily and weekly), St Edwards State Park (33% daily and weekly), Log Bom Park (28% daily and weekly), and Town Square Hangar (24% daily and weekly).

Gave high ratings to the location of parks (75% good and excellent), quantity (66% good and excellent), and quality (72% good and excellent).

Priorities

How would you rate the following features of Kenmore parks, recreation, open space, trails, and programs?

Answered: 362 Skipped: 0

	Poorest	Poor	Ave	Good	Excel
Location	1%	5%	19%	42%	33%
Quantity	1%	9%	24%	39%	27%
Quality	1%	6%	21%	41%	31%

Implication

Survey respondents gave high ratings to the location of parks (75% good and excellent), quantity (66% good and excellent), and quality (72% good and excellent).

What priority would you give to the following proposals?

Answered: 360 Skipped 2

The survey results were numerically weighted for each option where lowest was 1, low 2, moderate 3, high 4, and highest 5 and then divided by the number of responses to determine an average or weighted score where 5.00 was the highest and 1.00 the lowest possible priority.

	Weight
Acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat/open spaces Acquisition and development of property to provide a walking and biking network across the city (off-road) Picnic tables and shelters within a	3.85
5-10-minute walking distance	3.53
Playgrounds or play areas within a 5-10-minute walking distance	2.65
Multi-use sports courts (e.g., basketball, volleyball, pickleball) within a 5-10-minute walking distance	3.02
Multi-use athletic fields (e.g., baseball, soccer with synthetic turf	3.03
Recreation center within the city providing recreation and other programs	2.89
Cultural arts center within the city providing historic and cultural programs (e.g., performing arts space/theatre)	3.24
Small parks/gathering area downtown and in neighborhoods	2.77
Acquisition and development of property for a new park and major gathering area	3.01
Acquisition and development of property for a new off-leash dog park in or adjacent to the city	3.04
Community garden or P-patch	2.80
Artwork installations throughout the city	2.73
	2.66

Implications

Survey respondent gave highest priority to acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat (3.85) and of property to provide an off-road walking and biking network across the city.

How much of a priority should it be to add the following?

Answered: 349 Skipped: 13

	Weight
How much of a priority should it be to acquire shoreline and wetland properties (such as shoreline along Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and Swamp Creek) to protect natural areas, wildlife habitat, and water quality?	3.65

If the city acquires properties to protect natural areas, should public access be allowed where feasible and appropriate?

Answered: 349 Skipped: 13

Yes	94%	No	6%

If you answered yes, what types of trails?

Answered: 882 Skipped: multiple response

Boardwalk	25%	Gravel trail	28%
Paved trail	16%	Viewpoints	30%

Implication

Survey respondents indicate public access should be allowed in natural areas (94%) on gravel trails (28%), boardwalks (25%), and with viewpoints

(30%).

What priority would you give to developing the following trail segments for an off-road pedestrian and bike trail network to provide connections to parks, schools, community destinations, and residential areas?

Answered: 360 Skipped 2

	Weight
Construct a pedestrian/cyclist bridge overpass on SR-522/Bothell Way at approximately NE 65th Avenue	3.00
Develop a trail from ƛ̓axadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park to Wallace Swa^{w}mp Creek Park	2.83
Develop streetscape through downtown and NE 181st Street (Overall appearance of the street, including sidewalks, trees, street furniture, public art)	2.89
Develop trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park to NE 198th Street	2.59
Develop trail from ƛ̓axadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park across the Ša^{w}mmamish River to Rhododendron Park	3.16
Develop trail connecting the Burke-Gilman Trail to Lakepointe and Juanita Drive	3.19
Develop trail and/or viewpoints from Rhododendron Park to Inglewood Wetlands	2.72
Partner with the City of Bothell to develop trail from Wayne Park to Inglemoor High School	2.72

Implication

Survey respondents gave moderate or slightly lower priority for developing a trail connection between the Burke-Gilman Trail to Lakepointe to Juanita Drive (3.19) and a trail from ƛ̓axadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park across the Sammamiš̆h River to Rhododendron Park (3.16).

What priority would you give to installing picnic tables or shelters to provide additional facilities within a 5–10-minute walk of most residential areas?

Answered: 339 Skipped 23

	Weight
Add shelter at Linwood Park	2.06
Add shelter at Northshore Summit Park	2.20
Add shelter at Wallace Swamp Creek Park	2.50
Add picnic tables to Twin Springs Park	2.25
Add a picnic table to a mini park in the park opportunity areas marked on the map. (Park opportunity areas were developed by identifying where there is not a park that people can walk to from their residence.)	2.59

Implication

Survey respondents gave low priorities for picnic table and shelter proposals for miniparks in the park opportunity areas (2.59).

What priority would you give to develop playgrounds and play areas to provide access within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas in the city?

Answered: 341 Skipped 21

	Weight
Add a playground or play area in ƛ̓ax^{w}adis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park	2.53
Add a playground to a mini park in the park opportunity areas marked on the map. (Park opportunity areas were developed by identifying where there is not a park that people can walk to from their residence.)	2.72

Implication

Survey respondents gave low priorities for playground proposals in the miniparks in the opportunity area (2.72).

What priority would to give to develop multi-use sport courts to provide basketball, pickleball, volleyball, and other activities within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas of the city?

Answered: 346 Skipped 16

	Weight
Add a sport court to Northshore Summit Park	2.39
Add a sport court to Moorlands Park	2.51
Convert the basketball court to sport (pickleball) court in Rhododendron Park	2.51
Add a sport court to a mini park in the park opportunity areas marked on the map. (Park opportunity areas were developed by identifying where there is not a park that people can walk to from their residence.)	2.59

Implication

Survey respondents gave low priorities for sport court proposals in the miniparks in the opportunity areas (2.59).

What priority would you gave to explore the feasibility of improving the existing City-owned field at Moorlands Park by adding multi-use turf to create more opportunities for recreational and competitive play?

Answered: 350 Skipped 12

	Weight
Install turf at Moorlands Park	2.40
Acquire a new site to develop multi-use fields with turf	2.71

Implication

Survey respondents gave low priorities for synthetic turf proposals for athletic field acquisition (2.71).

What priority would you give to renovate the Kenmore Senior Center and add new indoor facilities able to serve all ages (children, teens, adults, older adults) with spaces for indoor recreation?

Answered: 350 Skipped 12

	Weight
Renovate the Kenmore Senior Center	3.14
Develop a new recreation center with indoor recreation opportunities such as pickleball, fitness, basketball, etc.	3.27
Develop a new cultural center with fine arts workshops and galleries, performing arts, and cultural/historical exhibits	2.64
Develop a regional aquatic center/community center	3.26

Implication

Survey respondents gave moderate priorities for developing a recreation center (3.27), developing a regional aquatic center (3.26), and renovating the Senior Center (3.14).

What priority would you give to develop small, urban gathering spaces in residential neighborhoods and a larger gathering space at the Lakepointe site?

Answered: 344 Skipped: 18

	Weight
Develop small, urban gathering spaces downtown and in high-density neighborhoods along NE 181st Avenue	2.75
Link existing Log Boom Park, ƛaxadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park, and the Burke Gilman trail down an activity spine to the waterfront.	3.31
Develop a park/gathering space at the Lakepointe site.	3.19

Implication

Survey respondents gave moderate priorities for linking Log Boom Park, ƛaxadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park, and the Burke-Gilmaň Trails into a central activity spine along the watʷerfront (3.31) and developing a park/gathering space at the Lakepointe site (3.19).

What priority would you give age groups to be given the most attention or priority? Check all that apply.

Answered: 1,197 Skipped: multiple response

Age group	
Toddlers and preschoolers	9%
Elementary school age youth	16%
Teens (middle and high school)	18%
Adults	13%
Seniors (62+ age)	13%
Families	17%
Developmentally disabled (school age)	8%
Developmentally disabled (adults)	7%

Implication

Survey respondents indicated most support for teens (18%), families (17%), elementary school age youth (16%), adults (13%), and seniors (13%).

What types of recreational programs would you like the City to provide and support with public funding? Check all that apply.

Answered: 1,361 Skipped: multiple response

Activity	
Childcare	6%
After school programs	11%
Health and fitness	12%
Visual arts	5%
Performing arts	6%
Sports and athletics	10%
Community events	12%
Outdoor recreation	14%
Free/paid youth summer programs	10%
Health and safety programs	5%
Senior (62+ age)	9%

Implication

Survey respondents indicated most support for outdoor recreation (14%), community events (12%), health and fitness (12%), after school programs (11%), sports and athletics (10%), and free/paid youth summer programs (10%).

The City's budget is currently fully committed and the costs to operate and maintain new parks and recreation programs will require additional funding. How would you prioritize the following ways of covering future parks and recreation costs?

Answered: 348 Skipped: 14

	Weight
Selectively reduce the number of programs and services to control overall costs	3.10
Selectively reduce the content, variety, and duration of some services and programs to control overall costs	3.15
Selectively increase user fees to finance some services and programs	3.01
Increase or add a new tax or funding measure to finance new projects and program gap service	2.54
Solicit other funding sources including community donations, sponsorships and/or grants	4.03

Implication
Survey respondents gave highest priority to soliciting funding sources including donations, sponsorships, and/or grants (4.03) and moderate priority to selectively reducing the content, variety, and duration of some services and programs to control overall costs (3.15).

Implications - priorities

Highest priority to acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat (3.85) and of property to provide an off-road walking and biking network across the city.

Public access should be allowed in natural areas (94%) on gravel trails (28%), boardwalks (25%), and with viewpoints (30%).

Survey respondents gave moderate or slightly lower priority for developing a trail connection between the Burke-Gilman Trail to Lakepointe to Juanita Drive (3.19) and a trail from ƛaxadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park across the Sammammish River to Rhododendron Park (3.16).

Low priorities for picnic table and shelter proposals for miniparks in the park opportunity areas (2.59).

Low priorities for playground proposals in the minipark in the opportunity area (2.72).

Low priorities for sport court proposals in the minipark in the opportunity areas (2.59).

Low priorities for synthetic turf proposals for athletic field acquisition (2.71).

Moderate priorities for developing a recreation center (3.27), developing a regional aquatic center (3.26), and renovating the Senior Center (3.14).

Moderate priorities for linking Log Boom Park, ƛaxadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park, and the Burke Gilman Trails into a central activity spine along the waterfront (3.31) and developing a park/gathering space at the Lakepointe site (3.19).

Most support for teens (18%), families (17%), elementary school age youth (16%), adults (13%), and seniors (13%).

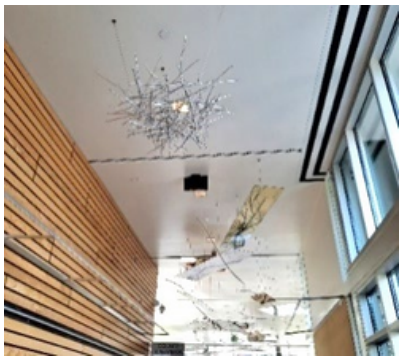
Most support for outdoor recreation (14%), community events (12%), health and fitness (12%), after school programs (11%), sports and athletics (10%), and free/paid youth summer programs (10%).

Highest priority to soliciting funding sources including donations, sponsorships, and/or grants (4.03) and moderate priority to selectively reducing the content, variety, and duration of some services and programs to control overall costs (3.15).

Appendix I

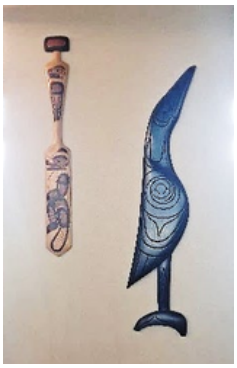
Public Art





Confluence by Susan Zoccola, 2009
Metal and Glass
Co-funded by the City and 4Culture
Located in City Hall





Paddle by William Watts, 2016
Woodcarving
Coast Salish Nation Master Carver from Squamish Nation

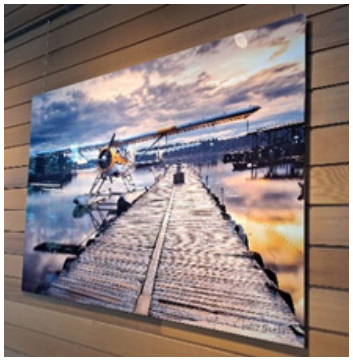
Heron by David Louis, 2016
Woodcarving
Coast Salish Nation

Located in The Hangar



Salmon by Craig Voisin, 2016
Woodcarving
Squamish Nation

Located in The Hangar



Air Harbor #1 by Larry Gorlin, 2017
Photograph on Metal
Located in City Hall

Appendix I

Public Art



Untitled by Geoff Vlcek, 2017
Photograph on Metal
Located in City Hall



Kenmore Imagery by Jason Sperling, 2025
Photography
Located in The Hangar









Appendix I

Public Art

Utility Box Wraps



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



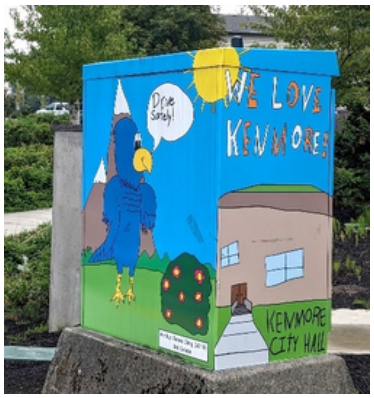
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

Appendix I

Public Art

Utility Box Wraps

1. Artwork by Mike Folden, located at 68th Ave NE and NE 170th 2. Artwork by Kent Vaughan, located on the corner of NE 181st and 68th Ave NE 3. Artwork by William Garza, located at the Skateboard Board 4. Artwork by William Garza, located at the Skateboard Board 5. Artwork by Kent Vaughan, located in front of City Hall 6. Located north of The Hangar on 68th Ave NE 7. Artwork by Sara Hayashi, located on the corner of 73rd Ave NE & NE 181st St. 8. Artwork by Larry Gorlin, located at St Edward's Park 9. Artwork by Grace Ding, located at Arrowhead Elementary 10. Artwork by Domanik (Huggz) Moses, located on 61st Ave NE at
181st
11. Artwork by Jason Sperling, located at 6806 NE 175th
12. Located at 155th and Simonds Rd NE
13. Artwork by Jen Dixon, located at ƛ̓axʷ̓adis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park
14. Artwork by Jen Dixon, located at ƛ̓axʷ̓adis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park



11.



12.



13.



14.



Kenmore Mural Project with artists Staci Adman and A. Gaul Culley, 2016
Paint
Co-funded by the City, Arts of Kenmore with Community Participation
Located on the St Vincent de Paul Building along 73rd Ave NE



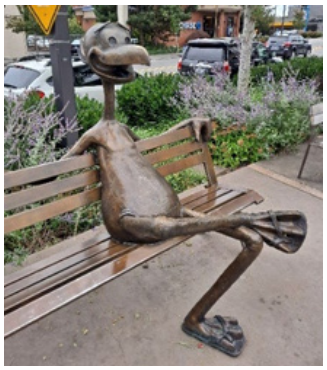
Salmon Scarcity by Ty Juvinel, 2023
Acrylic Paint

Commissioned by the Kenmore Heritage Society Washington Trust for Historic Preservation Valerie Sivinski Fund

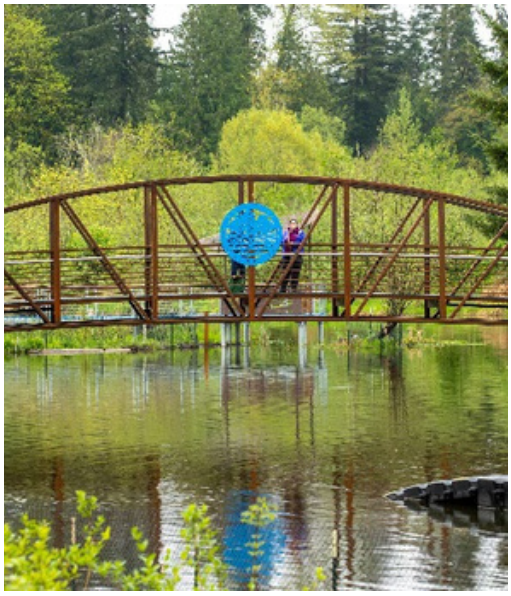
Located at ƛ̓axʷ̓adis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park

Appendix I

Public Art



Hank Heron designed by Kent Vaughan,
Sculpture created by Virgil Tyler Oertle,
2021
Bronze
Located in Town Square



Alone we Thrive by Ty Juvinel, 2023
Fabricated Metal
Commissioned by the Kenmore Heritage Society by Private Donation
Located at ƛ̓axʷadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park



Appendix I

Public Art



Median Artwork, 2023
Fabricated Metal

Located on Juanita Way NE at NE 163



Fountain, 2011

Bronze

Located at City Hall



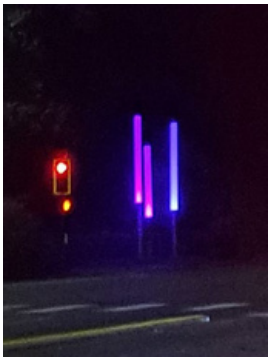
Legend's Bench by Woody Morris, 2019
Stone

In Memory of Caleb Shoop and Sarah Paulson.

Co-funded by the City, Arts of Kenmore and Private Donations

Located in Rhododendron Park





Icon Poles, installed as part of 522 improvement project, 2016
Located on:
NW corner of 80th and SR522,
SW corner of 73rd and SR522,
NW corner of 68th and SR522
SW corner of 65th and SR522
SW corner of 61st and SR522

Appendix I

Public Art



Salmon, 2014

Fabricated Metal

Dedicated to the memory of David Thomas Wheeler
Located at ƛ̓ax̯̆adis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park



Story Pole by Ty Juvinel, 2023
Woodcarving and Paint with Community Participation
Located in Town Square

Walkways and Waterways Artwork projects by Jen Dixon 2020-2023



3 Cedars by Jen Dixon, 2021
Woodcarving 1% for Art Fund
Located at Rhododendron Park





Appendix I

Public Art

Walkways and Waterways Artwork projects by Jen Dixon 2020-2023





Flume by Jen Dixon, 2022
Fabricated Metal

1% for Art Fund

Located at Log Boom Park



BirdBlind
Topography
Roots and Branches
Water
by Jen Dixon, 2023, Fabricated Metal
1% for Art Fund
Located at ƛ̓axʷ̓adis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park









Appendix I

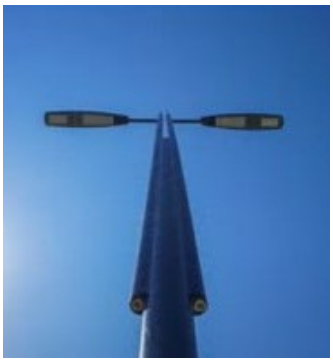
Public Art



West Sammamish Bridge, 2023

1% for Art Fund











Appendix I

Public Art

Temporary Projects



The Blue Trees by Konstantin Dimopoulos, 2012
Trees and Paint with Community Participation

Co-funded by the City and 4Culture

Temporary installation on Burke Gillman Trail



Street Banners along SR 522





Heron's View by Joe Wuts Mural Wrap on CalPortland Plant, 2020-2021
Co-funded by the City and Arts of Kenmore
Temporary Installation off SR522, removed in 2021

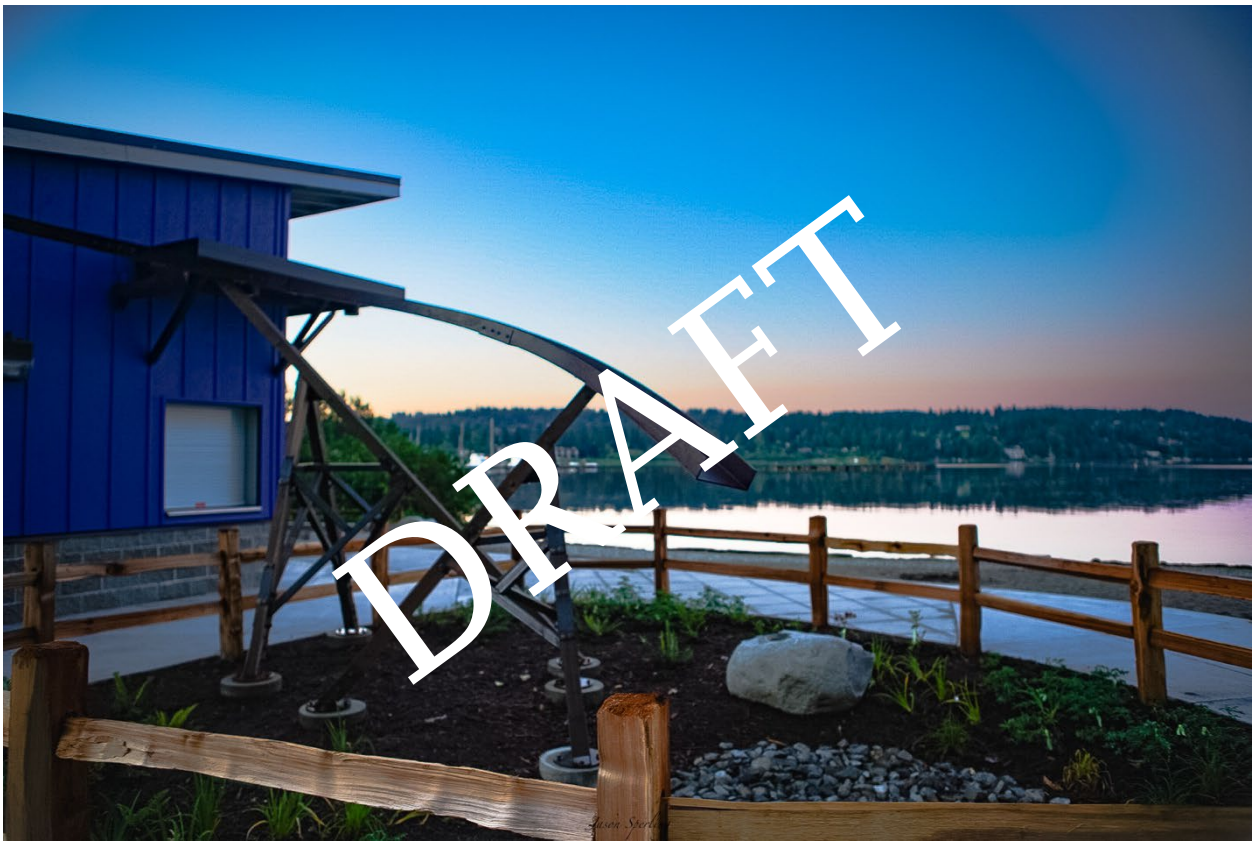


Pride Steps, 2023

Co-funded with the City and Arts of Kenmore with Community Participation

Located at City Hall

Kenmore, Washington
Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan



December 2, 2025

Kenmore City Council

Mayor	Nigel Herbig
Deputy Mayor	Melanie O'Cain
Councilmember	Jon Culver
Councilmember	Nathen Loutsis
Councilmember	Joe Marshall
Councilmember	Valerie Sasson
Councilmember	Debra Srebnik

Planning Commission

Chair	Tracy Banaszynski
Vice Chair	Dwight Thompson
Commissioner	David Dorrian
Commissioner	Edouard Lassalle
Commissioner	Kara Macias
Commissioner	Chris Olson
Commissioner	Mike Vanderlinde

Community Development Department

Director	Debbie Bent
Principal Planner/Project Manager	Todd Hall
Senior Planner	Brittany Chue
Administrative Specialist	Shannon Tipple-Leen
GIS Analyst	Amanda Larson

Consultants

Team Leader	Tom Beckwith FACIP
Landscape Architect	Jennifer Kiusalaas ASLA LEED
Architect	Julie Blazek AIA LEED
Art & Culture	Missi K Smith
Civil Engineer	Eric Scott PE
Traffic Engineer	Stella Oh PE
GIS	Jennifer Hackett

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

- Objectives
- Approach
- Public involvement
- Documentation

2 Goals and policies

- Goals and policies

3 Context

- History
- Demographics
- Population projections
- Age-specific forecasts
- Recreation demand
- Annual volumes 2020-2050
- Social equity
- Walkability
- Heat index

4 Public involvement

- Resident outreach survey
- Workshops and open houses
  - Jurisdictions
  - Recreation groups
  - Northshore School District (NSD)
  - Arts and culture
- Voter priorities survey

5 Citywide plan amenities

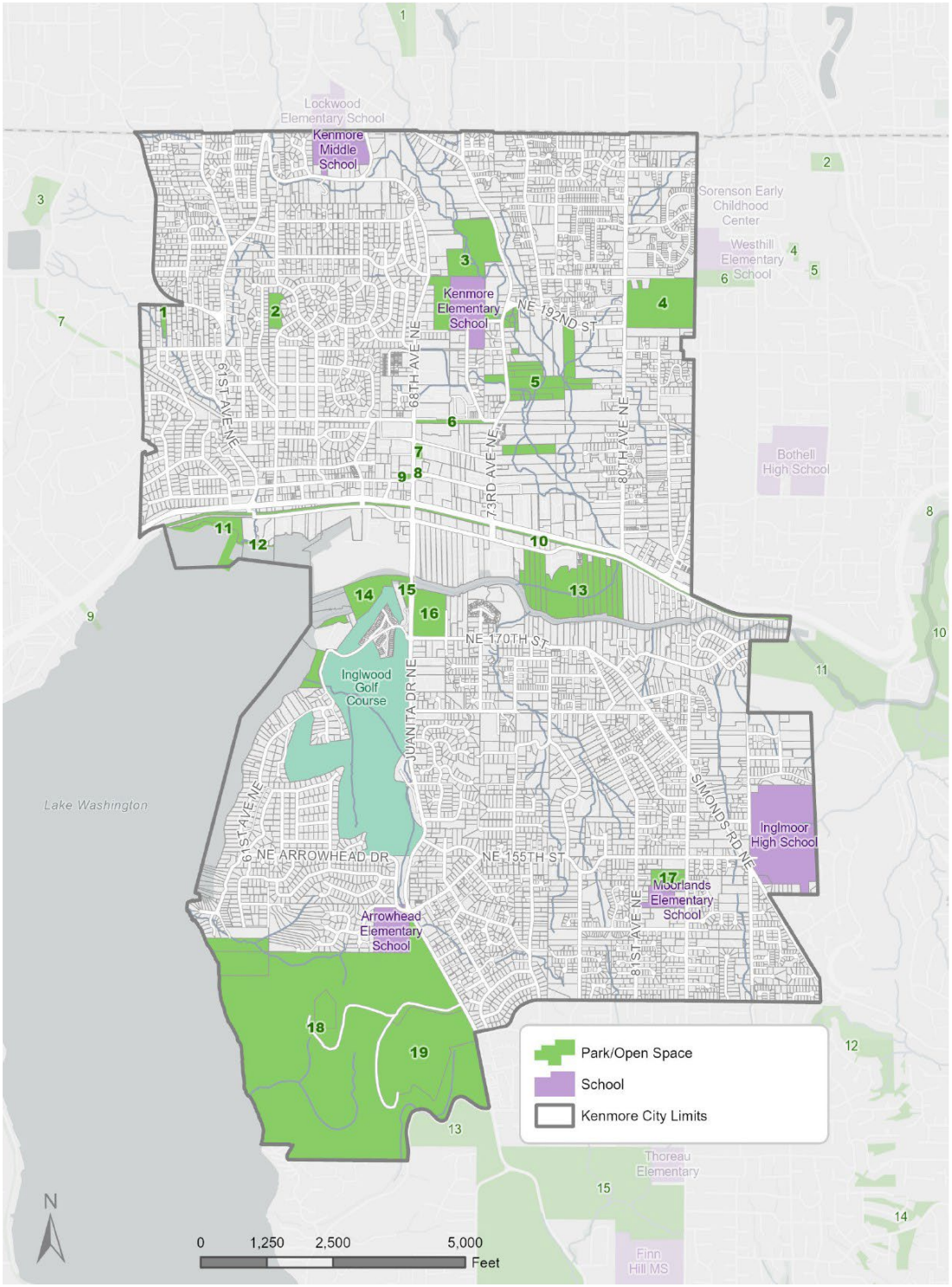
- Inventory
- Level of service (LOS)
- Citywide park amenities
- Natural areas
- Resource activities
- Trails
- Athletic activities
- Indoor facilities
- Special use activities
- Support facilities

6 Park plans

	Linwood Park	
	Northshore Summit Park	
	Wallace Swamp Creek Park	
	Swamp Creek Wetland	
	Twin Springs Park	
	Town Square/Hangar Building	
	Jack V Crawford Skate Court	
	Log Boom Park	
	Inglewood Wetlands	
	Rhododendron Park	
	ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park	
	Moorlands Park	
	WDFW Boat Launch	
	Saint Edward State Park	
	Harbour Village Marina	
	Bastyr Athletic Fields	
	Tolt Pipeline Trail	
	Burke Gilman Trail	

7 Implementation

	Adopt plan	
	Adopt project finance strategies	
	Initiate PROS projects	
	Monitor progress	



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	ʎaẍʷadis 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

1
2 `
3

1: Introduction

The State of Washington Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) requires the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan be updated at least every 6 years to qualify for certain state and federal park, open space, and trail grants. The PROS Plan update also aligns with the Parks and Recreation Chapter of Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan which must be updated at least every 6-8 years for the city to qualify for utility, transportation, and community development grants and funds.

Kenmore has grown and demographically changed since the last Park, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan was updated in 2020. The choices that confront Kenmore at the present time concerning the number, location, and content of city parks and trails are significant and could alter the character and quality of open space, trail, and park facilities if not adequately planned.

This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions found to be beneficial to Kenmore residents.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the PROS Plan Update were:

Define the setting – within Kenmore including climate, environment, wildlife habitat, history, culture, population changes, and current development conditions.

Inventory assets – existing public, private, and nonprofit park facilities and open spaces that have been developed to-date by Kenmore and other agencies and organizations.

Forecast demand – for future park, recreation, open space, and trails that may be provided by Kenmore and other agencies.

Identify appropriate roles and responsibilities – that should be undertaken by Kenmore to meet critical park, recreation, open space, and trail facility needs.

Develop the elements of a citywide plan – for park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities including natural areas, resource activities, trails, athletic fields and facilities, community and recreation centers, and other special purpose facilities.

Determine the costs – involved in acquiring, maintaining, and/or improving park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities to meet level-of-service (LOS) standards and the possible use of innovative financing tools or methods.

Define an implementation program – outlining the actions necessary to realize the PROS Plan including supporting actions necessary for partnership agreements with other agencies and organizations.

Determine public opinion – through a series of public participation events and refine final project, plan, and financing components based on the results of public input.

Approach

The PROS Plan analyzed the supply, demand, and need for park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities on a citywide basis. The analysis includes Northshore School District, King County, adjacent cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, and Mountlake Terrace, Washington State Parks, and nonprofit organizations assets to holistically determine needs and demands, and thereby the city's role in coordinating the development of park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in the future.

While nonprofit assets are included, that does not mean that nonprofit assets are consistently available for public use. It is up to park users to follow posted and adopted rules and make authorized use of nonprofit agency lands and facilities.

The proposed implementation strategies are the result of this comprehensive analysis. Generally, the proposed strategies recommend the city focus its resources where open park, recreation, open space, and trail facilities needs are most critical and most effective.

Public involvement

Public involvement methods used during the PROS Plan Update include:

Workshops and open houses – with adjacent jurisdictions, state agencies, Northshore School District, arts and culture groups, athletic groups, and Kenmore residents.

Online survey – one conducted at the beginning of the process to determine current park utilization practices and condition assessments, and another at the end of the process to determine priorities and financing.

Presentations – to the Planning Commission to elicit feedback. Public comments received during Planning Commission meetings and part of a Public Hearing. ~~and~~ City Council presentation to elicit feedback.

The proposals contained within this PROS Plan document represent the opinions developed from the public participation events.

Documentation

This report is organized into 7 chapters outlining goals and objectives, open space, trail, and park plan elements, and implementation measures. Separate technical appendices are attached detailing the city setting, facility inventories, park opportunities, land and facility demands, finances, and public opinion.

2: Goals, objectives, and policies

PLACEHOLDER – SEE DRAFT G.O.P's in separate document

3: Context

History

Kenmore borders the north shore and a significant portion of the northeastern shore of Lake Washington. The local terrain is typical of Puget Sound lowlands, consisting largely of rolling hills formed from glacial till, occasionally interrupted by flatlands typically found near substantial bodies of water.

The largest river is the Sammamish, which connects Lake Sammamish to Lake Washington, dividing the city into north and south halves. The northeastern corner of the city includes a narrow set of swamps and marshlands running north to south along Swamp Creek.

The city has a total area of 6.26 square miles of which, 6.15 square miles is land, and 0.11 square miles is water.

Native Americans who lived in the Sammamish River Valley Area were known as the Simump Tribe. Local settlers called them the Squaks, a corruption of the word "Squowh." According to historical accounts, approximately 200 Native Americans lived along Lake Sammamish or the Sammamish River Valley when white settlers arrived in the 1860s. Numerous arrowheads were found by early settlers at the mouth of the Sammamish River along Lake Washington. Two hundred years ago, Native Americans were the only people living in what is now the Kenmore area. The Sts'ahp-absh ("people of the Sts'ahp") or "Meanderers," lived on the waterway that later became known as the Sammamish Slough (Sammamish River), which they called Sts'ahp ("crooked," or "meandering"). The Sts'ahp-absh village was located where the Sammamish Slough enters Lake Washington. One map shows the village near present-day Swamp Creek. The settlement was called Tl'awhah-dees ("something growing or sprouting"). Nearby was a spot that may have been a gathering place. It was called Stah-tahb-uhb ("many people talking"). Swamp Creek was Tuhth-q'ahb ("the bark of a seal"). Lake Washington was simply Hah-chu ("the lake"). Tl'awh-ah-dees was one of several sites along the slough that made up the winter quarters of the Sts'ahp-absh.

Early Development

Early development Beginning in the mid-1800s, abundant timber brought European settlers westward to Washington state, including the Kenmore area. A shingle mill was located at the northern end of Lake Washington at the turn of the 20th century. Rail lines, including the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern (SLS&E) Railroad trains went around Lake Washington along the route of today's Burke-Gilman Trail and was a major line serving Puget Sound logging areas.

Despite cargo railway service passing through the area as early as 1887 via the SLS&E, most access to the city was by boat, with regular ferry service to Seattle, Bothell, and Woodinville in 1906. The first improved road connection to Seattle and Bothell—the Red Brick Road—opened between 1913 and 1914, with bus service.

After completion of the brick road (now Bothell Way) in 1913-1914, restaurants sprang up in Kenmore. About the time of the completion of the brick road, Kenmore School District built its first school in 1914 on McMasters Street, now NE 181st Street.

After the end of logging and in the days after World War I, Kenmore's population increased when Puget Mill sold several small tracts for residential use. The mill owners held much of the land in what is now Kenmore and when lots were put on the market, homes were built north of what would be Bothell Way.

Prohibition

Kenmore became famous in Seattle for fine country dining and fine country drinking, as a substantial illegal alcohol industry developed to meet the demands of Jazz Age Seattle nightlife. The Blind Pig, a roadhouse on Shuter's Landing at Lake Washington, was the most famous of the Kenmore speakeasys.

The clustering of dining and entertainment - over 30 different restaurants, dance halls, bars, and clubs in a 3-block area - remained a major part of Kenmore's identity through the 1940s.

Post-war redevelopment

During the Great Depression , Kenmore became a small settlement of workers under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Back to the Land program. Paid by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a small number of workers were resettled in an area of north-central Kenmore where lumberjacks and family had been known to settle before, known as "Voucherville", after the vouchers the WPA paid in lieu of a cash salary.

After the end of World War II, Kenmore became home to US Army Nike Hercules missile batteries as part of cold-war era defense plans. The missiles were removed in 1974.

Kenmore Air Harbor one of the world's largest seaplane-only airports, opened not far from the old location of the Blind Pig; Kenmore Air today runs a fleet of seaplanes serving waterside destinations throughout Cascadia.

The Jewel Box Building in downtown Kenmore is a Seattle World's Fair artifact, moved from Seattle Center to Kenmore after the end of the fair in October, 1962. Kenmore gained its first college in 1996, with the relocation of Bastyr University from Seattle onto the grounds of the former Saint Edwards Seminary.

Incorporation

Throughout much of the 20th century, Kenmore remained an unincorporated area of King County. On August 31, 1998, after a public vote, the City of Kenmore was incorporated.

Following incorporation, the new government devised a local set of zoning codes and a downtown development plan with the intent of reviving and rebuilding the traditional core areas of the city.

Economy

While a bedroom community for workers commuting to nearby Seattle, Bothell, and Redmond, Kenmore retains a significant independent economic core centered around durable goods (construction materials, concrete, asphalt) and special trade contracting (construction, heavy construction, and highways).

The following findings are noted in the City's Economic Development Element of the Comprehensive Plan (2024):

- Approximately 67 percent of residents over the age of 25 have earned an associate degree or higher educational attainment
- Approximately 21 percent of working population in Kenmore are employed in Educational Services
- Only 2 percent of working Kenmore residents are employed inside the City
- Over 25 percent of the population is employed in professional, scientific, management, and administrative services
- Kenmore has a 1:2 jobs to housing ratio, meaning there are less jobs per housing units
- Kenmore's Downtown is identified as a Countywide Growth Center by King County and a High Capacity Transit Community by Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), with good access to the regional transportation network
- Kenmore's Downtown is targeted for both residential and employment growth as part of PSRC's Regional Growth Strategy.

Demographics

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing statistical survey by the US Census Bureau sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly or 3,000,000 per year with a margin of error varying from +/-3.0% to +/-14.6% depending on the subject. The ACS regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. It is the largest survey other than the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers.

Note - the 2020 Decennial Census was conducted in 2020, and some portions are still being compiled. Normally, the decennial census is considered a 100% count. However, due to Covid and underfunding by Congress, the decennial census includes some random sampling like ACS.

Kenmore's demographic characteristics are taken from the ACS's most current compilations for the combined 2019 to 2023 years and compared with King County, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties), Washington State, and the US. Given the limited sampling the results are likely to be typical but not overtly accurate of actual existing conditions.

Age - Kenmore's median age of 38.7 is comparable with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US. Kenmore has an average percent of under the age of 18 of 21% compared with 19-22%, and an average percent of persons over the age 65 of 17% compared to 15-18% in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Median age	39.2	38.6	38.0	38.0	38.7
% under 18	22%	21%	20%	19%	21%
% over 18	78%	79%	80%	81%	79%
% 18-64	61%	32%	64%	66%	62%
% over 65+	18%	17%	15%	15%	17%

Household and family size - Kenmore's average household size of 2.60 persons is considerably higher compared to 2.35-2.49, and average family size of 3.11 is similarly higher compared to 3.03-3.09 in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

Average	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Household	2.49	2.47	2.49	2.35	2.60
Family	3.09	3.04	3.03	3.03	3.11

Household types - Kenmore has a higher percentage of family households at 67% compared with 57-64% and lower non-family households or individuals of 33% compared with 36-43% in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

Household	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Family	64%	63%	62%	57%	67%
Non-family	36%	37%	38%	43%	33%

Median income - Kenmore has a significantly higher median household income of $137,000 compared to $77,000-120,000, and higher median family income of $165,000 compared with $80,000-154,000, and higher median per capita income of $70,000 compared with $35,000-72,000 for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

$000	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Household	$77	$94	$112	$120	$137
Family	$80	$88	$136	$154	$165
Per capita	$35	$38	$61	$72	$70

Median house value - Kenmore median house value is higher at $869,000 than $340,000-848,000 with a high percentage with a mortgage at 70% compared with 60-69% in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

$000	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Value	$340	$576	$728	$848	$869
w/mortgage	60%	65%	69%	68%	70%

Owner cost as percent of household income with a mortgage - Kenmore has a lower percentage of owner households with a mortgage paying more than 35% of income or cost burdened for housing costs at 18% compared with 21-23% for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US. Nonetheless, 18% or 807 households are severely cost burdened.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Under 20.0%	47%	42%	42%	45%	48%
20.0-24.9%	15%	16%	16%	15%	19%

25.0-29.9%	10%	11%	11%	11%	8%
30.0-34.9%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%
35.0%+	22%	23%	22%	21%	18%

Median rent - Kenmore median rent is higher at $1,944 compared to $1,406-2,043 for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US. Kenmore rental households are concentrated primarily in the lower rent categories with 10% paying under $500 compared with 4-6% and higher rent categories over #3,000 compared with 7-16% in King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

$000	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Median rent	$1.4	$1.7	$1.9	$2.0	$1.9
$0-500	6%	5%	4%	4%	10%
$500-999	21%	11%	5%	4%	9%
$1,000-1,499	28%	22%	16%	14%	3%
$1,500-1,999	21%	26%	27%	25%	32%
$2,000-2,499	12%	18%	23%	24%	23%
$2,500-2,999	5%	9%	11%	13%	7%
$3,000+	7%	9%	13%	16%	16%

Rental cost as percent of household income - Kenmore has a relatively lower percentage of renter households paying more than 35.0% of income or cost burdened for housing costs at 37% compared with 38-42% for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US. Nonetheless, 37% or 987 households are severely cost burdened.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
under 15.0%	12%	13%	13%	15%	14%
15.0-19.9%	12%	13%	13%	14%	13%
20.0-24.9%	12%	13%	13%	13%	11%
25.0-29.9%	12%	12%	11%	11%	13%
30.0-34.9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	12%
35.0%+	42%	41%	40%	38%	37%

Poverty - Kenmore has a somewhat lower percent of persons in poverty at 6.0% compared with 8.8-12.5%, families in poverty at 4.5% compared with 5.1-8.8%, over age 65 at 6.6% compared with 8.3-11.5%, and female headed families with related children under 18 at 24.6% compared with 24.8-32.2% for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
People	12.5%	10.3%	9.0%	8.8%	6.0%
Family	8.8%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%
Over 65	11.5%	9.8%	8.5%	8.3%	6.6%
Female head*	32.2%	29.9%	26.7%	24.8%	24.6%

* Female headed families with children under 18

Race - Kenmore has a higher percent of persons of one race at 90% compared with 87-88%, lower

percent of nonwhite at 10% compared with 12-13%, and lower percent of Hispanic or Latino at 11% compared with 11-19% for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
One race	87%	87%	87%	88%	90%
2 or more	13%	13%	13%	12%	10%
Non-white	39%	35%	41%	46%	32%
Hispanic	19%	15%	12%	11%	11%

Language - Kenmore has an average percent of persons that speak English only at 73% compared with 69-78%, average percent that speak a language other than English at 27% compared with 31-22%, and lower percent that speak English less than very well of those that speak a language other than English at 32% compared with 36-39% for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
English only	78%	79%	75%	69%	73%
Other than English	22%	21%	25%	31%	27%
Less than very well	39%	37%	36%	36%	32%

Commute to work - Kenmore has a somewhat lower percent of employed workers over 16 that commute by driving a car alone at 54% compared with 53-69%, higher percent that work at home at 30% compared with 14-24%, with shorter travel times to work at 23.4 minutes compared with 23.4-29.1 minutes for King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.

	US	WA	PS	King Co	Kenmore
Car alone	69%	65%	61%	53%	54%
Car vanpool	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%
Transit	4%	4%	6%	8%	6%
Walk, bike	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%
Other	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%
Work at home	14%	17%	20%	24%	30%
Travel time*	26.8	26.7	29.1	23.4	23.4

* Mean travel time in minutes

Implications

Kenmore is a suburban, middle family with children, upper income, high value house and rental (but with housing stress costs), community compared with King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US. Kenmore's demographics are most comparable to King County.

These suburban, middle family characteristics influenced the development of most of Kenmore's early open space, parks, and trails – most of which were developed by King County prior to incorporation.

The characteristics of Kenmore's future population will determine the type of open space, parks, trails, and recreation centers necessary to support its evolving resident needs and interests.

Population projections

Kenmore's population was 18,678 in 2000 shortly after incorporation in 1998. The city's population increased to 24,520 by 2025 or by 4,713 residents or by 25.2%. Recent growth rates, however, has been gradual, averaging 0.9-1.3% per year between 2000-2025.

Washington State's Office of Financial Management (OFM) projects population growth by county to meet Growth Management Act (GMA) planning requirements. OFM expects King County's population will increase from 2,377,737 in 2025 to 2,879,176 by 2050 or by 501,439 additional people or by 21.2% averaging 0.8-0.7% per year.

OFM's county projections are in turn, allocated by each county amongst the county's cities based on each city's historical trends and development capacity. King County allocated 3,070 additional housing units and 3,200 jobs to Kenmore from 2019 to 2044.

	Housing	Jobs
Kenmore	3,070	3,200

Source: 2024 King County Comprehensive Plan, Appendix D1

King County's additional housing allocation will result in a Kenmore total population of 33,491 people by 2050 or 7,982 additional people or 31.3% averaging 1.2-1.0% per year assuming each housing unit is occupied by 2.60 people, the current household ratio.

Age-specific forecasts

The nation's population before World War II was aligned by age groups in a triangle (pyramid if displayed male versus female) form with the largest proportion in the 0-4 age group gradually declining in proportion for each successive age category because of mortality.

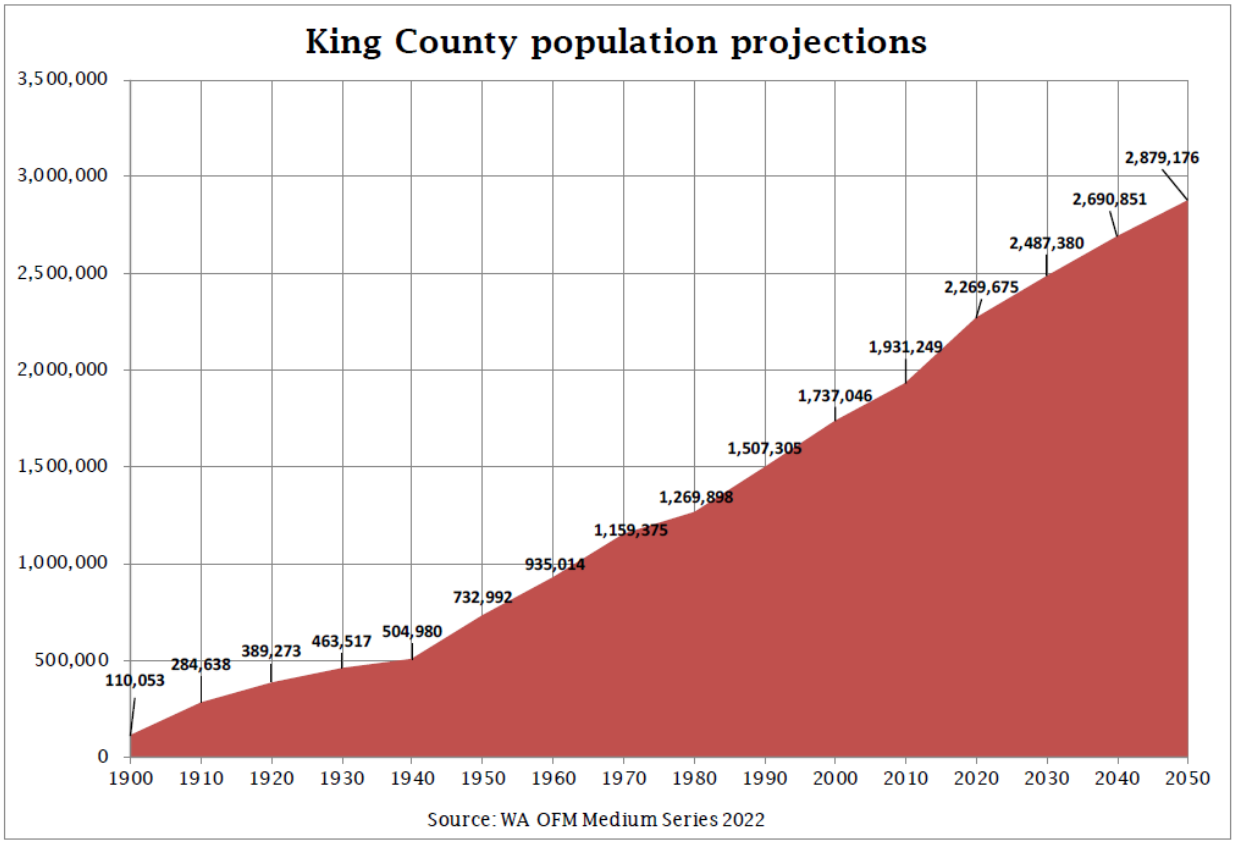
Social trends after World War II, including the effects on fertility during the war, women entering the workplace, birth control, family dissolution because of divorce, declining marriage and thereby family establishment, and changing preferences concerning childbearing, among others altered the triangle into a bell-jar shape where the largest proportion of the population was concentrated in the middle age or World War II baby-boom brackets.

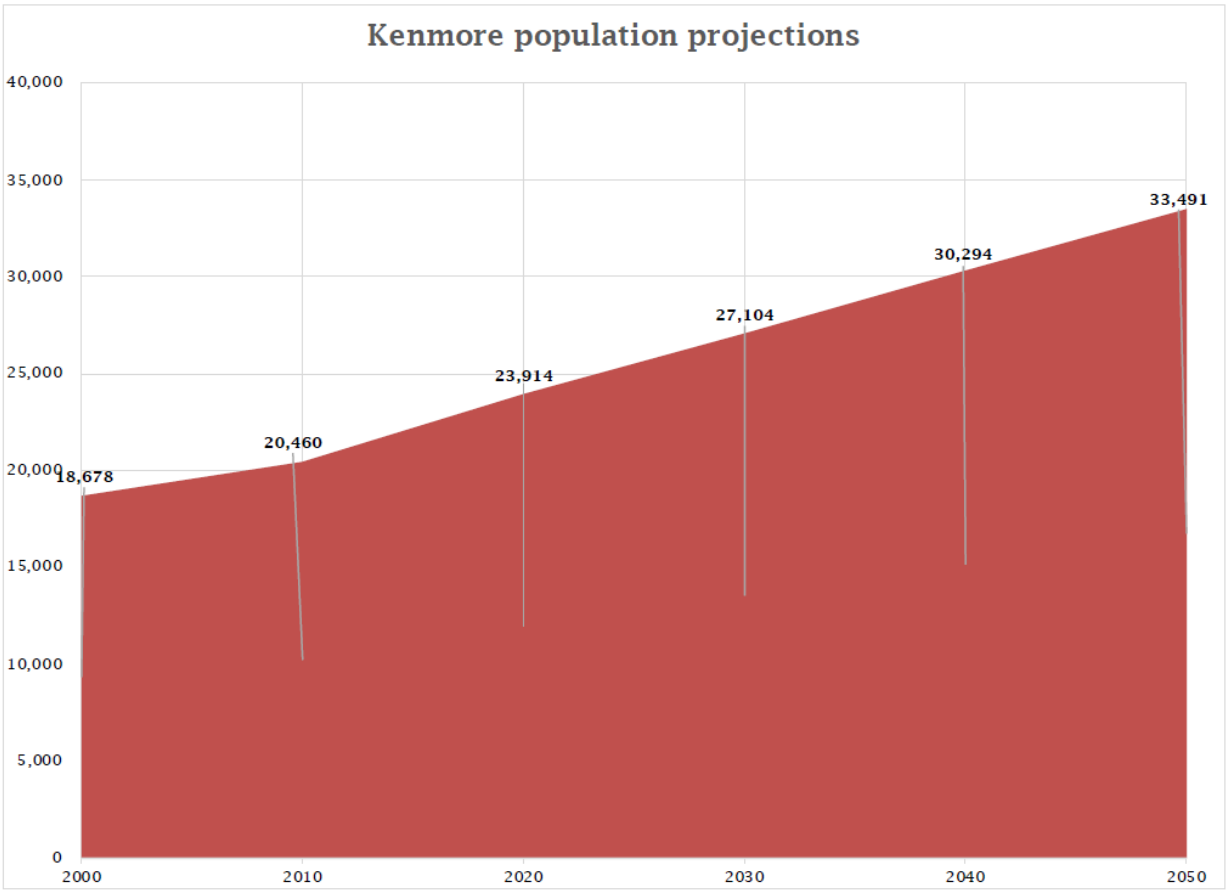
OFM's detailed population growth projections are based on age-specific birth, mortality, and net migration rates that reflect these historical trends for the state and each county. The projections include male-female-combined age-group aggregations for 0-4 up to 85+ in 5-year increments.

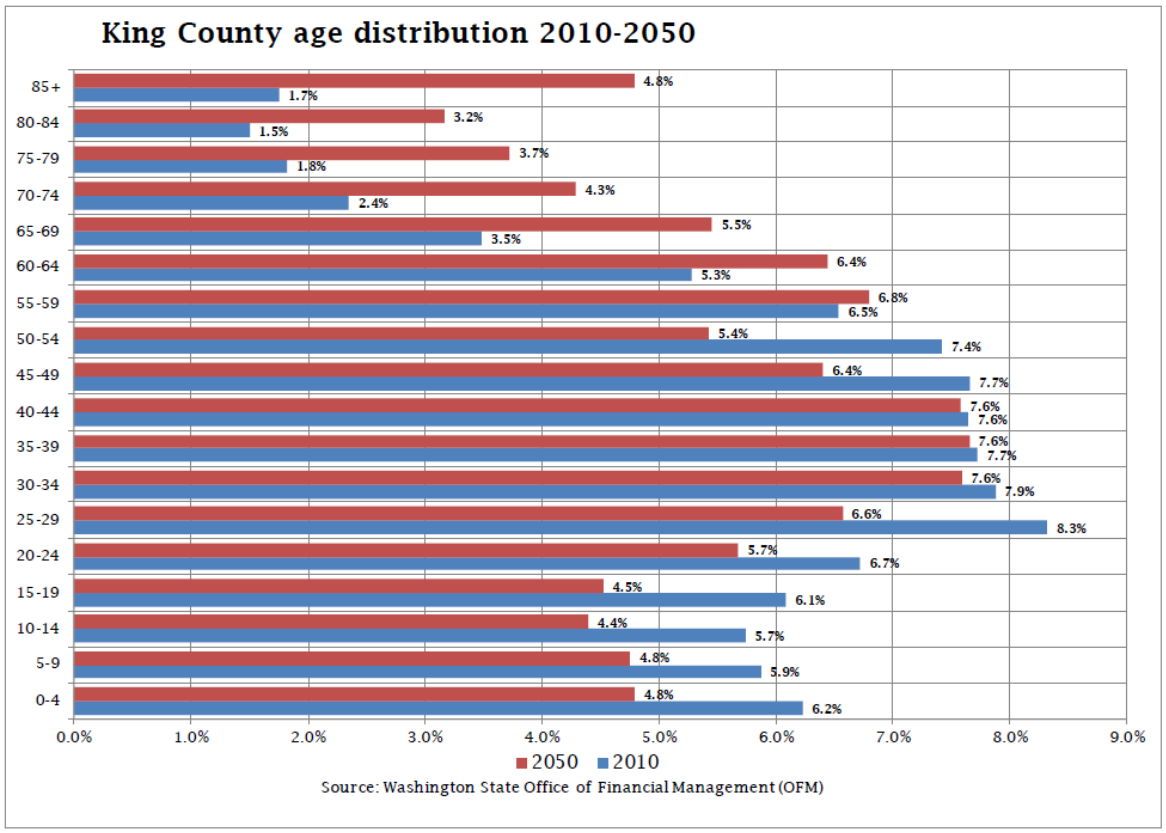
As a result, King County's population is projected to proportionately retain a significant percent of its total population in middle family ages with children but also to significantly increase the percentage of its population in older age groups age 55 and above.

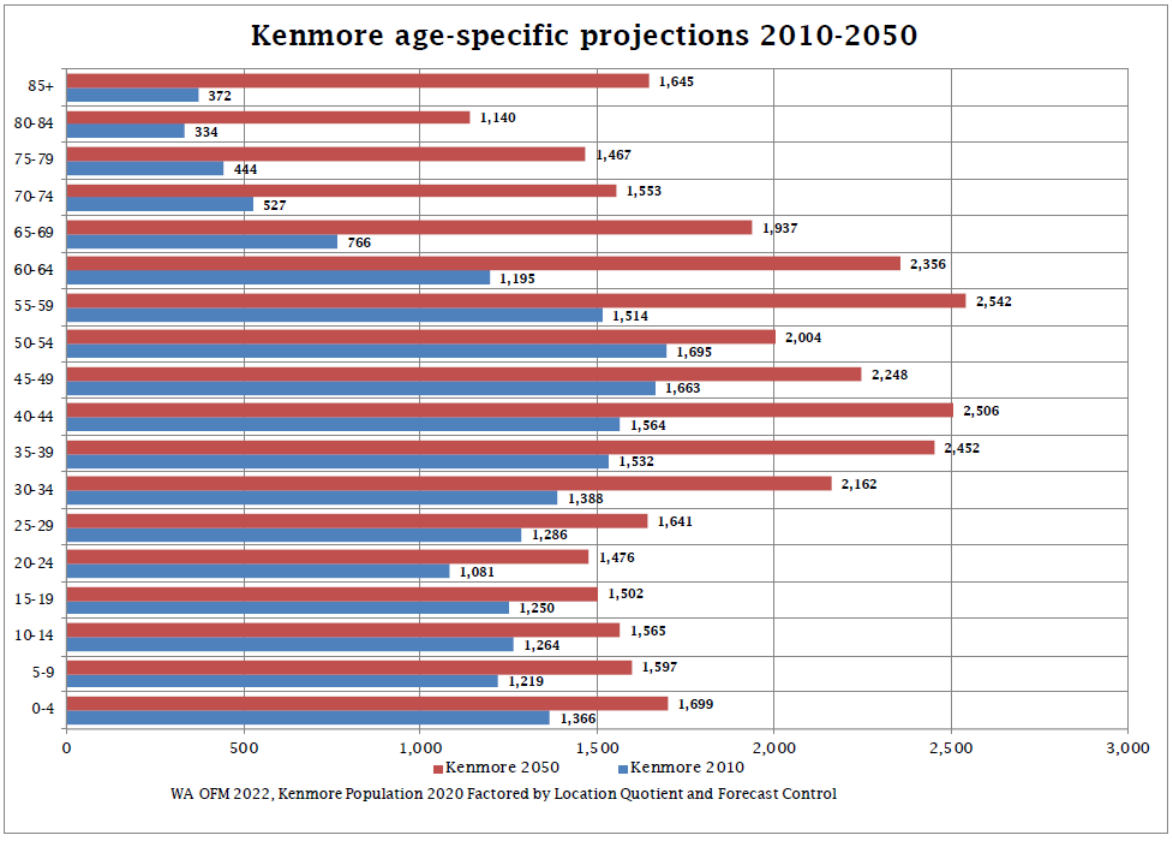
Kenmore is an allocation of King County's population attracting those age groups in the county that prefer Kenmore's housing products, schools, parks, and other amenities. Kenmore's current triangle reflects the bell-jar shape affected by the baby boom and the associated social trends.

Kenmore's future triangle, however, will tend to continue to attract a similar allocation of King County population characteristics including baby-boom aging resulting in a significantly greater proportion of baby-boom adults aging above 55+ and a smaller proportion in the middle family with children age groups.


King County population projections
3,500,000
3,000,000
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
110,053
284,638
389,273
463,517
504,980
732,992
935,014
1,159,375
1,269,898
1,507,305
1,737,046
1,931,249
2,269,675
2,487,380
2,690,851
2,879,176
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050
Source: WA OFM Medium Series 2022


Kenmore population projections
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
18,678
20,460
23,914
27,104
30,294
33,491
2000
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050


King County age distribution 2010-2050
85+ 4.8% 1.7%
80-84 3.2% 1.5%
75-79 3.7% 1.8%
70-74 4.3% 2.4%
65-69 5.5% 3.5%
60-64 6.4% 5.3%
55-59 6.8% 6.5%
50-54 5.4% 7.4%
45-49 6.4% 7.7%
40-44 7.6% 7.6%
35-39 7.6% 7.7%
30-34 7.6% 7.9%
25-29 6.6% 8.3%
20-24 5.7% 6.7%
15-19 4.5% 6.1%
10-14 4.4% 5.7%
5-9 4.8% 5.9%
0-4 4.8% 6.2%
0.0% 1.0% 2.0% 3.0% 4.0% 5.0% 6.0% 7.0% 8.0% 9.0%
2050 2010
Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)


Kenmore age-specific projections 2010-2050
85+ 1,645 372
80-84 1,140 334
75-79 1,467 444
70-74 1,553 527
65-69 1,937 766
60-64 2,356 1,195
55-59 2,542 1,514
50-54 2,004 1,695
45-49 2,248 1,663
40-44 2,506 1,564
35-39 2,452 1,532
30-34 2,162 1,388
25-29 1,641 1,286
20-24 1,476 1,081
15-19 1,502 1,250
10-14 1,565 1,264
5-9 1,597 1,219
0-4 1,699 1,366
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000
Kenmore 2050 Kenmore 2010
WA OFM 2022, Kenmore Population 2020 Factored by Location Quotient and Forecast Control

Implications

These age-specific trends, especially baby-boomer adult aging resulting in a greater proportion of the population above 55+ and a smaller proportion in the middle family with children age groups, will influence recreational behavior and park and recreation facility demands.

Recreation Demand

Washington State's Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) develops a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every 6 years to help decision-makers better understand statewide recreation issues and to maintain Washington's eligibility for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funds.

RCO conducted a series of 12-month diary surveys of a random sample of Washington State residents in 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018, and 2022 to determine the type of indoor and outdoor recreation activities and events residents engaged in over the year including the resident's age, gender, ethnicity, income, place of residence, and the location of recreation activity.



The 2022 statewide survey was completed by 6,171 persons and collated and weighted by age, gender, region, race, and income and weighted accordingly. The survey is within a 95% confidence level with a +/- 5% confidence interval for statewide results. Response by age, gender, region, race/ethnicity, and income varies.

Participation and frequency rates

Seattle-King County region's participation rates (the percent of the population that engages in an activity) vary slightly from Washington State partly reflecting the availability of different activities in the region, region resident preferences, and statistical variations between the smaller number of survey respondents for the Seattle-King County region compared to the state total.

The 2022 RCO SCORP survey recorded what residents 18 years and older participated in of 10 recreation categories consisting of over 88 different activities including the participation rate and number of occasions per year and generalized location of activity by city, county, federal, and tribal land for 10 regions. Kenmore is in the Seattle-King County region.

Note – the survey assumes the survey participation responses by persons over age 18 reflects the participation of persons under age 18 assuming they may be accompanying under age 18 persons as parents, siblings, or spectators when reporting participation for activities like playgrounds, splash pads, swimming, and other athletic events.

Location

RCO's 2022 SCORP survey did not identify the specific park of each individual activity, but the survey did collate location for major activity groups including by major park ownership including local parks, school districts, state and federal parks, tribal parks, and unspecified.

The 2022 RCO survey elicited what participants did for recreational activities but not where the activity occurred specifically. Survey participants from Kenmore may engage in activities but possibly outside of Kenmore, and conversely participants from other regions may travel to engage in activities in Kenmore. The survey did not control for user transpositions between regions.

Kenmore includes facilities in most ownerships, including local, school districts, and state lands that appeal to all activity groups, so it is unlikely to be able to adjust (or reduce) the projected Kenmore 2020-2050 annual activity volumes significantly.

Sea-King Region Compared with Washington State

	SK%	#	Loc
Scooter riding	9%	17.6	59.4%
Inline skating, roller skating	11%	15.3	59.4%
Volleyball	5%	19.5	59.4%
Pickleball	12%	15.5	59.4%
Tennis	13%	16.2	59.4%
Basketball	11%	19.8	59.4%
Skateboarding	4%	19.2	59.4%
Ice sports – hockey, skating	5%	18.3	59.4%
Golf	14%	22.3	59.4%
Baseball/softball	8%	20.3	59.4%
Track	9%	22.0	59.4%
Ultimate frisbee	7%	23.2	59.4%
Rugby	1%	22.4	59.4%
Lacrosse	1%	20.7	59.4%
Football	4%	14.0	59.4%
Soccer	14%	15.4	59.4%
BMX or pump track	10%	18.0	59.4%
Drones, model aircraft	7%	13.4	68.4%
Geocaching, virtual reality	10%	15.0	68.4%
Yard games – horseshoes,	29%	15.8	68.4%
Disc golf	8%	17.4	68.4%
Dog park	32%	16.5	68.4%
Hanging out	73%	10.5	68.4%
Playground	34%	9.2	68.4%
Picnic, BBQ, cook out	64%	11.8	68.4%
Outdoor concert or event	49%	12.2	68.4%
Public garden, farmers' mkt	67%	17.2	68.4%
Splash pad or spray park	12%	13.1	68.4%
Paintball	2%	15.6	60.5%
Shell fishing	13%	13.8	60.5%
Fishing from a boat	14%	9.5	60.5%
Fishing from a bank, dock,	17%	14.2	60.5%
Visit cultural, historical site	63%	14.9	69.1%

Volunteering restoration	37%	23.4	69.1%
Wildlife/nature viewing	83%	10.0	69.1%
Sledding, tubing, snow play	22%	11.6	67.3%
Inner tubing, floating	22%	21.3	71.3%
Surfing, windsurfing,	3%	14.0	71.3%
Snorkeling or scuba diving	9%	13.3	71.3%
Canoe, kayak, paddle board	56%	16.1	71.3%
Sail boating	13%	15.2	71.3%
Motorboats including skiing	24%	13.0	71.3%
Swimming – natural setting	59%	15.6	71.3%
Swimming – public pools	28%	23.4	71.3%
Electric bicycling	13%	22.0	32.8%
Jogging or running on trails	34%	26.3	32.8%
Jogging or running on roads	41%	27.3	32.8%
Walk/mobility device trails	95%	34.0	32.8%

SK% – the percent of the Sea-King County region population that participates in a recreational activity.
Frequency – the number of times per year those that participate engage in the activity on a statewide basis.
Loc – the most likely location of the specific activity in a local park, school, state, federal, tribal, or other facility.
Source: 2022 SCORP RCO Diary Based Survey

Implications

- **The 5 most popular (highest participation rates)** – are walking with a mobility device on trails (95%), wildlife and nature viewing (83%), hanging out (73%), public gardening/farmers' markets (67%), and visiting cultural and historical sites (63%).
- **The 5 most frequent rates (number of times per year)** – are walking with mobility device on trails (34.0 times a year), jogging or running on roads (27.3), jogging or running on trails (26.3), swimming in public pools (23.4), and volunteering and restoration work (23.4).
- **The 5 highest percent of activity occurring in local locations** – is swimming in public pools (71.3% of all activity), wildlife and nature viewing, volunteering restoration, and visiting a cultural or historical site (69.1%), and public gardening, farmers' market, and hanging out (68.4%).

Kenmore's recreation demand will depend on how these 3 variables occur.

Annual volumes 2025-2050

Kenmore's annual volume of recreation activity is determined by multiplying Washington State's age-specific participation rates for each of the 18-0, 41-64, and 65+ age groups by the annual occasion or frequency rates by the number of persons projected to be in each age-specific category for the projection years by the percent of all activity that will occur in a local park, school district, and state land. (Note - Washington State participation rates are used due to the larger statewide sample size statistical accuracy and identified age group collations.)

The following table itemizes the projected total annual volume in 2025, 2050, and the percent of volume increase that will occur between 2025-2050.

Activity	2025	2050	Pct
Scooter riding	23,151	27,684	19.6%
Inline skating	24,455	29,588	21.0%
Volleyball	13,748	16,520	20.2%
Pickleball	25,314	32,246	27.4%
Tennis	29,278	35,847	22.4%
Basketball	30,761	37,898	23.2%
Skateboarding	11,146	13,201	18.4%
Ice sport, hockey	14,022	16,800	19.8%
Golf	34,321	44,127	28.6%
Baseball/softball	20,851	25,817	23.8%
Track	28,867	34,709	20.2%
Ultimate frisbee	20,570	24,185	17.6%
Rugby	3,333	3,845	15.4%
Lacrosse	3,455	3,965	14.8%
Football	12,631	15,177	20.2%
Soccer	42,565	51,912	22.0%
BMX or pump track	21,633	26,011	20.2%
Model aircraft	18,379	22,715	23.6%
Geocaching	28,268	34,625	22.5%
Yard games	57,624	75,043	30.2%
Disc golf	20,788	25,179	21.1%
Dog park	77,108	100,001	29.7%
Hanging out	184,311	244,198	32.5%
Playground	85,062	110,092	29.4%
Picnic, BBQ,	95,246	128,295	34.7%
Concert/ event	65,554	86,870	32.5%
Garden, farmers'	113,928	153,028	34.3%
Splash pad	23,491	29,158	24.1%
Paintball	5,185	5,984	15.4%
Shell fishing	22,648	29,151	28.7%
Fishing in boat	28,913	37,610	30.1%
Fishing bank	30,713	39,826	29.7%
Cultural, historic	85,813	116,168	35.4%
Volunteering	76,896	102,474	33.3%
Gather nature	82,206	109,540	33.3%
Wildlife viewing	273,633	373,570	36.5%
Sledding, tubing	33,489	42,160	25.9%
Inner tubing	41,024	52,192	27.2%
Surfing	11,596	13,541	16.8%
Snorkel diving	20,378	25,604	25.6%
Canoe, kayak	116,160	153,565	32.2%
Sail boating	35,078	44,380	26.5%
Motorboat skiing	55,421	72,430	30.7%
Swim natural	118,085	154,509	30.8%

Swim pools	68,336	88,269	29.2%
Electric bicycling	21,422	27,540	28.6%
Jog, run on trails	56,851	70,468	24.0%
Jog/run on roads	82,319	102,250	24.2%
Walk on trails	176,092	237,667	35.0%
Walk on sidewalk	220,294	297,792	35.2%

The total volume that will occur in 2020 and
by 2050, Pct – the percent increase the additional volume between 2020-2050 represents.
Source: 2022 RCO SCORP Survey

The total annual volume of all recreation activities in Kenmore parks will increase from 2,792,412 occasions in 2025 to 3,645,425 occasions by 2050 or by 853,013 additional occasions or by 30.5%.

An increase in annual occasions from 2025 to 2050, however, will not be proportionately the same for all activities due primarily to the aging of Kenmore's population and age-related participation rates.

The lowest annual volume and percentage increase in Kenmore parks will be in lacrosse of 510 additional occasions or by 14.8% and rugby of 512 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 or by 15.4% which are popular with younger age groups.

Conversely, the greatest annual volume and percentage increase in Kenmore parks will be in wildlife and nature viewing of 99,936 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 or by 36.5% and walking or using mobility device on roads and sidewalks of 77,498 additional occasions from 2025 to 2050 or by 35.2% which are popular with older age groups.

Implications

The 5 activities with the greatest 2050 volumes will be wildlife viewing (373,570 occasions in 2050), waling on sidewalks (297,792), walking on trails (237,667), hanging out (244,198), and swimming in natural settings (154,509) because these activities have high participation rates (especially for older age groups), high frequencies, and will occur in local facilities.

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.

GIS maps 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%) of households of northwest Kenmore census tracts are paying more than 30% of gross income or are housing stressed for rent or mortgage payments.
- **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.

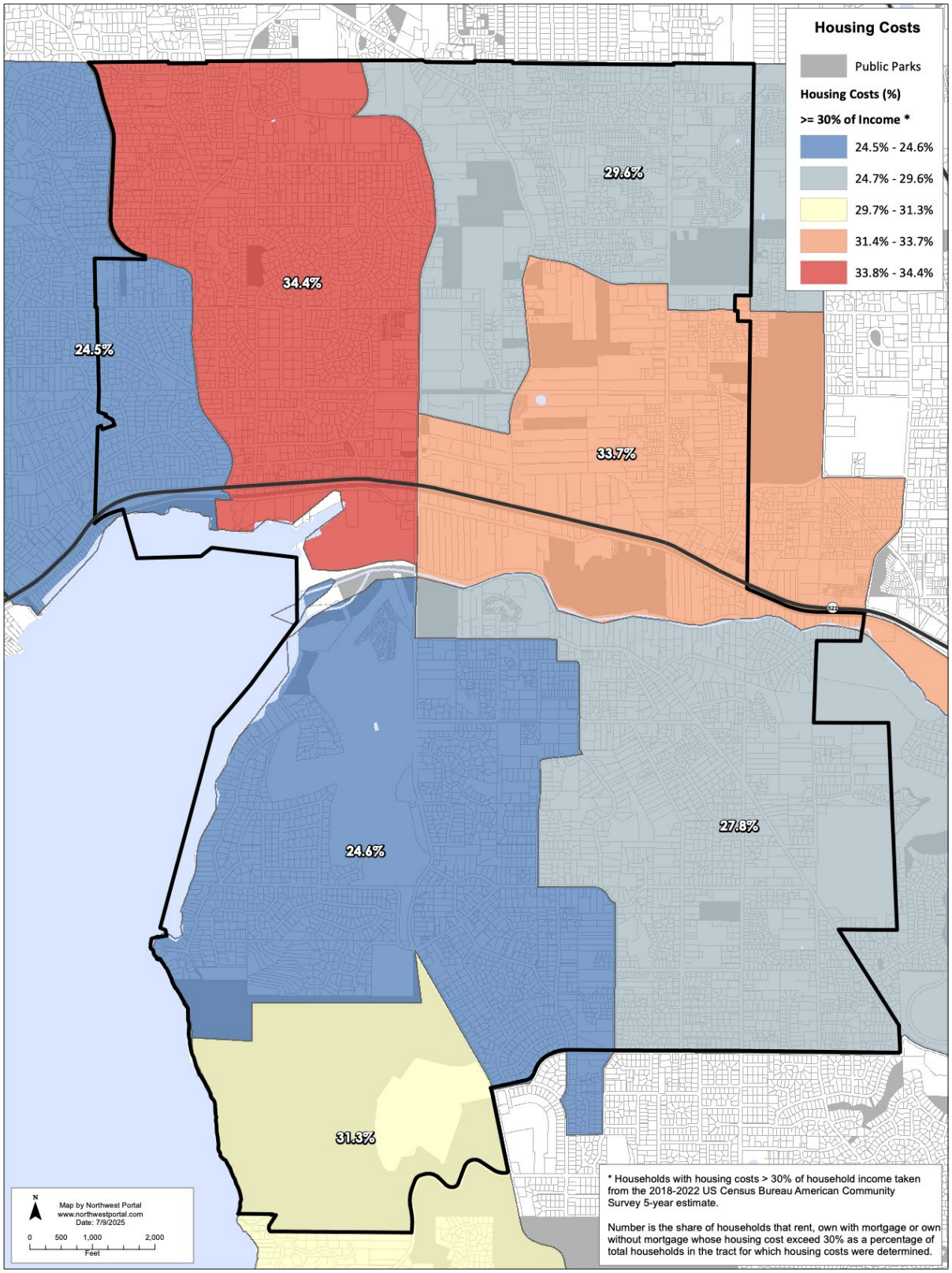
- **Disability** – significant percentage (21.7%) of the persons in the northeast census tract of Kenmore have a physical or mental disability.

Implications

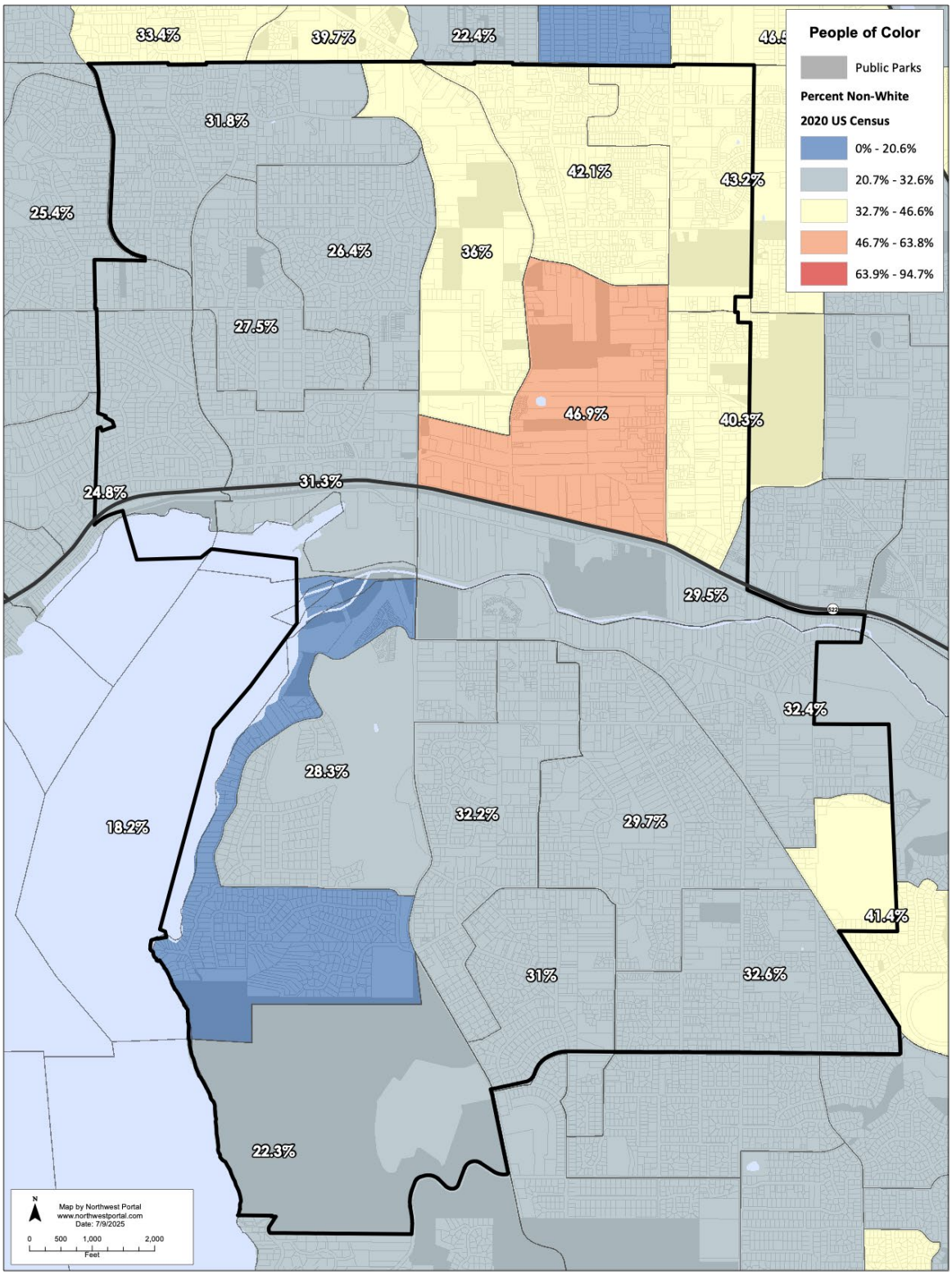
The combined results indicate residents of Kenmore need access to parks and recreation services oriented to households that are housing stressed, people of color, that speak limited English, and with physical disabilities located in the central east neighborhoods.

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.

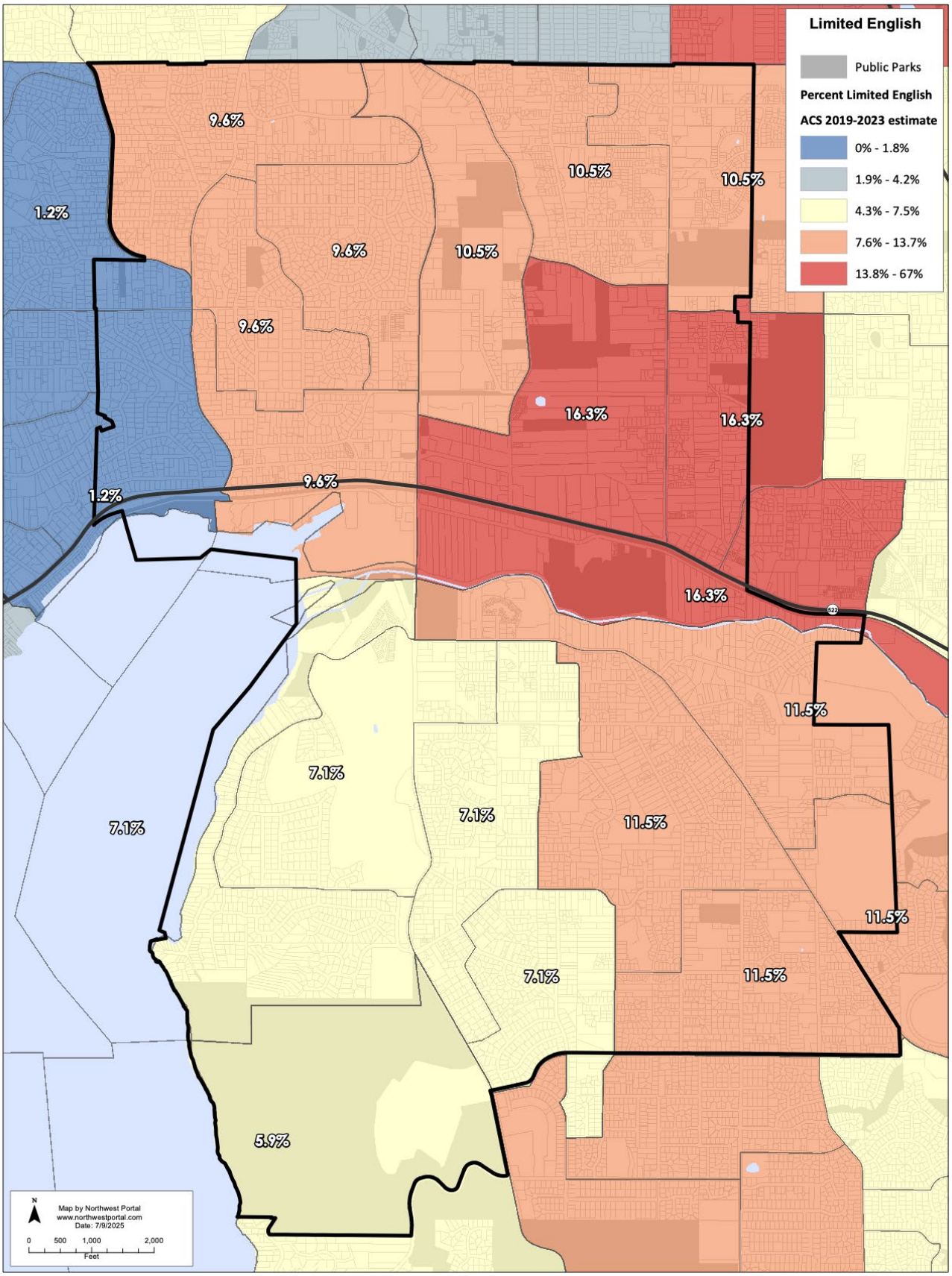
HOUSING COSTS



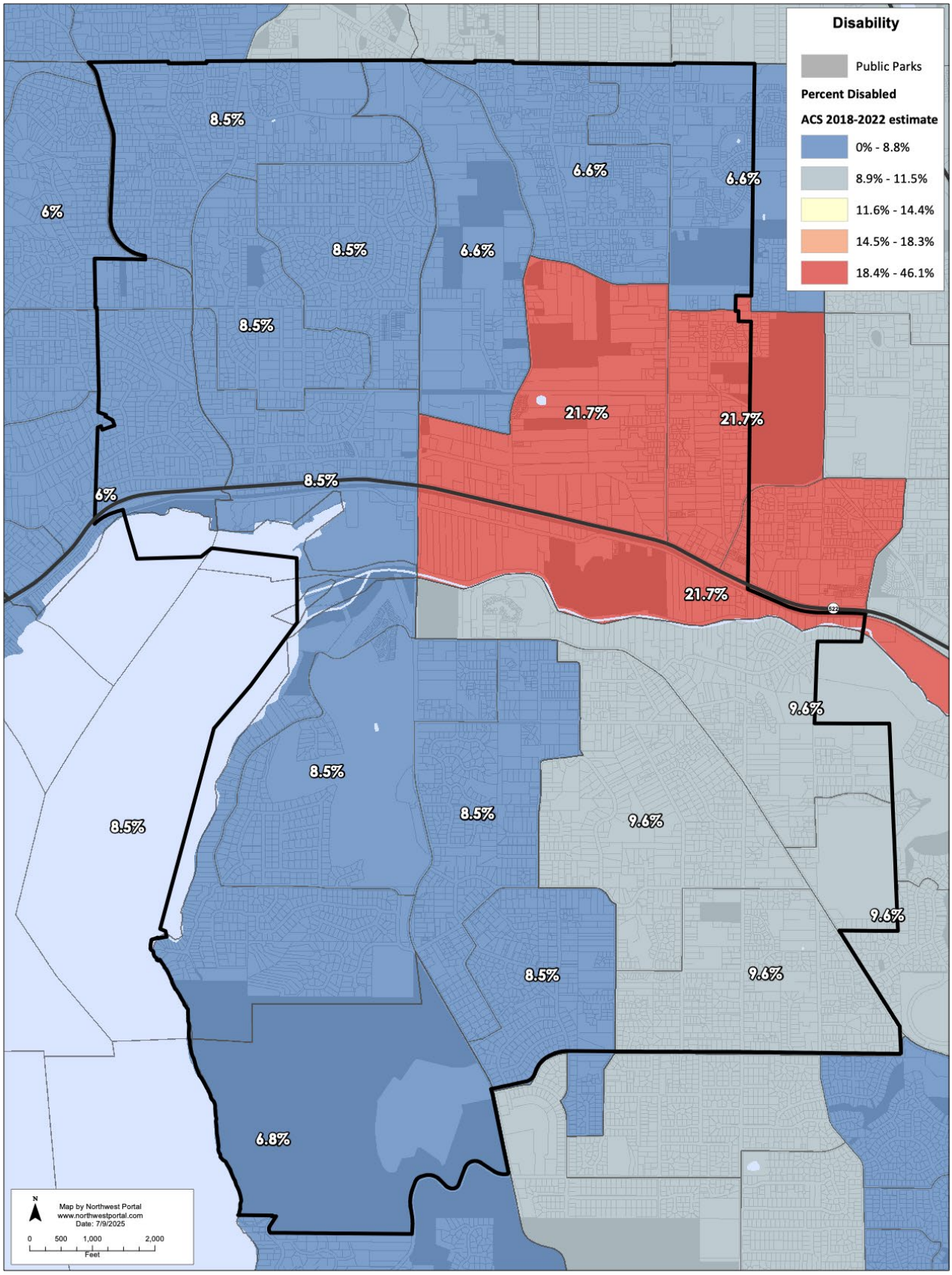
PEOPLE OF COLOR



LIMTED ENGLISH



DISABILITY


Disability
Public Parks
Percent Disabled
ACS 2018-2022 estimate
0% - 8.8%
8.9% - 11.5%
11.6% - 14.4%
14.5% - 18.3%
18.4% - 46.1%
8.5%
6.6%
6.6%
6%
8.5%
6.6%
8.5%
21.7%
21.7%
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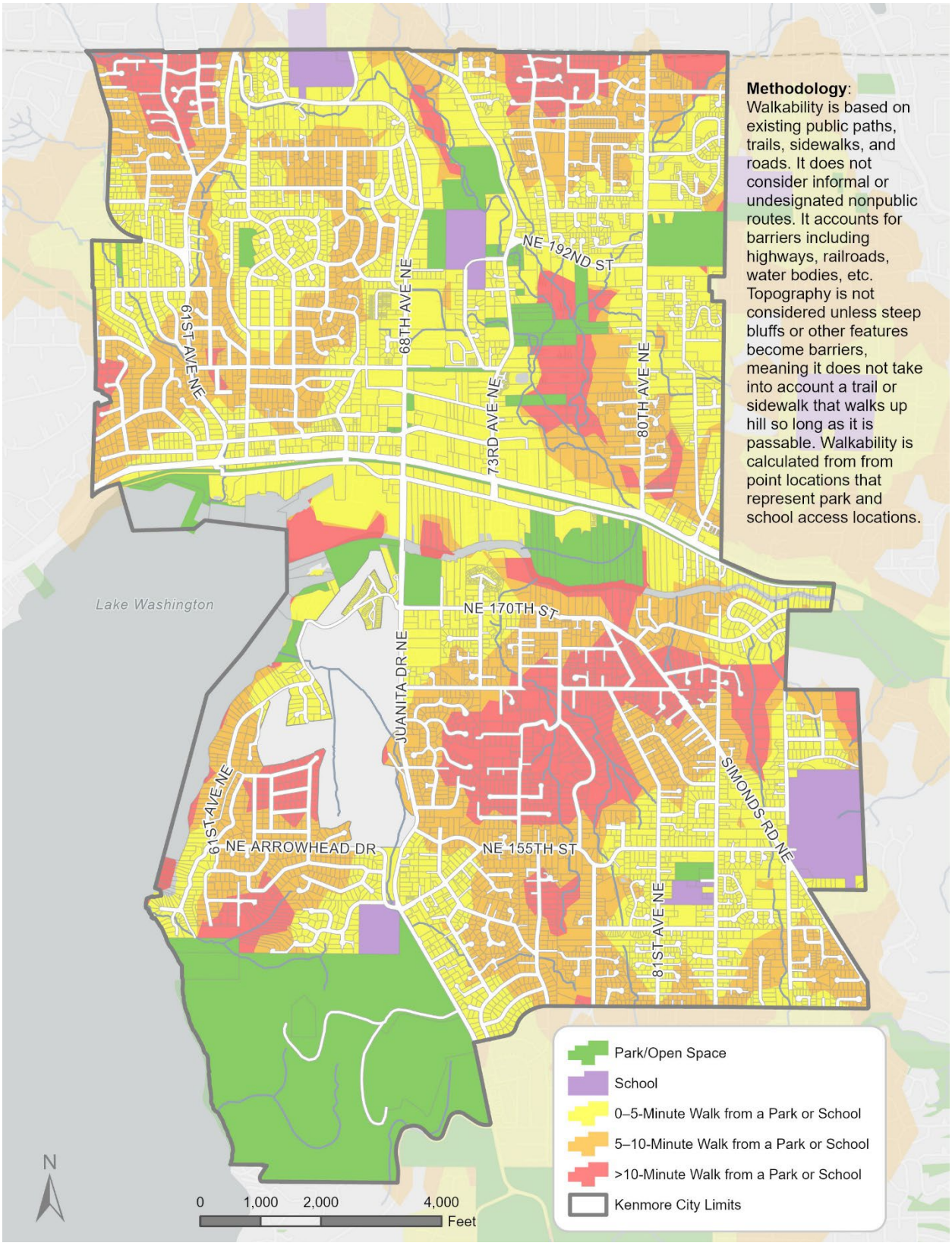
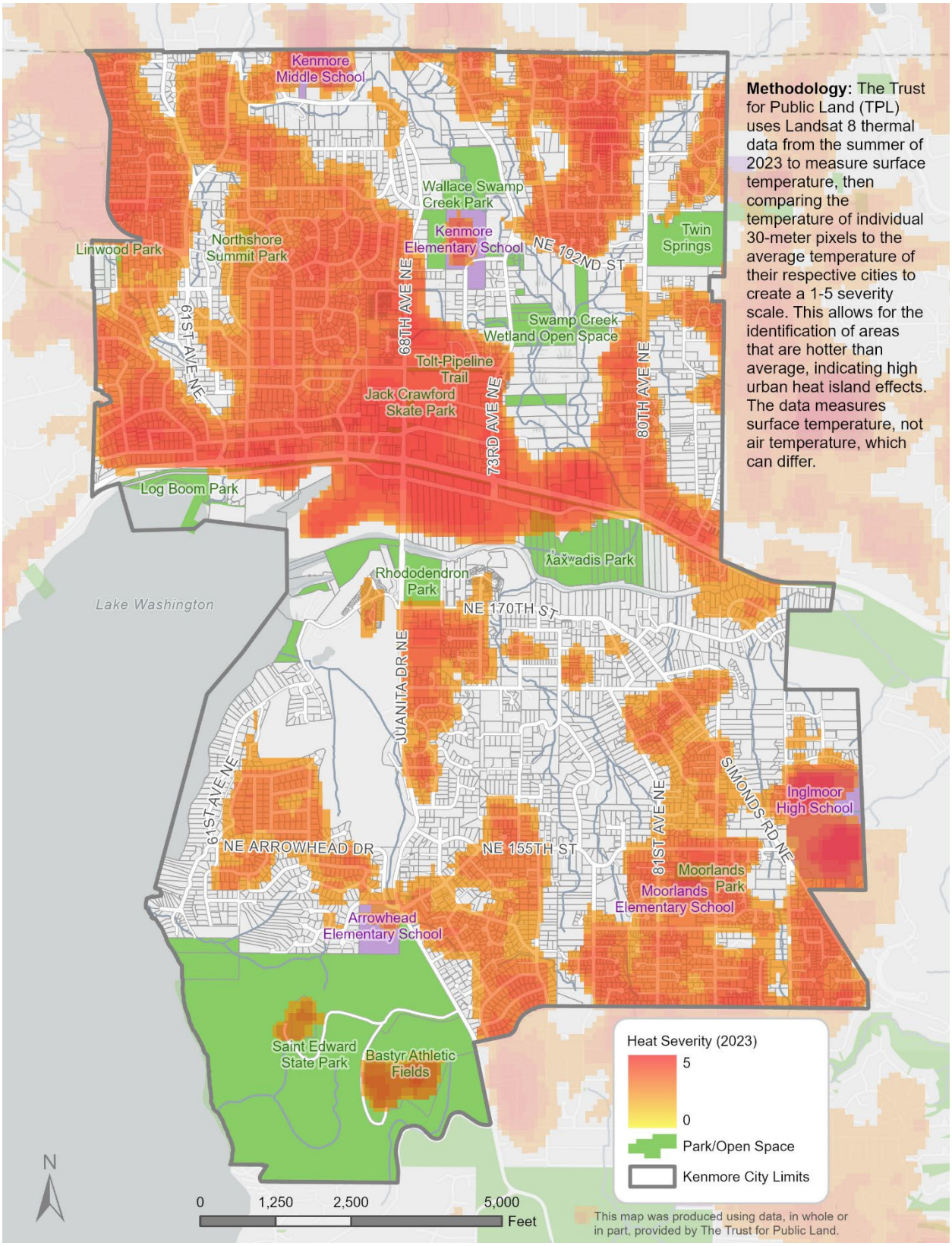
9.6%
9.6%
8.5%
9.6%
6.8%
Map by Northwest Portal
www.northwestportal.com
Date: 7/9/2025
0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

WALKABILITY



HEAT SEVERITY



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.

Walkability maps generated by Geographic Information Systems (GIS) calculate 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 Way,
- in the central south neighborhood south of the Sammamish River, and
- south of Inglewood Gold Course.

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.

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 Way/SR-522, 68th Avenue NE, and 181st Street.

4: Public involvement

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.

Resident outreach survey

An online with mail-back option survey was conducted of Kenmore households that was promoted by email, website, and handouts.

Survey questions sought to obtain information on park and recreation behavior, use of parks, and opinions for potential future improvements. _____ households completed the survey.

Following is a summary of the findings – detailed results including comments are available from the Community Development Department. In most instances, the results have been statistically weighted and ranked as noted to provide meaningful findings.

Survey respondent characteristics

Where do you live in Kenmore (see map)?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 1

Area 1	35%	Area 4	31%
Area 2	14%	Not city resident	2%
Area 3	19%		

Implication

- Survey respondents were generally distributed throughout the city in accordance with population distribution.

How many years have you lived in Kenmore?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 1

0-2	10%	11-15	11%
3-5	24%	16-+	31%
6-10	23%		

Implication

- Survey respondents have lived in the city over 16 years (31%) or 3-5 (24%) or 6-10 (23%) indicating the response reflects long time residents as well as relatively recent arrivals.

What language do the members in your household speak at home?

Answered: 202 Skipped: multiple options

English	87%	Korean	1%
Spanish	4%	Other	6%
Russian	1%		
Chinese	1%		

Implication

- Survey respondents were predominately English speakers.

What is your current housing situation?

Answered: 178 Skipped: 0

Own	90%	Rent	8%
Other	2%		

Implication

- Survey respondents were predominantly owners (90%) though renters were represented (8%).

What age group are you in?

Answered: 174 Skipped: 4

15-18	1%	56-65	11%
19-25	1%	65+	13%
26-40	35%		
41-55	35%		

Implication

- Survey respondents were primarily aged 26-40 (35%) and 41-55 (35%).

Do any of your household have a disability that affects their access to a park or program?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 1

Yes	10%	No	90%

Implication

- Survey respondents included 10% who had some disability that affected access to a park or program.

If a member of your household has a disability that affects their access to a park or program, what kind of assistance do they need?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 155

Sign language	4%	ADA playground	17%
Non-verbal	4%	Adaptive equipment	22%
Hard surface trail	52%		

Implication

- Survey respondents with a disability needed hard surface trails (52%), adaptive equipment (22%), or ADA improvements (17%) to use parks and programs.

How did you find out about this survey (more than one source)?

Answered: 190 Skipped: multiple responses

Email	24%	Website	15%
Word of mouth	15%	Facebook	49%

Implication

- Survey respondents were informed about the survey primarily by Facebook (49%) and email (24%).

Which of the following methods is the best way to communicate with you?

Answered: 346 Skipped: multiple responses

Email	36%	Website	9%
Mailer	36%	Facebook	20%

Implications

- Survey respondents preferred being informed by email (36%), a mailer (36%), or Facebook (20%).

How do you access parks?

Answered: 298 Skipped: multiple responses

Drive	Bus	Bike	Walk
41%	18%	1%	40%

Implications

Survey respondents drive (41%) and/or walk (40%) to a park.

Implications – survey respondents were:

- Generally distributed throughout the city in accordance with population distribution.
- Have lived in the city over 16 years(31%) or 3-5(24%) or 6-10 (23%) indicating the response reflects
- longtime residents as well as relatively recent arrivals.
- Predominantly English speakers (87%).
- Predominantly owners (90%) though renters were represented (8%).
- Primarily aged 26-40 (35%) and 41-55 (35%).
- Included 10% who had some disability that affected access to a park or program.
- Survey respondents with a disability needed hard surface trails (52%), adaptive equipment (22%), or
- ADA improvements (17%) to use parks and programs.
- Informed about the survey primarily by Facebook (49%) and email (24%).
- Preferred being informed by email (36%), a mailer (36%), or Facebook (20%).
- Drive (41%) and/or walk (40%) to a park.

Behaviors and opinions

Which recreation programs do you currently seek out and utilize outside of Kenmore?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 58

Program	Wo	Ki	Bo	MLT	Ed	Sh
Fitness	5%	27%	48%	12%	2%	8%
Health, Wellness, Nutrition	7%	44%	35%	5%	5%	5%
Dance, music, drama	6%	29%	31%	5%	19%	9%
Fine arts	8%	32%	29%	1%	25%	5%
Youth sports	17%	20%	49%	3%	0%	10%
Adult sports	16%	23%	42%	2%	2%	16%

Wo- Woodinville, Ki- Kirkland, Bo- Bothell, MLT- Mountlake Terrace, Ed- Edmonds, Sh- Shoreline

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated most use of Bothell for fitness (48%), Kirkland for health and wellness (44%), Kirkland and Bothell for dance (29% and 31%), music, and drama, Kirkland (32%) and Bothell (29%) for fine arts, Bothell for youth sports (49%) Bothell for adult sports (42&), and Kirkland, Bothell, and Mountlake Terrace for aquatics (26%, 36%, and 23%)).

How often do you use the following parks, trails, and amenities located in Kenmore?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 1

Park	Daily	Weekly	Month	Year	Never
Linwood Park	2%	7%	17%		74%
Northshore Summit Park	4%	5%	31%		60%
Wallace Swamp Park	3%	10%	57%		31%
Swamp Creek Wetland	1%	5%	38%		56%
Twin Springs Park	1%	2%	16%		82%
Tolt Pipeline Trail	5%	6%	38%		52%
City Hall Park & Skate Court	2%	5%	31%		61%
Town Square Hangar	8%	28%	59%		6%
Burke Gilman Trail	22%	30%	43%		6%
Log Boom Park	8%	27%	62%		3%
Inglewood Wetlands	1%	4%	23%		73%
WDFW Boat Launch	1%	6%	32%		60%
Rhododendron Park	6%	17%	68%		10%
Ti'awh-ah-dees Park	6%	10%	59%		24%
Moorlands Park	6%	10%	26%		58%
St Edward State Park	8%	30%	58%		3%
Bastyr Athletic Fields	3%	7%	23%		66%

Implications

- Survey respondents indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (52% daily and weekly), St Edward State Park (38% daily and weekly), Town Square Hangar (36% daily and weekly), and Log Boom Park (36% daily and weekly).

How often do you engage in the following activities while using Kenmore parks?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 1

Park	Daily	Weekly	Month	Year	Never
Bird watching, wildlife viewing	16%	17%	42%		25%
Fishing	1%	1%	15%		83%
Kayaking, sailing, paddling	1%	10%	58%		32%
Motorboating, jet skiing	0%	2%	19%		79%
Bike riding	6%	22%	43%		28%
Walking, running	48%	28%	22%		2%
Skateboarding, rollerblading	2%	1%	12%		85%
Dog walking	28%	12%	12%		48%
Swimming	2%	6%	44%		48%
Picnics, hanging out, social	5%	19%	68%		8%
Playgrounds	12%	22%	25%		41%
Sports courts	2%	11%	35%		51%
Athletic fields	5%	10%	29%		56%
Special events	0%	3%	82%		15%

Implications

Survey respondents indicated the greatest engagement walking and running (76% daily and weekly), dog walking (40% daily and weekly), and playgrounds (34% daily and weekly).

What priority would you give to adding the following recreation programs for Kenmore residents by age group?

Answered: 170 Skipped: 8

The survey results were numerically weighted for each option where lowest was 1, low 2, moderate 3, high 4, and highest 5 and then divided by the number of responses to determine an average or weighted score where 5.00 was the highest and 1.00 the lowest possible priority.

	Weight
Pre-school programs (0-6)	3.04
Youth programs (7-11)	3.49
Teen programs (12-18)	3.51
Young adult programs (19-30)	2.83
Adult programs (31-55)	3.00
Senior program (56-70)	3.00
Elder programs (71+)	2.91
Programs for disabilities	3.14
Family programs all ages	3.68

Implications

- Survey respondents gave highest priority to family programs for all ages (3.68), teen programs for 12-18 (3.51), and youth programs 7-11 (3.49).

How important is it to have the following types of facilities available to you and your household in Kenmore?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 2

	Weight
Wildlife habitat and open space	4.01
Community gardens	2.97
Waterfront facilities	3.73
Walking and biking paths	4.30
Dog parks	2.65
Picnic facilities and shelters	3.26
Playgrounds and play areas	3.49
ADA inclusive playgrounds	3.14
Spray and splash parks	3.03
Skate parks	2.07
Disc golf	1.87
Bike park, pump track	2.42
Challenge elements, walls, par courts	2.64
Sports courts – basketball, tennis, etc.	3.24
Sports fields – soccer, lacrosse, rugby.	3.10
Baseball/softball fields	2.78
Indoor recreation facilities	3.21
Indoor classrooms, meeting facilities	2.76

Aquatic facilities	3.61
Fine, performing arts facilities	2.93
Community events, festivals, etc.	3.57

Implications

- Concerning facilities, survey respondents gave highest priority to walking and biking paths (4.30), wildlife habitat and open space (4.01), waterfront facilities (3.73), aquatic facilities (3.61), community events and festivals (3.57), and playgrounds and play areas (3.49) – and lowest priority to disc golf (1.87).

How important are the following types of events important to you and your household?

Answered: 174 Skipped: 4

	Weight
Environmental education and activities	2.92
Farmers' markets and craft markets	3.40
Children's activities and events	3.17
Health, wellness, and nutrition	3.06
Walking and running events	3.13
Music concerts and performances	3.36
Community festivals and cultural events	3.40

Implications

- Concerning special events, survey respondents indicated highest priorities for famers' and craft markets (3.40) and community festivals and events (3.40).

If the City of Kenmore were able to invest more money in parks or recreation, which of the following would you give priority to?

Answered: 175 Skipped: 3

	Weight
Preserve more wildlife habitat and open space	3.56
Protect and increase urban forest, tree care	3.44
Increase routine maintenance	3.21
Add a greater variety of features in existing parks	3.13
Build more trails and paths	3.46
Build and add new smaller neighborhood parks	3.06
Improve or build more sports courts and fields	3.06
Host more special events	2.82
Provide new recreation programs	3.03
Improve access to the water	3.56

Implications

- If the city were to invest more money in parks, survey respondents gave highest priorities to preserving more wildlife habitat and open space (3.56), improving access to the water (3.56), building more trails and paths (3.46), and protecting and increasing urban forest and tree cover (3.44).

How important is it that the following recreation programs be available to your household now and over the next 5 years?

Answered: 174 Skipped: 4

	Weight
Environmental park, trail maintenance	3.38
Landscape and gardening classes	2.47
Fitness classes	2.77
Health, wellness, and nutrition	2.69
Dance, music, or drama	2.62
Art, - painting, pottery, textile	2.74
Educational classes and programs	2.61
Youth sports leagues, lessons, clinics	3.12
Adult sports leagues, lessons	2.69
Aquatic classes and programs	3.53
Outdoor recreation – hiking, camping, etc.	3.43
Travel to museums, exhibitions, etc.	2.31

Implications

- Concerning recreation programs, survey respondents gave the highest priorities to aquatic classes and programs (3.93) and outdoor recreation for hiking and camping (3.43).

If you have no attended a community events, what were the reasons?

Answered: 138 Skipped: 40

	Major	Minor	Not
Unaware of event	11%	34%	55%
Safety and security	1%	15%	84%
Not in my preferred language	1%	6%	93%
Too busy	36%	37%	26%
Cost of attending	2%	14%	83%
Lack of transportation	2%	14%	85%
Non interested in the event	16%	43%	41%

Implications

- Survey respondents did not attend community events primarily because they were too busy (73% major or minor) or not interested in event (59%).

Implications – Behaviors and Priorities

- **Survey respondents indicated most use of Bothell for fitness (48%), Kirkland for health and wellness (44%), Kirkland and Bothell for dance (29% and 31%), music, and drama, Kirkland (32%) and Bothell (29%) for fine arts, Bothell for youth sports (49%) Bothell for adult sports (42&), and Kirkland, Bothell, and Mountlake Terrace for aquatics (26%, 36%, and 23%)).**
- **Survey respondents indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (52% daily and weekly), St Edward State Park (38% daily and weekly), Town Square Hangar (36% daily and weekly), and Log Boom Park (36% daily and weekly).**
- **Survey respondents indicated the greatest engagement in walking and running (76% daily and**

weekly), dog walking (40% daily and weekly), and playgrounds (34% daily and weekly).

- **Survey respondent gave highest priority to family programs for all ages (4.68), teen programs for 12-18 (3.51), and youth programs 7-11 (3.49).**
- **Concerning facilities, survey respondents gave highest priority to walking and biking paths (4.30), wildlife habitat and open space (4.01), waterfront facilities (3.73), aquatic facilities (3.61), community events and festivals (3.57), and playgrounds and play areas (3.49) – and lowest priority to disc golf (1.87).**
- **Concerning special events, survey respondents indicated highest priorities for farmers' and craft markets (3.40) and community festivals and events (3.40).**
- **If the city were to invest more money in parks, survey respondents gave highest priorities to preserving more wildlife habitat and open space (3.56), improving access to the water (3.56), building more trails and paths (3.46), and protecting and increasing urban forest and tree cover (3.44).**
- **Concerning recreation programs, survey respondents gave the highest priorities to aquatic classes and programs (3.93) and outdoor recreation for hiking and camping (3.43).**

Voter priorities survey

Like the initial resident outreach survey, an online with mail-back option survey was conducted of all Kenmore households using USPS's Every Door Direct Mail (EDDM) postcard notification. Survey questions obtained information on opinions and priorities for proposed park and trail future improvements and financing options from 363 survey respondents.

Survey respondent characteristics

Where do you live in Kenmore (see map)?

Answered: 344 Skipped: 19

Area 1	34%	Area 4	34%
Area 2	19%	Not a city resident	1%
Area 3	12%		

Implication

- Survey respondents were generally distributed in accordance with city population distribution.

How many years have you lived in Kenmore?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 20

0-1	6%	11-20	19%
2-5	22%	21+	34%
6-10	19%		

Implication

- Survey respondents have lived in the city over 21 years (34%) though significant percent have lived in the city for 2-5 years (22%) or 6-10 years (19%), and 11-20 years (19%).

Where do you work?
Answered: 343 Skipped: 20

Kenmore	20%	Elsewhere	5%
King County	38%	Not working	7%
Snohomish County	8%	Retired	23%

Implication

- Survey respondents work mostly in Kenmore (38%) or King County (20%) though a significant percent are retired (23%).

What is your current housing situation?
Answered: 327 Skipped: 36

Own	89%	Rent	10%	Other	1%

Implication

- Survey respondents were predominately owners (89%) though a significant percent rent (10%).

How far away do you live from a park?
Answered: 356 Skipped: 0

5 minutes	43%	15 minutes	19%
10 minutes	32%	15+ minutes	7%

Implication

- Most survey respondents (43%) live within 5 minutes of a Kenmore park.

Are you a registered voter in Kenmore?
Answered: 346 Skipped: 17

Yes	95%	No	5%

Implication

- Survey respondents were predominately registered voters (95%).

Implications – Survey respondents were:

- **Generally distributed in accordance with city population distribution.**
- **Lived in the city over 21 years (34%) though significant percent have lived in the city for 2-5**
- **years (22%) or 6-10 years (19%), and 11-20 years (19%).**
- **Work mostly in Kenmore (38%) or King County (20%) through a significant percent or retired (23%).**
- **Predominantly own (89%) though a significant percent rent (10%).**
- **Live within 5 minutes of a Kenmore park**

Behavior

What is the name of the park closest to your home?
Answered: 359 Skipped: 4.

Park	
Linwood Park	5%
Northshore Summit Park	13%
Wallace Swamp Park	15%
Swamp Creek Wetland	6%
Twin Springs Park	4%
Log Boom Park	10%
Rhododendron Park	10%
Ti'awh-ah-dees Park	8%
Moorlands Park	10%
St Edward State Park	20%

Implication
Survey respondents indicated most parks that they identified were within a close distance of their house though a significant percent live close to St Edward State Park (20%).

How often do you use the following parks in Kenmore?
Answered: 352 Skipped: 10

Park	Day	Week	MoYr	Never
Linwood Park	1%	3%	11%	85%
Northshore Summit Park	4%	8%	18%	70%
Wallace Swamp Park	1%	12%	50%	36%
Swamp Creek Wetland	1%	6%	33%	60%
Twin Springs Park	0%	0%	12%	87%
Tolt Pipeline Trail	4%	5%	35%	57%
City Hall Park & Skate Court	1%	4%	26%	69%
Town Square Hangar	3%	21%	63%	13%
Burke Gilman Trail	18%	33%	44%	5%
Log Boom Park	5%	23%	67%	5%
Inglewood Wetlands	0%	2%	15%	82%
WDFW Boat Launch	1%	3%	33%	63%
Rhododendron Park	1%	9%	73%	17%
Ti'awh-ah-dees Park	4%	9%	60%	27%
Moorlands Park	3%	6%	22%	69%
St Edward State Park	9%	24%	60%	7%
Bastyr Athletic Fields	1%	8%	25%	66%

Implication
Survey respondents indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (51% daily and weekly), St Edwards State Park (33% daily and weekly), Log Boom Park (28% daily and weekly), and Town Square Hangar (24% daily and weekly).

Implications - Assessments

- **Indicated most parks that they identified were within a close distance of their house though a significant percent live close to St Edward State Park (20%).**
- **Indicated the greatest use of the Burke-Gilman Trail (51% daily and weekly), St Edwards State Park (33% daily and weekly), Log Bom Park (28% daily and weekly), and Town Square Hangar (24% daily and weekly).**
- **Gave high ratings to the location of parks (75% good and excellent), quantity (66% good and excellent), and quality (72% good and excellent).**

Priorities

How would you rate the following features of Kenmore parks, recreation, open space, trails, and programs?

Answered: 362 Skipped: 0

	Poorest	Poor	Ave	Good	Excellent
Location	1%	5%	19%	42%	33%
Quantity	1%	9%	24%	39%	27%
Quality	1%	6%	21%	41%	31%

Implication

- Survey respondents gave high ratings to the location of parks (75% good and excellent), quantity (66% good and excellent), and quality (72% good and excellent).

What priority would you give to the following proposals?

Answered: 360 Skipped 2

The survey results were numerically weighted for each option where lowest was 1, low 2, moderate 3, high 4, and highest 5 and then divided by the number of responses to determine an average or weighted score where 5.00 was the highest and 1.00 the lowest possible priority.

Acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat/open spaces	3.85
Acquisition and development of property to provide a walking and biking network across the city (off-road)	3.53
Picnic tables and shelters within a 5-10-minute walking distance	2.65
Playgrounds or play areas within a 5-10-minute walking distance	3.02
Multi-use sports courts (e.g., basketball, volleyball, pickleball) within a 5-10-minute walking distance	3.03
Multi-use athletic fields (e.g., baseball, soccer with synthetic turf	2.89
Recreation center within the city providing recreation and other programs	3.24
Cultural arts center within the city	

providing historic and cultural programs (e.g., performing arts space/theatre)	2.77
Small parks/gathering area downtown and in neighborhoods	3.01
Acquisition and development of property for a new park and major gathering area	3.04
Acquisition and development of property for a new off-leash dog park in or adjacent to the city	2.80
Community garden or P-patch	2.73
Artwork installations throughout the city	2.66

Implications

Survey respondent gave highest priority to acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat (3.85) and of property to provide an off-road walking and biking network across the city.

How much of a priority should it be to add the following?

Answered: 349 Skipped: 13

How much of a priority should it be to acquire shoreline and wetland properties (such as shoreline along Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and Swamp Creek) to protect natural areas, wildlife habitat, and water quality?

Weight 3.65

If the city acquires properties to protect natural areas, should public access be allowed where feasible and appropriate?

Answered: 349 Skipped: 13

Yes 94% No 6%

If you answered yes, what types of trails?

Answered: 882 Skipped: multiple response

Boardwalk	25%	Gravel trail	28%
Paved trail	16%	Viewpoints	30%

Implication

- Survey respondents indicate public access should be allowed in natural areas (94%) on gravel trails (28%), boardwalks (25%), and with viewpoints (30%).

What priority would you give to developing the following trail segments for an off-road pedestrian and bike trail network to provide connections to parks, schools, community destinations, and residential areas?

Answered: 360 Skipped 2

	Weight
Construct a pedestrian/cyclist bridge overpass on SR-522/Bothell Way at approximately NE 65th Avenue	3.00
Develop a trail from ƛ̓aǰʷadis (Tl' awh-ahdees) Park to Wallace Swamp Creek Park	2.83
Develop streetscape through downtown and NE 181st Street (Overall appearance of the street, including sidewalks, trees, street furniture, public art)	2.89
Develop trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park to NE 198th Street	2.59
Develop trail from ƛ̓aǰʷadis (Tl' awh-ahdees) Park across the Sammamish River to Rhododendron Park	3.16
Develop trail connecting the Burke-Gilman Trail to Lakepointe and Juanita Drive	3.19
Develop trail and/or viewpoints from Rhododendron Park to Inglewood Wetlands	2.72
Partner with the City of Bothell to develop trail from Wayne Park to Inglemoor High School	2.72

Implication

Survey respondents gave moderate or slightly lower priority for developing a trail connection between the Burke-Gilman Trail to Lakepointe to Juanita Drive (3.19) and a trail from ƛ̓aǰʷadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park across the Sammamish River to Rhododendron Park (3.16).

What priority would you give to installing picnic tables or shelters to provide additional facilities within a 5–10-minute walk of most residential areas?

Answered: 339 Skipped 23

	Weight
Add shelter at Linwood Park	2.06
Add shelter at Northshore Summit Park	2.20
Add shelter at Wallace Swamp Creek Park	2.50
Add picnic tables to Twin Springs Park	2.25
Add a picnic table to a mini park in the park opportunity areas marked on the map. (Park opportunity areas were developed by identifying where there is not a park that people can walk to from their residence.	2.59

Implication

- Survey respondents gave low priorities for picnic table and shelter proposals for miniparks in the park opportunity areas (2.59).

What priority would you give to develop playgrounds and play areas to provide access within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas in the city?

Answered: 341 Skipped 21

	Weight
Add a playground or play area in ƛ̓aẋʷadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park	2.53
Add a playground to a mini park in the park opportunity areas marked on the map. (Park opportunity areas were developed by identifying where there is not a park that people can walk to from their residence.)	2.72

Implication

Survey respondents gave low priorities for playground proposals in the miniparks in the opportunity area (2.72).

What priority would to give to develop multi-use sport courts to provide basketball, pickleball, volleyball, and other activities within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas of the city?

Answered: 346 Skipped 16

	Weight
Add a sport court to Northshore Summit Park	2.39
Add a sport court to Moorlands Park	2.51
Convert the basketball court to sport (pickleball) court in Rhododendron Park	2.51
Add a sport court to a mini park in the park opportunity areas marked on the map. (Park opportunity areas were developed by identifying where there is not a park that people can walk to from their residence.)	2.59

Implication

Survey respondents gave low priorities for sport court proposals in the miniparks in the opportunity areas (2.59).

What priority would you gave to explore the feasibility of improving the existing City-owned field at Moorlands Park by adding multi-use turf to create more opportunities for recreational and competitive play?

Answered: 350 Skipped 12

	Weight
Install turf at Moorlands Park	2.40
Acquire a new site to develop multi-use fields with turf	2.71

What priority would you give to renovate the Kenmore Senior Center and add new indoor facilities able to serve all ages (children, teens, adults, older adults) with spaces for indoor recreation?

Answered: 350 Skipped 12

	Weight
Renovate the Kenmore Senior Center	3.14
Develop a new recreation center with indoor recreation opportunities such as pickleball, fitness, basketball, etc.	3.27
Develop a new cultural center with fine arts workshops and galleries, performing arts, and cultural/historical exhibits	2.64
Develop a regional aquatic center/community center	3.26

Implication

- Survey respondents gave moderate priorities for developing a recreation center (3.27), developing a regional aquatic center (3.26), and renovating the Senior Center (3.14).

What priority would you give to develop small, urban gathering spaces in residential neighborhoods and a larger gathering space at the Lakepointe site?

Answered: 344 Skipped: 18

	Weight
Develop small, urban gathering spaces downtown and in high-density neighborhoods along NE 181st Avenue	2.75
Link existing Log Boom Park, ƛ̓aǰʷadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park, and the Burke-Gilman Trails into a central activity spine along the waterfront	3.31
Develop a park/gathering space at the Lakepointe site	3.19

Implication

- Survey respondents gave moderate priorities linking Log Boom Park, ƛ̓aǰʷadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park, and the Burke-Gilman Trails into a central activity spine along the waterfront (3.31) and developing a park/gathering space at the Lakepointe site (3.19).

What priority would you give age groups to be given the most attention or priority? Check all that apply.

Answered: 1,197 Skipped: multiple response

Age Group	9%
Toddlers and preschoolers	16%
Elementary school age youth	18%
Teens (middle and high school)	13%
Seniors (62+ age)	13%
Families	17%
Developmentally disabled (school age)	8%
Developmentally disabled (adults)	7%

Implication

- Survey respondents indicated most support for teens (18%), families (17%), elementary school age youth (16%), adults (13%), and seniors (13%).

What types of recreational programs would you like the City to provide and support with public funding? Check all that apply.

Answered: 1,361 Skipped: multiple response

Activity	
Childcare	6%
After school programs	11%
Health and fitness	12%
Visual arts	5%
Performing arts	6%
Sports and athletics	10%
Community events	12%
Outdoor recreation	14%
Free/paid youth summer programs	10%
Health and safety programs	5%
Senior (62+ age)	9%

Implication

- Survey respondents indicated most support for outdoor recreation (14%), community events (12%), health and fitness (12%), after school programs (11%), sports and athletics (10%), and free/paid youth summer programs (10%).

The City's budget is currently fully committed and the costs to operate and maintain new parks and recreation programs will require additional funding. How would you prioritize the following ways of covering future parks and recreation costs?

Answered: 348 Skipped: 14

	Weight
Selectively reduce the number of programs and services to control overall costs	3.10
Selectively reduce the content, variety, and duration of some services and programs to control overall costs	3.15

Selectively increase user fees to finance some services and programs	3.01
Increase or add a new tax or funding measure to finance new projects and program gap service	2.54
Solicit other funding sources including community donations, sponsorships and/or grants	4.03

Implication

- Survey respondents gave highest priority to soliciting funding sources including donations, sponsorships, and/or grants (4.03) and moderate priority to selectively reducing the content, variety, and duration of some services and programs to control overall costs (3.15).

Implications – Priorities

- Highest priority to acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat (3.85) and of property to provide an off-road walking and biking network across the city.
- Public access should be allowed in natural areas (94%) on gravel trails (28%), boardwalks (25%), and with viewpoints (30%). Survey respondents gave moderate or slightly lower priority for developing a trail connection between the Burke-Gilman Trail to Lakepointe to Juanita Drive (3.19) and a trail from ƛaǰʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park across the Sammamish River to Rhododendron Park (3.16).
- Low priorities for picnic table and shelter proposals for miniparks in the park opportunity areas (2.59).
- Low priorities for playground proposals in the minipark in the opportunity area (2.72).
- Low priorities for sport court proposals in the minipark in the opportunity areas (2.59).
- Low priorities for synthetic turf proposals for athletic field acquisition (2.71).
- Moderate priorities for developing a recreation center (3.27), developing a regional aquatic center (3.26), and renovating the Senior Center (3.14).
- Moderate priorities for linking Log Boom Park, ƛaǰʷadis (Tl' awh-ah-dees) Park, and the Burke-Gilman Trails into a central activity spine along the waterfront (3.31) and developing a park/gathering space at the Lakepointe site (3.19).
- Most support for teens (18%), families (17%), elementary school age youth (16%), adults (13%), and seniors (13%).
- Most support for outdoor recreation (14%), community events (12%), health and fitness (12%), after school programs (11%), sports and athletics (10%), and free/paid youth summer programs (10%).
- Highest priority to soliciting funding sources including donations, sponsorships, and/or grants (4.03) and moderate priority to selectively reducing the content, variety, and duration of some services and programs to control overall costs (3.15).

Workshops and open houses

Hybrid in-person and virtual workshops were conducted in April 2025 for 1) adjacent jurisdictions and state agencies, 2) recreation groups, 3) Northshore School District, and 4) arts and culture groups. The full results are shown in Appendix B, following are major findings.

Jurisdictions

The jurisdiction workshop included representatives that attended from Kirkland, Bothell, Lake Forest Park, Mountlake Terrace, Washington State Parks, and the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW).

Bothell

- Increasing development and population putting more pressure on parks and recreation (demand).
- Demand for pickleball courts – building 6 courts this year.
- Bothell does have an agreement with McMenamins - room rental, small, saltwater pool.
- Bothell has some athletic fields but need lacrosse and cricket fields.
- Potential opportunities with Bothell/Kenmore for connectivity with trail, riverfront and possibly dog park.
- Former 89-acre John Wayne golf course master plan in the works involving back 9 holes for salmon habitat restoration and 4 acres for active use.

Kirkland

- Increase in population and density – hard to find space at city parks.
- Tremendous pressure on existing waterfront parks leading to increased maintenance costs.
- Increased demand for adult and youth sports – must partner with school to address the demand.
- Recreational aquatics demand – feasible space but no funds. Reasonable construction cost for an indoor pool but community would not pay for it – failed bond measure.
- Kirkland provides some funding and rehabilitates school fields primarily middle and elementary schools and is the central scheduler for fields.
- High waterfront park uses though users are predominantly non-residents.
- Huge demand for pickleball.

Lake Forest Park

- Lake Forest Park is trying to build a parks program now and working on its first park.
- All projects are grant funded – there are funding issues, and the city utilizes a lot of volunteer labor.
- If Town Center is redeveloped the city will need to keep the Commons (different from Third Place Books) community gathering place and meeting space.
- Lake Forest Park partners with Shoreline for programs and city residents receive an 8% discount.

Mountlake Terrace

- Mountlake Terrace wants a recreation center, but funding is not obtainable. Cost estimates are +/- $1,000/square foot not including soft costs.
- Converting tennis courts into pickleball courts using funding from RCO.
- Army Corps of Engineers funded conversion of the 9-hole Ballinger golf course for habitat restoration project. Planted +/- 24,000 trees, viewing platforms, etc.
- Mountlake Terrace would like to explore regional partnerships – not just for aquatics.

Washington State Parks – Saint Edwards Park

- Former pressure on State Parks for developing athletic facilities. 'Messy' idea – not compatible with State Parks mission statement. There is not a lot of parking there currently – would require adding parking and facilities, etc.

- State Parks is facing major budget cuts and potential furloughs and layoffs.
- State Parks would like Saint Edwards Park to be recognized as a 'Green Island' and would like for there to be allowances and exceptions in the city code for State Park's maintenance – not have to go through city permit process.
- Saint Edwards State Park (not the Lodge) receives approximately 750,000 users a year.

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

- WDFW works with Kenmore groups and is very familiar with the beaver population.
- WDFW would like to see wildlife habitats and corridors (connectivity) in the plans for Kenmore and any other overlapping jurisdictions.

General discussion

- Public Works departments generally maintain streetscapes. In Mountlake Terrace Public Works also maintains some parklets and trails.
- Impact fees are used but do not cover nearly enough in Kirkland for residential, Mountlake Terrace for residential and commercial, and in Bothell.
- 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.
- 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.
- Kirkland indicated that there is a growing appetite for cultural events and growing populations. Events are very impactful on maintenance, cleanup, reseeding etc. Do not recuperate maintenance costs.
- 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.

Recreation groups

The recreation workshop included representatives that attended from Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC), Whatsup Standup Paddle & Surf, and Northshore Youth Soccer.

Kenmore Waterfront Activity Center (KWAC)

- KWAC hosts dragon boats, standup paddle board, and outrigger kayaks, KWAC has 150-members, the dragon boat 82 members. All boats are stored at ƛ̓aɁwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park.
- Outriggers canoes are 600-pound boats and were not included in plans for storage. Currently stored within fenced area but very heavy boats are challenging to get into the water. Outriggers cannot be stored on the water.
- Re-organizing the current park layout is suggested to address issues.

WhatsUp Paddleboards

- Located in Kenmore at Log Boom Park and in Bothell at Bothell Landing. Rentals include kayaks, paddleboards, bikes, etc. Have self-guided tours from Bothell Landing to Log Boom Park and rent bikes to bike back on Burke Gilman trail to Bothell Landing. Offer classes in kayaking and paddleboarding.
- Burke Gilman does not have a trailhead facility with parking, therefore there is not enough parking during peak season days. A proposal would gain more parking by changing parallel parking on 175th to angled parking (which would require building a retailing wall) was briefly discussed.

Northshore Youth Soccer

- The organization is in 50th year serving the Northshore area including Edmonds and Maltby for over 4,000 kids age K-18 years old, boys' and girls' teams with some co-ed. Have seen a decline in players and females.
- The Board has an investment account with funds to help improve fields of about $25,000.
- Futsal is a fast-growing sport. Uses indoor basketball court, fast paced, with the world-cup coming up. Some futsal is being played on the rooftops of big box stores.
- Northshore Youth Soccer wants to be involved in finding a solution to the field shortage issue and supports the potential Lakepointe project.
- More turfed and lit fields would help alleviate some of the pressure from demand. Rationing time allowed on the fields was also briefly discussed.

Northshore School District (NSD)

- Northshore School District (NSD covers 5 jurisdictions including Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville, unincorporated King, and Snohomish Counties.
- District is seeing continued decline in enrollment over the last couple of years particularly K-5 grades because of a declining King County birthrate. Kenmore and Bothell may not get higher number of students.
- There is a wide range of student family income. Starting to see students coming from apartments rather than. single family homes due to an increase in housing costs.
- Northshore has 15 elementary schools of which 14 need major work. 3-4 schools receive funds every 4-year bond cycle, and a 30-year school planning cycle.
- Fields and playgrounds are on a more frequent cycle. Could do fields and playground improvements before school buildings with a separate funding 'bucket'. Inclusive playground at Kenmore 'L' previously funded by PTA's – now funded with bond cycle.
- The district's goal is to convert all fields to synthetic turf due to easier maintenance. Middle school fields are mostly turf but mixed but would ideally convert all to turf.
- Any league can rent fields. Have reached the point, however, that the district is asking for enough fee to fully recuperate expenses for maintenance. There have been some issues with the new fees.
- The district limits use of indoor facilities, gymnasiums, and classrooms due to wear and tear and some security, privacy reasons. Opportunities for outside entities to use, build on school grounds are possible but district is cautious, perhaps open but highly unlikely.
- It is very difficult to make any agreements equitably with one and not the other of the 5 jurisdictions. The district did do one in the past and it did not go well as the user group went bankrupt.
- Moorlands is on the list to be considered for updates, improvements. Moorlands is not a safe, secure school and has low but very passionate enrollment.
- The district has pickleball lines painted on 1 tennis court, but the court don't get a high demand. The district's priorities are with students' needs with others secondary.
- Among the district wants and needs are cricket and some lacrosse fields.

Arts and culture

The arts and culture workshop included representatives that attended from Arts of Kenmore, Kenmore Heritage Society, King County Library System, and Sno-King Watershed Council.

As If Theater

- Performed at the Kenmore Community Club (former grange hall) since 2019 with 2 main stage shows a year. The current production of 'Ripcord' has a 600-person attendance.
- Need own theater space (or shared) to provide more productions for the community with a similar location to the Kenmore Community Club (like Bainbridge Arts).
- The Lutheran Church provides temporary rehearsal space.
- Would like a "home" with 75-100-person seating capacity, black box style preferred, with audio, wardrobe and set storage. The site should be walkable to restaurants, breweries, and bars -good for the businesses in the area.
- No schools involved as insurance issues limit any participation of anyone under 18 years old.

Arts of Kenmore

- Serve the Kenmore community and beyond. Currently reviving since Covid and growing again.
- Pre-Covid held an annual art show at the Lodge. Post Covid did the show at Kenmore Camera. Now the art show will be at city hall.
- Arts of Kenmore has had conversations with As If Theater regarding combining efforts and potentially sharing space. Arts of Kenmore is the sponsor for As If Theater.
- Opportunity for development of a Kenmore Creative Arts District adjacent to the Burke Gilman trail area was discussed.

Sno-King Watershed Council

- Sno-King Watershed Council preserves streams, parks, and natural areas in Kenmore with a water watch, monthly water monitoring. Participate in Stream Fest at Log Boom Park in the Fall.
- Volunteers predominantly retired people, spread by word-of-mouth. Perform work in parks and invasive removal 2-3x's per month.
- Opportunity to coordinate with the city for Eagle Boy Scout projects and individual service requirement per year. Could get a pre-approved list of opportunities and tasks from the city Parks Maintenance Department.

King County Library at Kenmore

- The Library offers children's programs, activities, and events (free) at the library as well as events at the Town Square's Hangar and Rhododendron Park.
- Kenmore needs more central community gathering spaces.
- The library does have a small meeting space available. Covid placed some restrictions on usage. Individuals reserve the room, and a theater group uses the room once a month for rehearsals.

Kenmore Heritage Society

- The Society currently has physical space needs and want to be able to do popup events and displays and would like to host events and speakers.
- Storage is an issue. The Society receives donations that are predominantly photos and smaller items from the community that requires better storage and archiving system.

- The Society has a self-guided walking history tour that needs to be brought back and made available to the public.
- There are currently no physical history markers in Kenmore. Different methods of adding history markers and images were briefly discussed.

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.

5: Citywide plan amenities

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.

Kenmore parks, facilities, open space	Acres
Linwood Park	1.4
Moorlands Park	4.5
Northshore Summit Park	3.6
ƛ'axʷwadis (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 – 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.

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**
	650.8
Total outside parks, schools, private	
	1,126.2
Total all	

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.

Level of service (LOS)

The National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Areas and Facilities Standards has not been updated in more 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 24,520 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.

Implications

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 24,520 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).

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.

Implications

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.

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.

Implications

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.

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.

Implications

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

Park amenities

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

Kenmore amenities

	City of 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	*	*	24,520
Hand carry launch site	*	*	12,260
Boat ramp	*	*	24,520
Dock/pier	*	*	24,520
Dog park/off-leash areas	68%	27,508	
Community garden	52%	27,262	
Picnic tables*	*	*	1,866
Picnic shelters	*	*	6,130
Playground uncovered	93%	3,105	3,502
Basketball court	84%	7,501	24,520
Volleyball court	23%	14,280	24,520
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	6,130
Soccer field	83%	3,333	12,260
Football field	*	*	
Running tracks	19%	18,585	
Synthetic, rectangular	25%	23,189	
Exercise course	22%	27,762	
Skateboard park	46%	33,167	24,520
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 24,520 population including dog parks, community gardens, athletic courts and fields, splash pad and swimming, and all indoor facilities.

Implications
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.

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	24,520
Senior**	40%	31,985	24,520
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 24,520.

Note
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.

Citywide park amenities

The following proposals concerning components of the Parks, Recreation, & Open Space (PROS) Plan are based on the results of environmental inventories, field analysis, demand analysis, workshop

planning sessions, and surveys of resident and voter households that outline a vision for the next 20 years.

The plan proposals are organized into separate components including natural areas, resource activities, trails, athletic activities, indoor activities, and special uses that are part of a holistic approach to the total PROS Plan.

Each section of this chapter defines the vision for the separate plan component, inventories existing amenities, and projects proposed new amenity developments that reflect population growth and change including an increase in non-family young and old households, address social inequities, fill walkability gaps, mitigate heat stress, and account for increased redevelopment densities.

The components combined provide a holistic vision for providing parks, recreation, and open space in Kenmore that is rapidly evolving from a suburban character that existed at the time of incorporation into an urban community providing a variety of natural and active PROS interests for an increasingly diverse population.

The proposals refer to a site or property that may provide a specific type of park, recreation, or open space activity. A particular site or property, however, may include one or all the described component plan features.

Note
The component plan proposals are **conceptual**, in some instances, subject to further study and coordination with public participants including Northshore School District, King County, Washington State, adjacent jurisdictions, nonprofit, and private participants including neighborhood residents, businesses, and developers that may modify eventual project particulars.

Natural areas

Critical areas - protect, preserve, and conserve lands that have environmental features of critical area significance (floodplains and landslide hazard), ecological importance (shorelines, wetlands, and watersheds), forestland (old growth, woodland cover, and prime productive), wildlife habitat (threatened and endangered species), and green space.

To the extent possible and practical, natural areas link lands (even though these lands may not be publicly accessible) into greenway networks and corridors. These linked areas visually define the developed urban area in accordance with the objectives of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) whether publicly or privately owned.

Natural areas may provide nature and trails, exhibits, and interpretive facilities to increase public awareness and appreciation for significant and visually interesting critical area environmental, wildlife, and forest features.
Natural areas may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites that provide resource activities, trail corridors, athletic activities, or other public facilities. Natural areas may also be conserved on privately owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements; or on lands acquired for other public purposes including stormwater management, groundwater recharge, potable water storage, and wastewater treatment.

Vision

Natural area conservancies may be realized through:

- **Access agreements. acquisition of development rights and/or title of natural area lands** - that would otherwise be developed or used for urban land use or not be available for public access.
- **Provision for public access and interpretive signage** - that would not be possible if the land remained in private ownership without such public access provisions.
- **Provisions for interpretive signage** - subject to appropriate security measures and underlying property owner agreements.

Existing natural areas

The following sites conserve wetlands, woodlands, steep slopes, and other features.

		Existing natural area acreage
Kenmore		**133.7**
1	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**25.5**
▪	25.0-acres of wetlands and woodlands, fish bearing stream on Swamp Creek	
2	**Twin Springs Park**	**25.0**
▪	24.0-acres of wetlands, woodlands with 2 springs and beaver lodge on Little Swamp Creek	
3	**Swamp Creek Wetlands**	**21.2**
▪	21.2-acres of wetlands and woodlands with fish bearing stream on Swamp Creek	
4	**ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**41.0**
▪	22.75-acres of wetlands and woodlands on north shore of Sammamish River and confluence with Swamp Creek	
5	**Rhododendron Park**	**12.5**
▪	8.5-acres of wooded areas on south shore of Sammamish River	
6	**Inglewood Wetlands**	**8.5**
▪	8.5-acres of wetlands and marsh on the east shore of Lake Washington and the confluence with the Sammamish River	
Washington State		**316.0**
7	**Saint Edward State Park**	**316.0**
▪	Extensive wooded area and shoreline on east shore of Lake Washington	
Bothell		**49.9**
8	**Wayne Park**	**49.9**
▪	Wetlands and wooded areas on the south shore of the Sammamish River	
Kirkland		**7.8**
9	**Kirkland Open Space**	**7.8**
▪	Wooded open space extending along the ravine on the southeast corner of city limits	
King County		**224.4**
10	**Big Finn Hill Park**	**224.4**
▪	Extensive woodlands extending from Saint Edwards State Park to the east shore of Lake Washington	
Total existing natural area acres		**731.8***

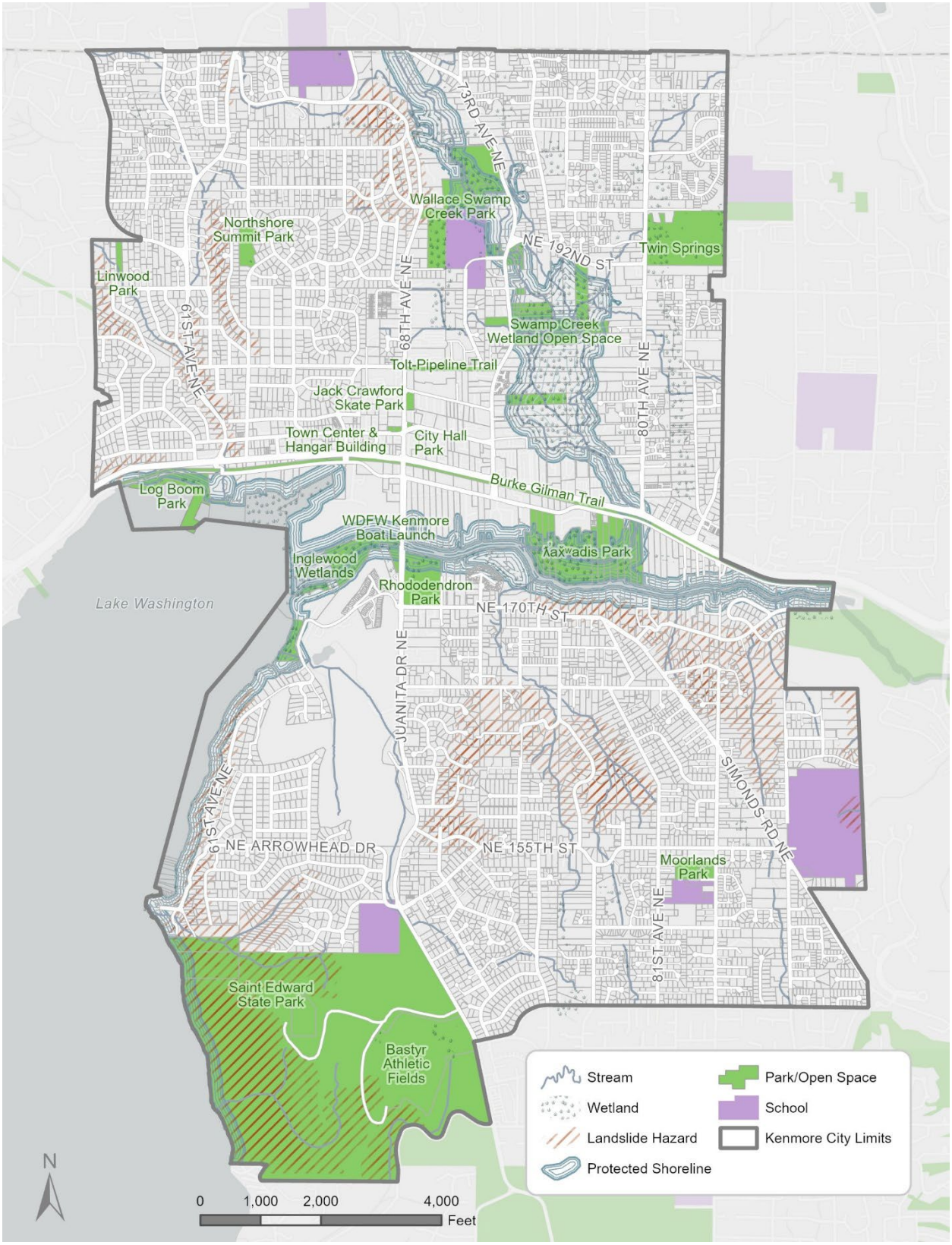
*** Total site acreage may also provide for other park activities.**

Proposed natural areas

The following sites could conserve fish bearing streams, riparian corridors, wetlands, woodlands, and other significant wildlife habitat along Swamp, Little Swamp Creeks, other tributaries, Sammamish River, and Lake Washington using critical area ordinances, easements, or purchase of development rights or title to create greenway systems through Kenmore.

		Proposed natural area acreage
Kenmore		**tbd**
11	**Lakepointe Park**	**13.29**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat around the 3,100 linear feet of 11shoreline with Lake Washington and the entrance to the Sammamish River.		
12	**Swamp Creek**	**tbd**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat north of Wallace Swamp Creek Park to city limits		
13	**Little Swamp Creek**	**tbd**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat between Wallace Swamp Creek Park and Twin Springs Park on Little Swamp Creek to city limits		
14	**Swamp Creek**	**tbd**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat between ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park and Swamp Creek Wetlands		
15	**Tributary 62**	**tbd**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat east of Wayne Park		
16	**Tributary**	**tbd**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat from city limits north to the Sammamish River		
17	**Arrowhead Creek**	**tbd**
▪ Protect wetlands and riparian habitat from north edge of Saint Edwards State Park to Lake Washington		
Total proposed natural area acres		**tbd**

NATURAL AREAS



Resource activities

Resource activities provide public access to significant environmental features including shorelines, woodlands, and scenic areas. Where appropriate, resource sites are improved with a variety of outdoor facilities including beaches, handcarry launch sites, boat ramps, and individual and group picnic facilities. Supporting services may include parking lots, restrooms, and utilities.

Resource activities may be located on independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for natural area conservancies, trail corridors, athletic activities, indoor activities, or other public facilities. Resource activities may also be developed on other publicly owned lands subject to public use agreements or easements.

Vision

As described herein, the resource park vision will be realized through:

- **Acquisition of resource parklands** - that would otherwise be developed for other land uses or not available for public access,
- **Provision of public access** - and use of natural features which would not be possible if the lands remained in private ownership,
- **Conservation for public access** - and use of unique and available natural features that visually define and separate developing urban areas.

Waterfront activities

Existing waterfront activity sites

The following provide access to freshwater sites that include swimming, handcarry launches, boating, and other waterfront access activities.

Kenmore		**3**
4	**Log Boom Park**	**1**
▪ Wading beach on Lake Washington		
▪ 500-foot pier with 10 transit slips		
▪ Handcarry launch and boat rental building		
5	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
▪ Handcarry launch into Sammamish River		
6	**ƛ'axʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**1**
▪ Lagoon handcarry launch into Sammamish River ~~for kayaks and dragon boats~~		
Washington State		**1**
	WDFW Boat Launch	**1**
▪ Paved boat launch into Sammamish River		
Total existing launch sites		**4**

Picnic facilities

Existing picnic tables and shelters

The following sites provide day-use picnic table and shelter facilities for group activities.

		Existing picnic tables - shelters
Kenmore parks		**---**
1	**Linwood Park**	**2-0**
▪ 2 picnic tables		
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**2-0**
▪ 2 picnic tables		
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**4-0**
▪ 4 picnic tables		
4	**Town Square Hangar**	**3-0**
▪ 3 picnic tables		
5	**City Hall/Skate Court**	**2-0**
▪ 2 picnic tables		
6	**Log Boom Park**	**4-1**
▪ 4 picnic tables		
▪ 1 picnic shelter		
7	**Rhododendron Park**	**3-1**
▪ 3 picnic tables		
▪ 1 picnic shelter		
8	**ƛ'axʷadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**5-1**
▪ 5 picnic tables		
▪ 1 picnic shelter		
9	**Moorlands Park**	**2-1**
▪ 2 picnic tables		
▪ 1 picnic shelter		
10	**Saint Edward State Park**	**---**
▪ --- picnic tables		
All total picnic tables		**---**
All total picnic shelters		**---**

Proposed picnic tables and shelters

The following sites could fill gaps within walking distance of Kenmore neighborhoods.

		Proposed picnic tables, shelters
Kenmore		**14-0**
11	**Twin Springs Park**	**3-0**
▪ Install 3 picnic tables		
12	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**3-0**
▪ Install 3 picnic tables		
13	**NE 182nd Street neighborhood**	**2-0**
▪ Install 2 picnic tables		
14	**80th/83rd Ave NE neighborhood**	**2-0**

▪ Install 2 picnic tables		
15	**Simmonds Road neighborhood**	**2-0**
▪ Install 2 picnic tables		
16	**Moorlands neighborhood**	**2-0**
▪ Install 2 picnic tables		
Total proposed picnic tables		**14**
Total proposed picnic shelters		**0**

Trails

Trail systems link major natural area assets, park and recreational facilities, schools, community centers, commercial, and transit stations throughout Kenmore. Trails provide for several modes of recreational and commuters use including Pedestrians, scooters, skateboards, in-line skates, and bicycles where appropriate.

Park trails

Park walking trails are developed within major parks and open spaces to provide internal access to wetlands, woodlands, picnic areas, playgrounds, courts, fields, and indoor facilities with parking lots, restrooms, and other supporting facilities.

Park walking trails are developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) or US Forest Service (USFS) walking trail standards with a crushed rock, bark, or compacted dirt base usable by all age and skill groups. Park trails will be developed in urban park sites with an asphalt or concrete surface to be ADA accessible.

Vision

The parks trail vision could be realized by providing trail opportunities in Kenmore that:

- **Access natural features and amenities** – within natural areas and park sites.
- **Serve persons** - with varied physical abilities and skills including ADA.
- **Establish high visibility and volume routes** - through the most developed urban areas and park sites.

Existing parks trails

The following trails have been developed within major park sites in the city that access wetlands, ponds, woodlands, and other park amenities.

		Existing park trail miles
Kenmore parks trails		**2.07**
1	**Linwood Park**	**0.07**
▪ 0.07-mile paved ADA trail through park		
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**0.2**
▪ 0.2-mile paved ADA trail through park		
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**0.3**
▪ 0.3-mile trail		
4	**Twin Springs Park**	**0.3**

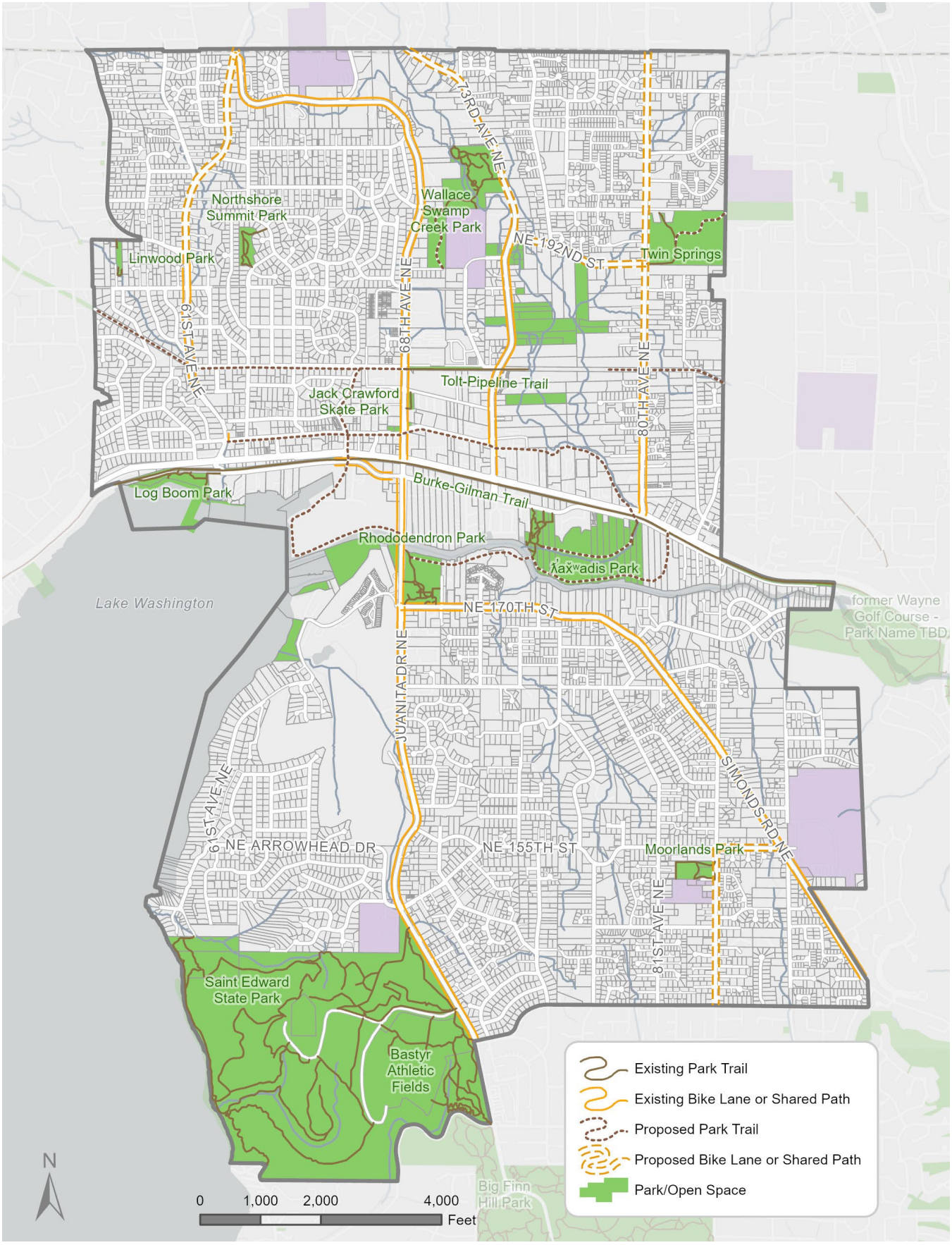
▪ 0.3-mile trail through park		
5	**Town Square Hangar**	**0.01**
▪ 0.01mile paved trails around perimeter		
6	**City Hall/Skate Court**	**0.06**
▪ 0.06-mile paved trail along perimeter		
7	**Log Boom Park**	**0.3**
▪ 0.3-mile paved trail along perimeter		
8	**Rhododendron Park**	**0.5**
▪ 0.5-miles of trails through park		
9	**ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**0.3**
▪ 0.3-miles of trail through park		
10	**Moorlands Park**	**0.03**
▪ 0.03-miles of trail through park		
Washington State		**7.0**
11	**Saint Edward State Park**	**7.0**
▪ 0.5-miles of trails through park		
Total existing park trail miles		**9.07**

Proposed parks trails

The following proposed trails could access wetlands, ponds, woodlands, and other park amenities in accordance with existing park master plans.

		Proposed park trail miles
Kenmore park trails		**2.0**
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**0.2**
▪ 0.2-mile trail to school		
4	**Twin Springs Park**	**0.5**
▪ 0.5-mile secondary trails through park		
9	**ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**0.6**
▪ 0.3-mile trail on north shore Swamp Creek		
▪ 0.3-mile trail on south shore Swamp Creek		
12	**Swamp Creek Wetlands**	**0.7**
▪ 0.7-mile trail around wetlands		
Total proposed park trail miles		**2.0**

PARK TRAILS


Northshore Summit Park
Linwood Park
Wallace Swamp Creek Park
Twin Springs
Tolt-Pipeline Trail
Jack Crawford Skate Park
Log Boom Park
Burke-Gilman Trail
Rhododendron Park
λaxʷadis Park
Lake Washington
former Wayne Golf Course - Park Name TBD
Saint Edward State Park
Bastyr Athletic Fields
Moorlands Park
Big Finn Hill Park
NE 192ND ST
NE 170TH ST
NE 155TH ST
NE ARROWHEAD DR
61ST AVE NE
68TH AVE NE
73RD AVE NE
80TH AVE NE
81ST AVE NE
JUANITA DR NE
SIMONDS RD NE
N
0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet
Existing Park Trail
Existing Bike Lane or Shared Path
Proposed Park Trail
Proposed Bike Lane or Shared Path
Park/Open Space

Multipurpose off-road trails

Multipurpose off-road trails are developed within corridors separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation in utility easements or in separate property alignments. In some instances, limited off-road trails may be developed as a shoulder or sidewalk improvement within the right-of-way of established vehicle or light trail transportation corridors.

Multipurpose trails are developed to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) trail standards with concrete, asphalt or very fine crushed rock base, ADA accessible, and usable by all age and skill groups.

Trail corridors are located or improved with trailhead services including rest stops, parking lots, restrooms, water, and air utilities. Where the trail is in another park and recreational improvement or public facility, the trailhead may be improved with picnic, playgrounds, and play areas.

Multipurpose trail corridors may be independent properties or include portions of other sites provided for natural area conservancies, resource activities, athletic activities, and other park and recreational or public facilities.

Vision

The multipurpose trails vision may be realized by providing recreational trail opportunities that:

- **Access natural features and amenities** - that may not be available otherwise.
- **Link open spaces** - and other conservation areas into a greenway system.
- **Serve persons** - with varied physical abilities and skills.
- **Establish high visibility and volume routes** - through the most developed urban areas and park sites.
- **Expand roadway corridors where feasible** - to provide recreational and commuter trail opportunities.

Existing off-road trails

The following multipurpose trail systems have been developed to provide combined hike, skateboard, scooter, in-line skate, and bike trail opportunities.

		Existing off-road trail miles
Kenmore		**2.88**
1	**Tolt Pipeline Trail**	**0.28**
▪ 0.28-mile portion of 2.50-mile corridor from Bothell Way in Bothell to Lake Forest Park reservoir		
2	**Burke-Gilman Trail**	**2.60**
▪ 20.00-mile conversion of SLSE Railroad corridor from Shilshole Bay to Bothell with 2.60 miles in Kenmore including 2 road underpasses and 1 bridge over Swamp Creek.		
Washington State		**0.73**
3	**Juanita Drive NE**	**0.73**
▪ 0.73-mile trail in Saint Edward State Park and Bastyr University from Arrowhead Elementary south to Big Finn Hill Park trail system.		

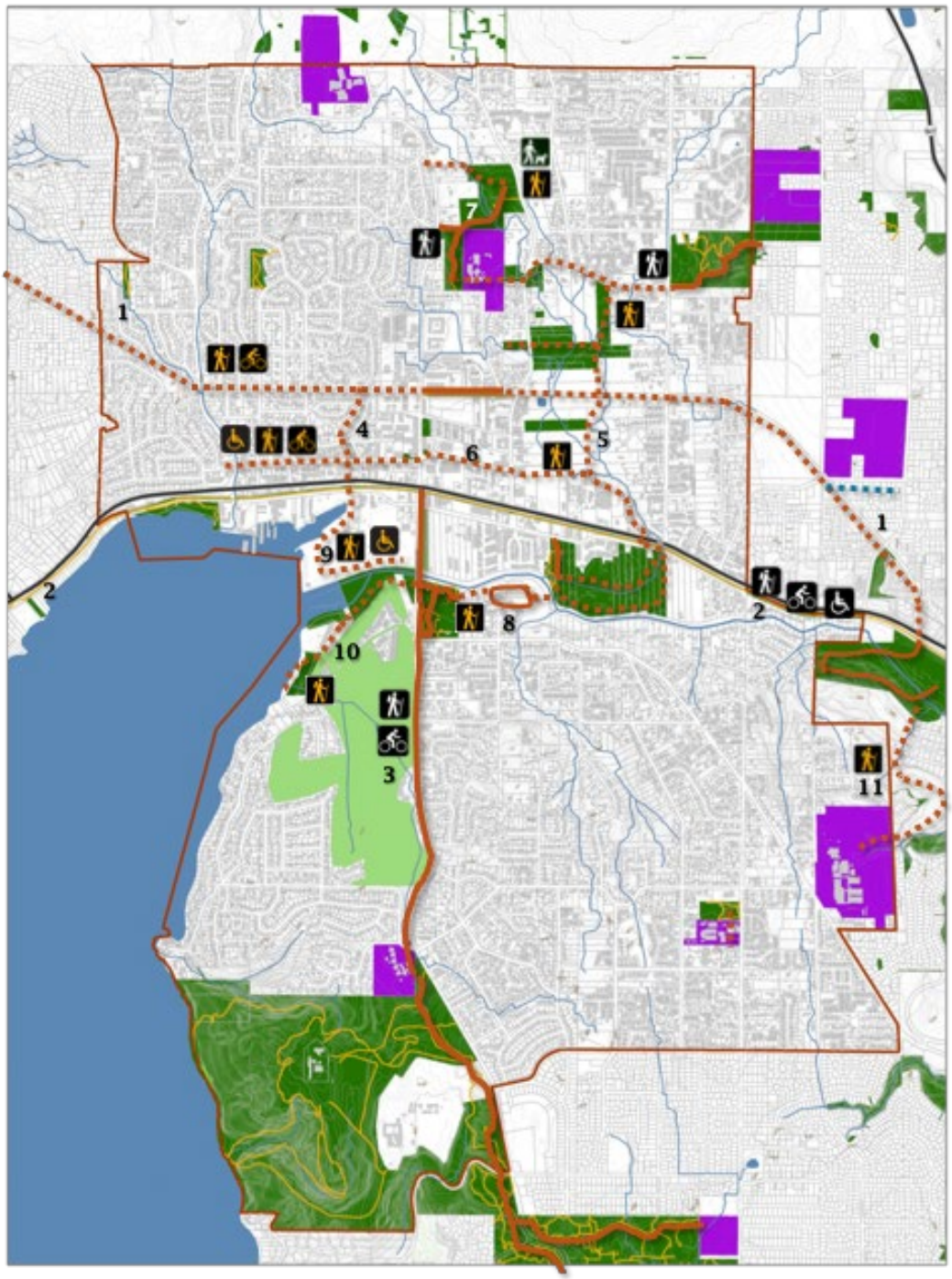
Total existing multipurpose trail miles	**3.61**

Proposed off-road multipurpose trails

The following multipurpose trail systems could be developed to create a network of off-road trails throughout Kenmore.

		Proposed off-road trail miles
Kenmore		
1	**Tolt Pipeline Trail**	**2.32**
▪	Complete 2.32-mile segments of the water corridor across Swamp Creek, east to Bothell Way, and west to Lake Forest Park.	
4	**NE 65th Avenue SR-522/Bothell Way Overpass or Underpass**	**0.03**
▪	Develop 175-foot elevated overpass or underpass on NE 65th Avenue right-of-way across Bothell Way to connect with the Burke-Gilman Trail and NE 175th Street.	
5	**Swamp Creek Trail**	**0.86**
▪	Develop 0.86-mile trail from ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park north though Swamp Creek wetlands to NE 192nd Street including a possible underpass of SR-522/Bothell Way.	
6	**NE 181st Street/Swamp Creek**	**0.15**
▪	Develop 0.15-mile trail from the end of NE 181st Street east to connect with the Swamp Creek Trail including bridge over Swamp Creek.	
7	**NE 198th Street/Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**0.14**
▪	Develop 0.14-mile trail from Wallace Swamp Creek Park west to connect with NE 198th Street.	
8	**ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) -Rhododendron Parks**	**0.27**
▪	Develop 0.27-mile trail from ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park across the Sammamish River and along the south Sammamish River shoreline to Rhododendron Park.	
9	**Lakepointe Trail**	**0.73**
▪	Develop 0.73-mile trail from Burke-Gilman Trail around the Lakepointe development project buffer and back to Juanita Drive NE.	
10	**Inglewood Wetlands**	**0.55**
▪	Develop 0.55-mile trail from the WDFW Boat Launch west along Sammamish River and Lake Washington shoreline through the wetlands and marsh ecosystem.	
11	**Wayne Park – Inglemoor HS**	**0.65**
▪	Work with Bothell to develop 0.65-mile trail from Bothell's Wayne Park south through the ravine to Inglemoor High School.	
Total proposed off-road trail miles		**5.70**

PROPOSED OFF-ROAD TRAILS



Proposed off-road trails

Off-road trails	Proposed	
1 Tolt Pipeline Trail	4 NE 65th Avenue overpass	8 Tl'awh-ah-dees/Rhodo
2 Burke-Gilman Trail	5 Swamp Creek Trail	9 Lakepoint Trail
3 Juanita Drive NE	6 NE 181st Street/Swamp Creek	10 Inglewood Wetlands
	7 NE 198th/Swamp Creek Park	11 Wayne Park/Inglemoor HS

Athletic activities

Playgrounds

Playgrounds and play areas are developed to provide access within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas in the city and designed with age-appropriate features for young and older age children. Some existing playground equipment may be redeveloped or replaced to meet ADA requirements, safety concerns, and new activity interests.
Miniparks - in some instances, a playground, picnic area, and sport court may be combined to provide a minipark or pocket park to increase access within older developed neighborhoods where large undeveloped or vacant parcels are no longer available.

Existing playgrounds/play areas
The following playground facilities and play areas include some school facilities that may not be available for public use during school hours, or depending on school security protocols.

Existing playground/play facilities

Kenmore		**6**
1	**Linwood Park**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
3	**Swamp Creek Park**	**1**
▪ 1 open play area		
4	**Log Boom Park**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
5	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
▪ 1 open play area		
6	**Moorlands Park**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
▪ 1 open play area		
Washington State		**1**
7	**Saint Edward State Park**	**1**
▪ 1 open play area		
Northshore School District*		**5**
8	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
9	**Kenmore Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
10	**Westhill Elementary**	**1**
▪ 2 playgrounds for age 5-12		
11	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 playground for age 5-12		
12	**Moorlands Elementary**	**1**

▪ 1 playground for age 5-12	
Total existing playgrounds	**12**

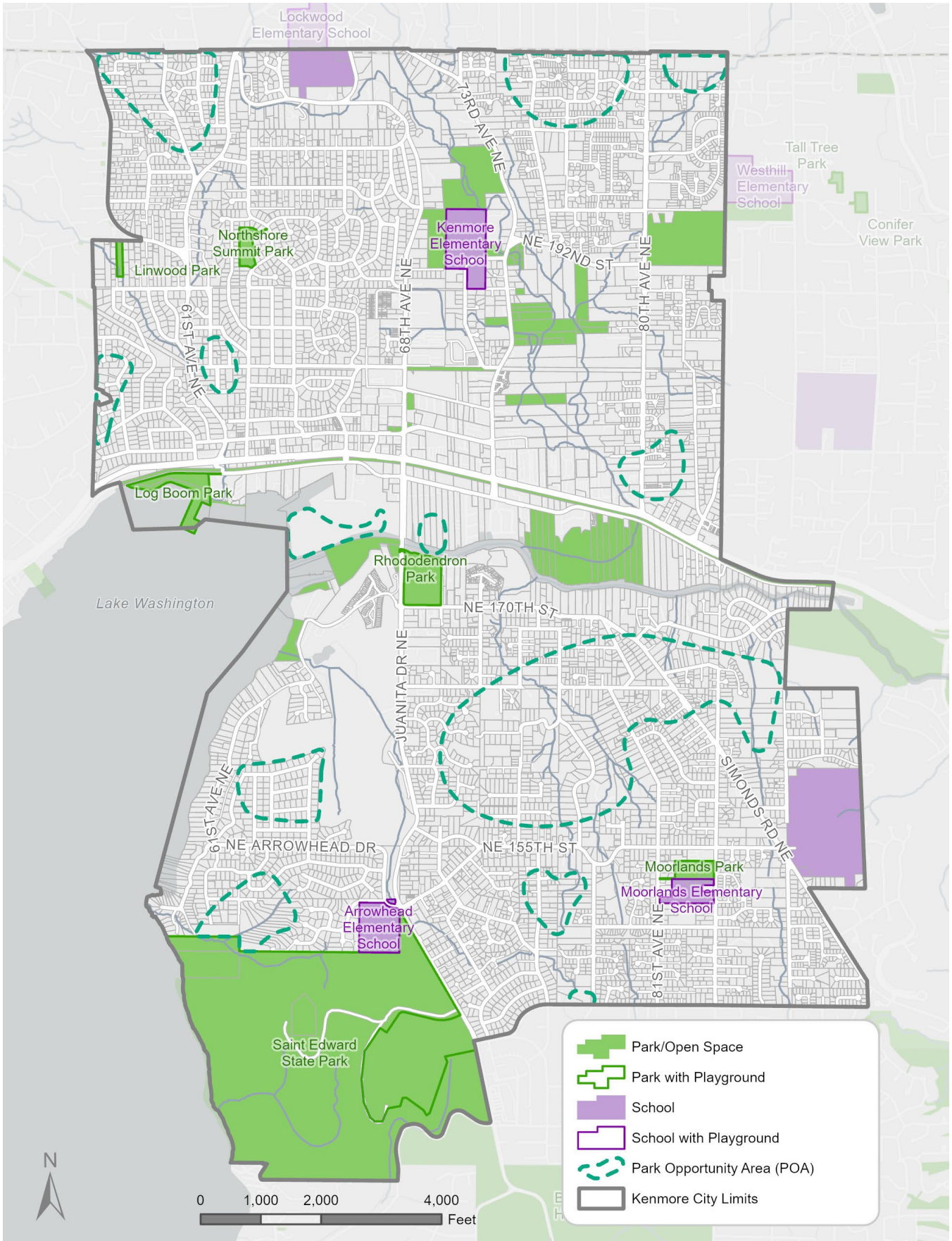
* School playgrounds may not be available for public use before/after school or during school activities, or depending on school security protocols.

Proposed playgrounds/play areas

The following sites could provide playground facilities in locations to fill gaps walking distance of Kenmore neighborhoods.

		Proposed playground/play facilities
Kenmore		**7**
13	**Twin Springs Park**	**1**
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
14	**City Hall/Skate Court**	**1**
▪ Install inclusive children's playground for ages 5-12		
15	**ƛ'axˇwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**1**
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
16	**NE 182nd Street neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
17	**80th/83rd Ave NE neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
18	**Simmonds Road neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
19	**Moorlands neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install children's playground for ages 5-12		
Total proposed playgrounds		**7**

PLAYGROUNDS



Sports courts

Sports or multi-use courts combine basketball, volleyball, pickleball, and tennis as well as a variety of other activities in half (25x50 feet) or full court (up to 50x100 feet) flexible layouts. Sports courts are developed to provide multiuse court activities within a 5-10-minute walking distance of most residential areas.

Some existing basketball or tennis courts may be upgraded to increase surface and equipment durability, meet safety concerns, and accommodate additional activity interests.

Skateboard courts - provide concrete contoured bowls and sides with quarter and half-pipes, rails, and stairs for intermediate and skilled skateboard and BMX riders. **Skate dots** – are single pieces of skateboard equipment such as quarter and half-pipes, rails, or stairs for beginner, intermediate, and skilled riders within a convenient distance of residential neighborhood.

Pump tracks composed of dirt or paved mounds and jumps for manually pumped bicycles may be developed to support this growing recreational activity at independent sites or in combination with skateboard courts.

Existing sports courts

The following basketball, pickleball, volleyball, and tennis courts have been developed in the city to support local neighborhood recreational activities.

		Existing sports courts
Kenmore		**2**
1	**Jack V Crawford Skate Court**	**1**
▪ 1 concrete court with pipes, ramps		
2	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
▪ 1 basketball court		
Washington State		**5**
3	**Saint Edward State Park**	**1**
▪ 1 volleyball/basketball court		
▪ 4 pickleball courts		
Northshore School District*		**16**
4	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 tennis court		
5	**Kenmore Middle School**	**3**
▪ 3 tennis court		
8	**Bothell High School**	**6**
▪ 6 tennis courts		
7	**Inglemoor High School**	**6**
▪ 6 tennis courts		
Total existing skateboard courts		**1**
Total existing basketball courts		**2**
Total existing pickleball courts		**4**

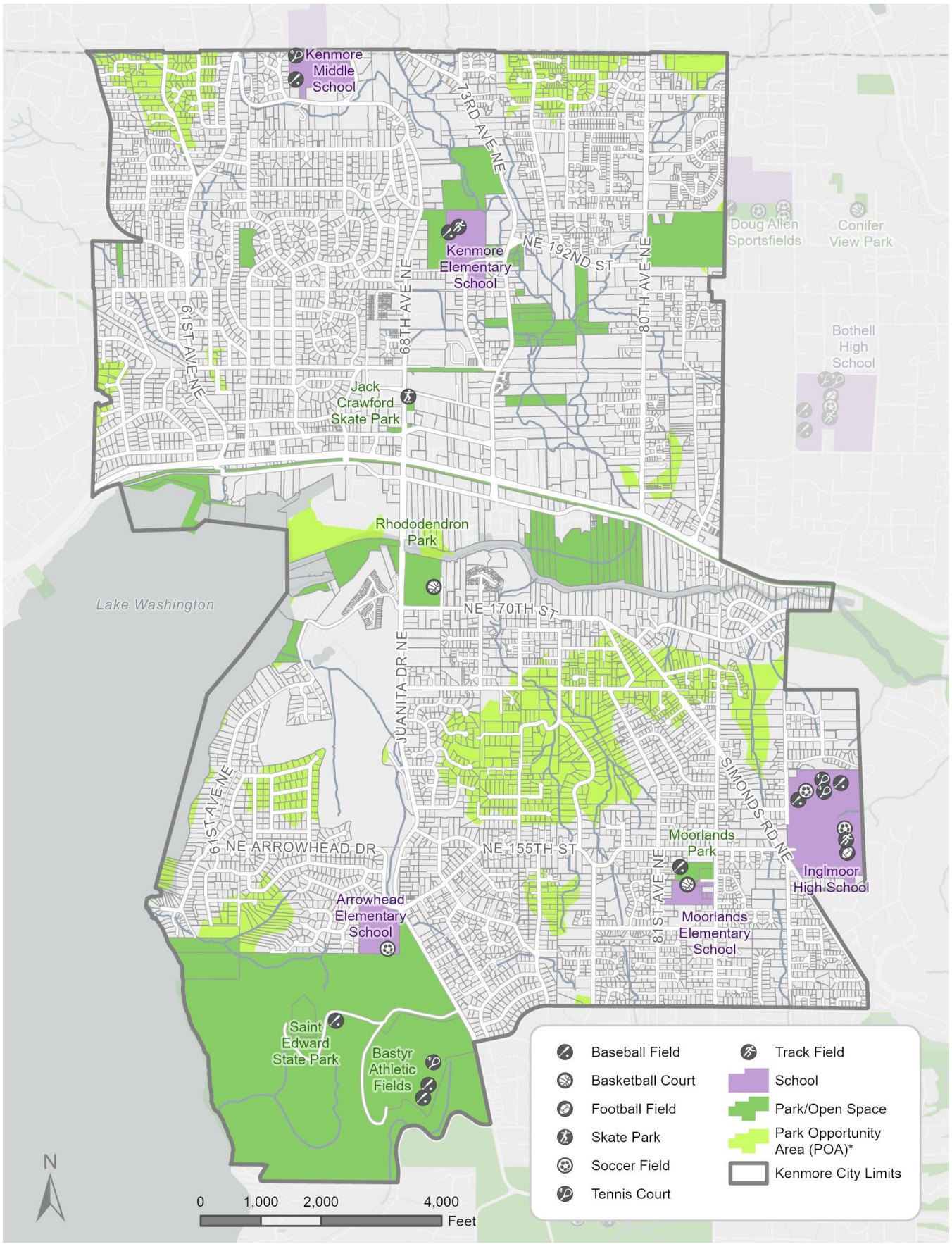
Total existing tennis courts	**16**
Total existing volleyball courts	**1**
Total existing pump tracks	**0**

* School courts may not be available for public use before/after school depending on school athletic activities or depending on school security protocols.

The following sites could provide multi-use sport court facilities in locations to fill gaps beyond 10-minute walking distance of Kenmore neighborhoods.

		Proposed sports courts
Kenmore		**8**
1	**Jack V Crawford Skate Court**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball court		
2	**Rhododendron Park**	**1**
▪ Install 1 pickleball on basketball court		
8	**Northshore Summit Park**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court		
9	**Wallace Creek Swamp Park**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball in northeast corner of park ▪ Consider pump track feasibility in northeast corner of park		
10	**Moorlands Park**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court		
11	**80th/83rd Ave NE neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court		
12	**Simmonds Road neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court		
13	**Moorlands neighborhood**	**1**
▪ Install 1 basketball/pickleball court		
Total proposed basketball courts		**7**
Total proposed pickleball courts		**8**
Total proposed pump tracks		**8**

SPORT COURTS



Athletic fields

Soccer fields are rectangular grass fields for youth ages 6-7 (75x120 feet), ages 8-9 (90x150 feet), ages 10-11 (180x240 feet), ages 12-13 (300x330 feet), and adult regulation (330x360 feet). The larger field areas can be subdivided to support younger age players practice and games.

For example, a regulation field of 330x360 feet can be subdivided to support 12 age 6-7 fields of 75x120 feet. Consequently, the actual playing capacity of the fields can increase depending on the players age and field requirements.

Baseball and softball field - dimensions vary considerably by age and league for baseline, infield, pitcher's mound, and distance to left and center field fences. The field-defining dimension, however, is the distance to center field as the infield dimensions can be modified to fit the player's ages and league for baseball and softball.

Center field baseball distances for Pinto and Little League are 200-250 feet, Bonco 250 feet, Pony 300 feet, and high school and college 350-400 feet. Softball center field distances are proportionately less for youth ages 10 and under of 175 feet, high school 225 feet, college and adult 220-250 feet, and adult slow pitch 315 feet.

Baseball/softball fields may be dedicated with fixed skinned infield diamonds and outfield fences or located at the ends of rectangular fields where soccer fields can be overlaid the grass outfield areas.

Rectangular fields provide high capacity, field configurations that include turf or all-weather fields with permanent soccer goals and baseball diamond backstops at the field ends with moveable perimeter fencing, spectator seating, and night-lighting systems. Rectangular fields are efficient use of limited real estate and expand the playing time available for both sports.

The following athletic fields have been developed to support various age group leagues in the city.

		Existing athletic fields
Kenmore		**2**
1	**Moorlands Park**	**2**
▪ 1 grass 220-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 grass 120x220 foot soccer field overlay		
Washington State		**2**
2	**Saint Edward State Park**	**2**
▪ 1 grass 330x350 lacrosse field		
▪ 1 grass 250-foot baseball field		
Other agencies inside city limits		**3**
3	**Bastyr University**	**3**
▪ 2 grass 200-foot baseball fields		
▪ 1 grass 340x250 soccer field overlay		
Parks outside city limits		**8**
4	**Doug Allen Sports Fields**	**3**

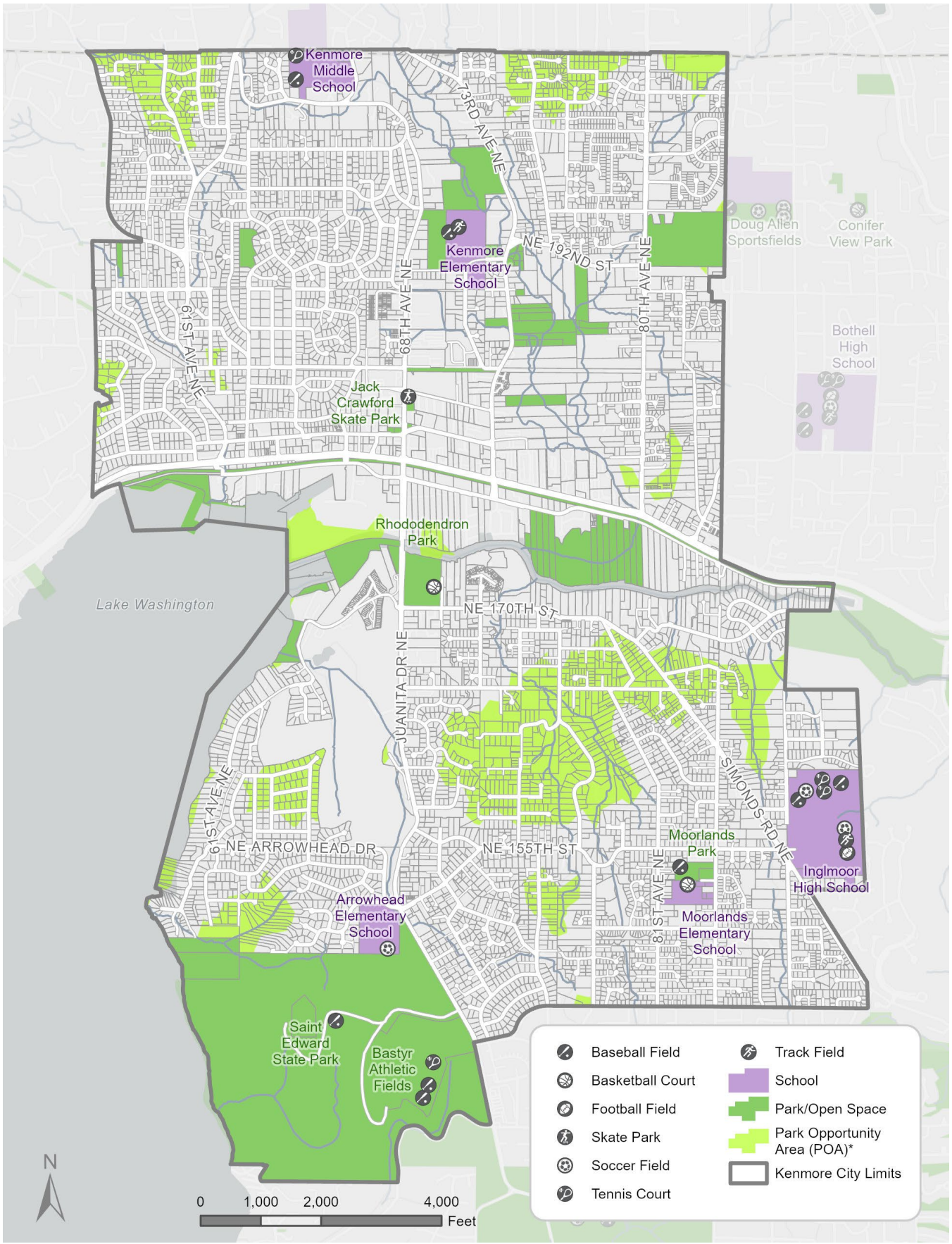
▪ 1 grass 240-foot baseball field		
▪ 2 grass 240x340-foot soccer fields		
5	**Big Finn Hill Park**	**5**
▪ 1 grass 200-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 grass 280-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 grass 340-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 grass 300-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 3220x70-foot soccer field		
Northshore School District*		**22**
6	**Lockwood Elementary**	**3**
▪ 1 grass 140-foot-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 100x160-foot soccer field		
▪ 1 grass 170x200-foot soccer field		
7	**Kenmore Middle School**	**2**
▪ 1 grass 260-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 grass 220x300 soccer field overlay		
8	**Kenmore Elementary**	**3**
▪ 1 dirt 140-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 dirt 160-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 dirt 0.25-mile running track		
9	**Bothell High School**	**6**
▪ 1 synthetic turf 300-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 150x300-foot soccer overlay		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 200-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 150x180-foot soccer overlay		
▪ 1 rubber surface 0.25-mile running track		
▪ 1 grass 100-yard football field		
10	**Inglemoor High School**	**6**
▪ 1 synthetic turf 300-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 150x300-foot soccer overlay		
▪ 1 synthetic turf 200-foot baseball field		
▪ 1 rubber surface 0.25-mile running track		
▪ 1 grass 100-yard football field		
11	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**2**
▪ 1 grass 120x170-foot soccer field		
▪ 1 grass 130x230 grass soccer field		
Total existing soccer fields		**12**
Total existing baseball/softball fields		**16**
Total existing lacrosse fields		**1**
Total existing football fields		**2**
Total existing running tracks		**2**

* School fields may not be available for public use before/after school depending on school athletic activities or depending on school security protocols.

The following fields could be improved to retain and increase capacity for practice and competitive games.

		Proposed athletic fields
Kenmore		**0**
1	**Moorlands Park**	**0**
▪ Install synthetic turf on existing ballfield		
3	**Bastyr University**	**0**
▪ Acquire and improve existing baseball and soccer fields		
Total proposed soccer fields		**0**
Total proposed baseball fields		**0**

ATHLETIC FIELDS



Indoor facilities

Indoor facilities provide space for swimming pools, gymnasiums, physical conditioning, arts and crafts, class and instruction rooms, meeting facilities, kitchens and dining, daycare and latch key, teen and senior center, and special population resource activities. Indoor centers may also incorporate theaters, historic museums, interpretive nature exhibits, and other activities.

Indoor facilities provide space and services that are not suitably provided at school sites or that may not be duplicated by school facilities and programs. Independent indoor buildings and sites may be developed to provide space and services for teen, adult, or senior center activities that occur during or conflict with school activities or hours.

Community center

Community center facilities with conference rooms, classrooms, and assembly rooms support a variety of functions including nutrition and health programs, childcare, education classes, music and drama instruction, art workshops, public presentations, and performances for youth, teens, adults, seniors, and other community members.

The facilities may be dedicated spaces or flexible and divisible spaces that can be subdivided for a variety of activities. The facilities may include kitchens or catering areas, dressing rooms, or audio/visual supporting equipment.

The inventory includes school classrooms and assembly halls that may also be used for meeting activities after hours or after other school hosted events but are not available for public use during daytime hours. They may also be limited to access depending on school security protocols.

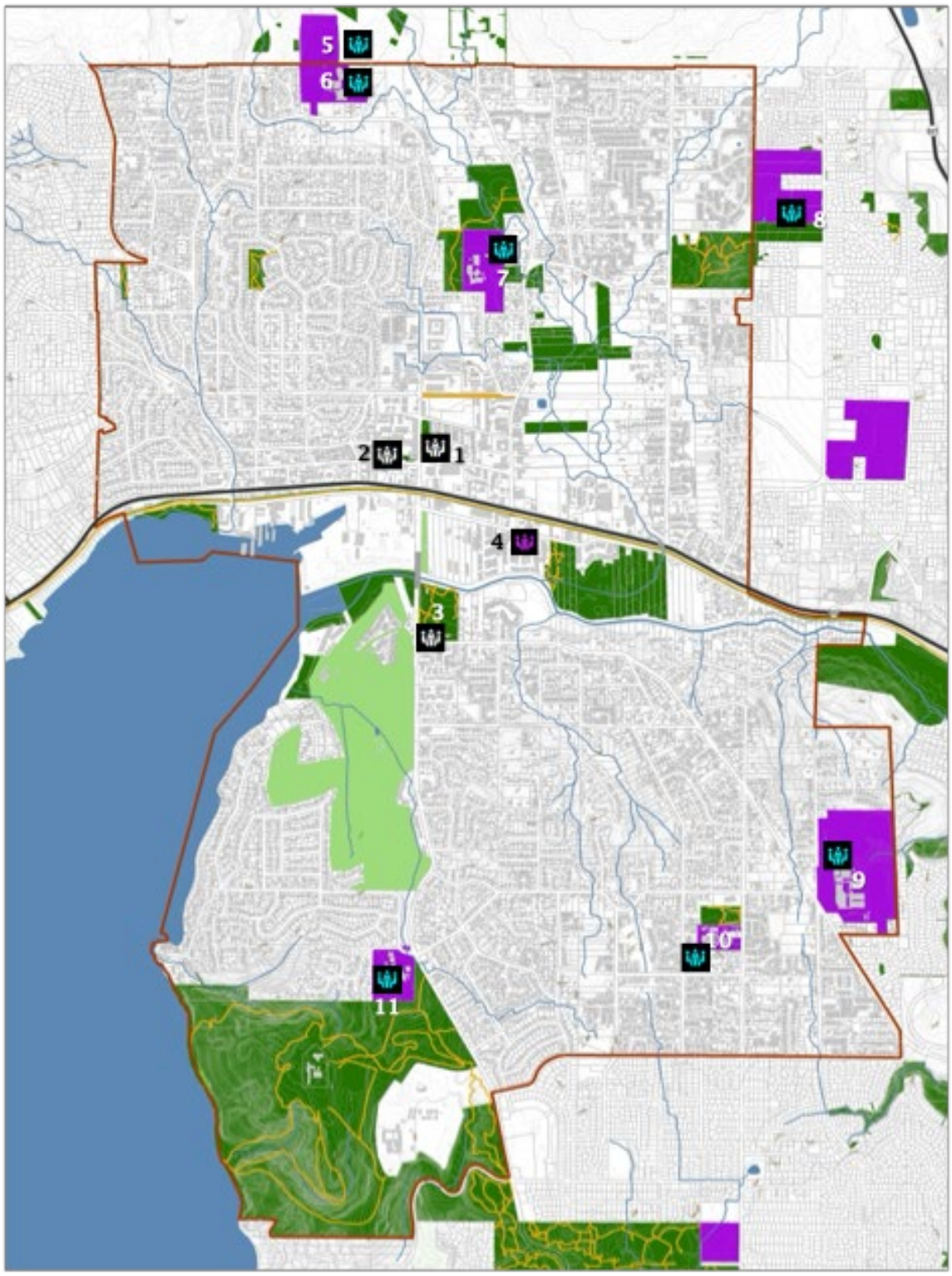
		Existing community center facilities
Kenmore		**3**
1	**City Hall**	**1**
▪ Meeting facilities occupy 3,600 square feet of 21,000 square foot city hall building that includes: ▪ Community room for --- people ▪ Council Chambers for --- people ▪ Dividing wall between Chamber and Community Rooms may be removed for larger events		
2	**Town Square Hangar**	**1**
4,576 square foot building with: ▪ Beaver Room meeting for 12 people ▪ Otter Room meeting for 50 people ▪ Rooms available on a first-come-first use basis but may be reserved between 1-7pm Monday-Saturday ▪ Diva Espresso coffee concession indoors ▪ Town Square outdoor plaza public gathering area with picnic tables, moveable chairs, and water feature		
3	**Kenmore Senior Center**	**1**

2,220 square foot building and adjacent annex built in 1948 on 0.6 acres and operated by Northshore Senior Center: ▪ Health clinics, art and craft classes, social clubs and games, computer lab, social and mental health services, wellness projects, and excursions ▪ Multipurpose room		
Nonprofit		**1**
4	**Kenmore Community Club**	**1**
▪ 3,058 square foot building built in 1930 and listed on King County's historical register ▪ Large flat floor meeting room with 274-person capacity without chairs, 124 with seating ▪ Full kitchen with 2 ovens ▪ Dance floor in front of elevated stage		
Northshore School District*		**7**
5	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
6	**Kenmore Middle School**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
7	**Kenmore Elementary**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
8	**Westhill Elementary**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
9	**Inglemoor High School**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
10	**Moorlands Elementary**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
11	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**1**
▪ Available meeting and classroom		
Total existing centers		**11**

* Access depends on school activities whether available for before/after hour public use, or depending on school security protocols.

Available community center facilities owned by Kenmore as well as a nonprofit and the school district should be sufficient to serve Kenmore residents interests over the planning period.

COMMUNITY CENTERS



Community centers

Parks	Private	7 Kenmore Elementary
1 City Hall Pavilion	4 Kenmore Community Club	8 Westhill Elementary
2 Town Square Hangar	Schools	9 Inglemoor High School
3 Kenmore Senior Center	5 Lockwood Elementary	10 Moorlands Elementary
	6 Kenmore Middle School	11 Arrowhead Elementary

Recreation centers

Indoor basketball courts vary in dimensions depending on the players age and league play where college courts are 50x94 feet, high school 50x84 feet, and middle school 42x74 feet not including team benches, referee and game clock tables, bleachers, lockers, showers, and restrooms.

Gymnasium sizes can increase the overall interior size from 6,000 square feet or less in elementary schools to 8,400 to 14,100 square feet in middle and high schools depending on locker and shower accommodations.

Middle school and older ages play on hardwood floors while elementary school students play on a variety of surfaces in multipurpose assembly rooms or in middle or high school gymnasiums in subdivided courts with lowered backboards.

Full size basketball courts can be subdivided to provide backboards along the sidelines to support 4 half courts for practice or for younger age group including elementary school games. The courts can also be subdivided to support 1-2 volleyball (30x60 feet) or 4 badminton courts (20x44 feet).

Indoor pickleball courts are 20x44 feet but need a minimum playing area of 34x64 feet not including benches and storage. Pickleball nets are 36 inches high at the points and 34 inches in the middle. A recommended ceiling height is 18-20 feet to allow for high lobs.

Outdoor flooring options include concrete or asphalt, indoor flooring options may be hardwood, rubber, or polypropylene tiles. Surface colors can impact ball visibility so the court should contrast with the color of the pickleball. Common pickleball court surface colors include yellow, orange and lime green, making blue courts one of the most popular options.

		Existing recreation centers
Shoreline		**7**
1	**Spartan Recreation Center***	**1**
Located at 202 NE 185th Street with: ▪ 2 regulation high school courts 50x84 feet ▪ 2 volleyball court overlays ▪ 1 pickleball court overlay ▪ Small youth gym ▪ Fitness center with weights ▪ Indoor playground ▪ Classrooms ▪ Lockers, showers		
Lynnwood		**7**
2	**Cedar Valley Gym**	**1**
Located at 19200 56th Avenue West with: ▪ 1 regulation high school court 50x84 feet with 6 basketball hoops ▪ 2 volleyball courts ▪ 3 pickleball courts ▪ Lockers, showers		

Northshore School District**		**7**
3	**Lockwood Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym		
4	**Kenmore Middle School**	**1**
▪ 1 competitive basketball court in gym		
5	**Kenmore Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym		
6	**Westhill Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym		
7	**Inglemoor High School**	**1**
▪ 1 competitive basketball court in gym		
8	**Moorlands Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym		
9	**Arrowhead Elementary**	**1**
▪ 1 basketball court in multipurpose gym		
Nonprofit		**1**
10	**Northshore YMCA**	**1**
Located in the Bothell Business Park with: ▪ Youth gymnasium with basketball court, pickleball court overlay ▪ Fitness and aerobics center, weight room ▪ Handball and racquet courts ▪ Indoor running track ▪ Multipurpose room		
Total youth gymnasiums		**5**
Total competitive gymnasiums		**2**

* Spartan Recreation Center is leased from school district and will eventually be sold by school district.
** Access depends on school activities whether available for after hour public use, or depending on school security protocols.

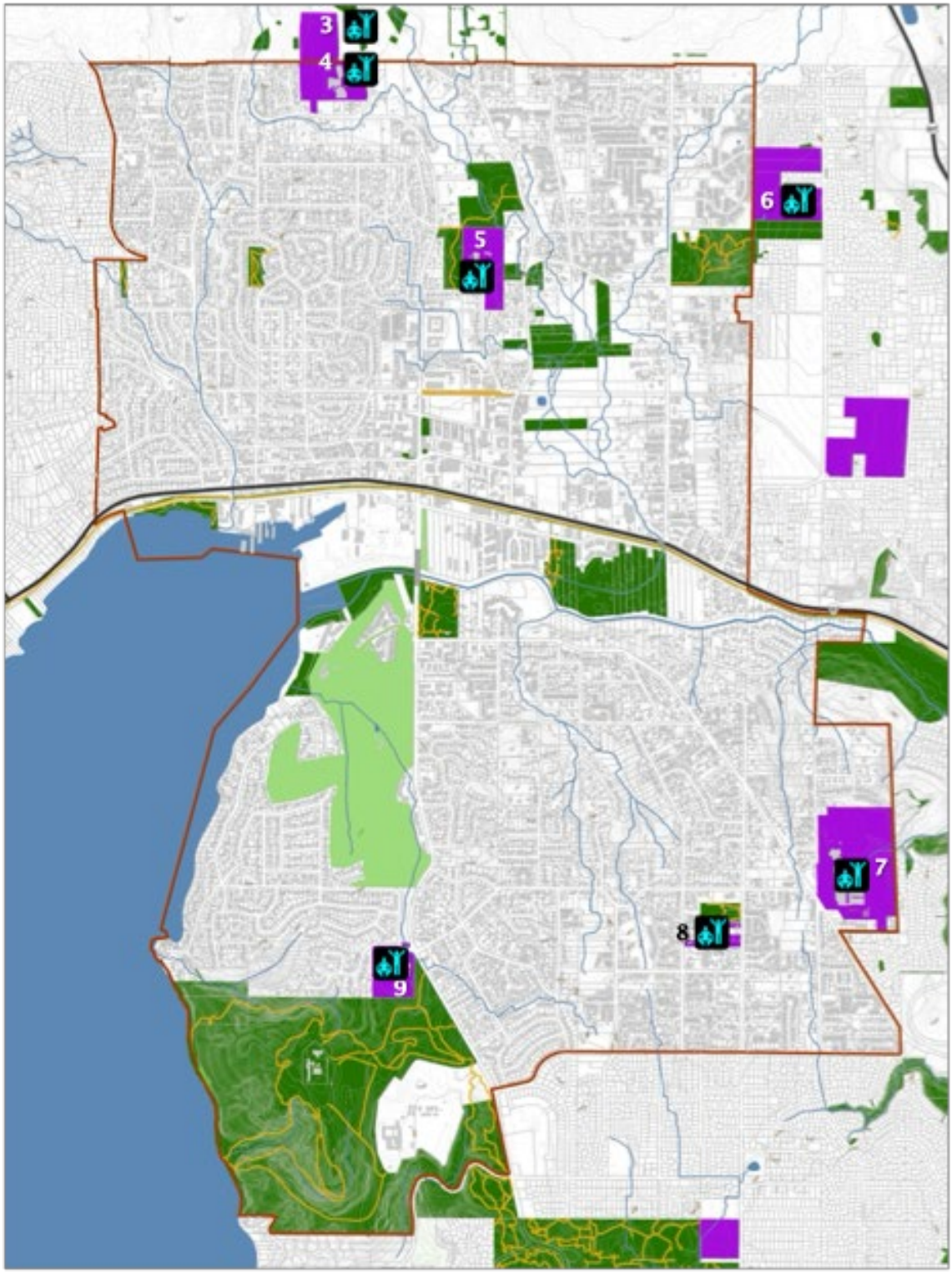
Existing recreational facilities are quite distant from Kenmore and most school gyms are undersized and likely not available to most residents. Kenmore could provide an indoor recreation center to better serve Kenmore residents interests.

		Proposed recreation center
Kenmore		
11	**Kenmore Recreation Center***	**1**
▪ Indoor pickleball courts possibly with volleyball court overlay ▪ Basketball court with youth backboards on side wall and dividing wall to create half courts. ▪ Physical conditioning facilities ▪ Lockers, showers, and restrooms		
Total proposed recreation centers		**1**

* Site to be decided but preferably with adjoining outdoor courts.

1

RECREATION CENTERS



Recreation centers

Parks – nearby cities	4 Kenmore Middle School	9 Arrowhead Elementary
1 Spartan Rctn - Shoreline	5 Kenmore Elementary	Private - Bothell
2 Cedar Valley - Lynnwood	6 Westhill Elementary	10 Northshore YMCA
Schools	7 Inglemoor High School	Proposed – site tbd
3 Lockwood Elementary	8 Moorlands Elementary	11 Kenmore Rctn Center

Aquatic centers

An Olympic sized swimming pool is 164 feet or 50 meters long, at least 8-10 lanes 8 feet 2inches or 2.5 meters wide, 6 feet 7 inches or 2.0 meters to 9 feet 10 inches or 3.0 meters deep, and hold at least 500,000-660,000gallons of water.

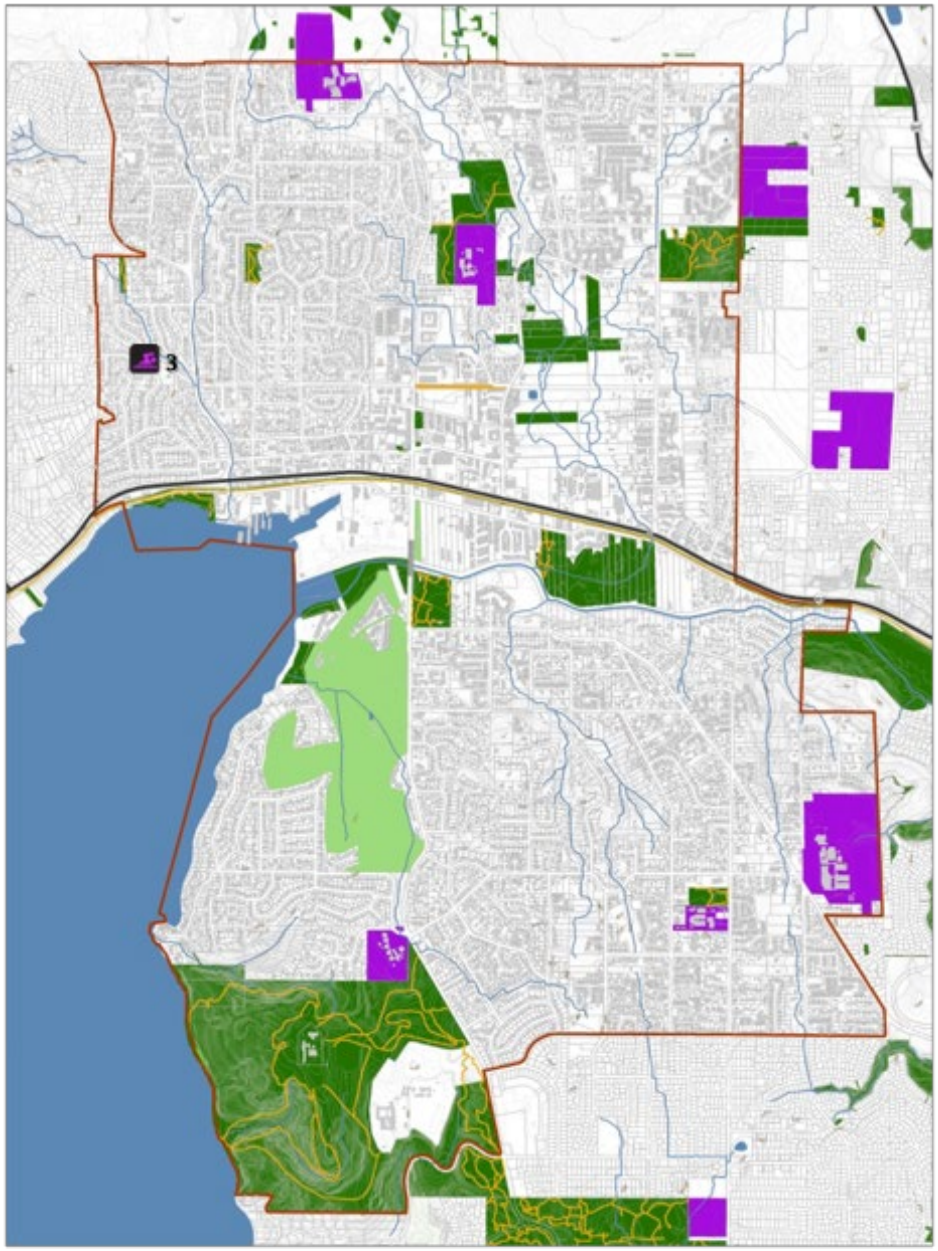
Professional lap pools have a length of about 82 feet or 25 meters although 40-foot-long pools are considered lap pools as well. Widths may vary from 15 to 20 feet depending on the number of lanes.

		Existing aquatic center
Mountlake Terrace		**1**
1	**Recreation Pavilion**	**1**
Located at 5303 228th Street with: ▪ Warm water swimming pool ▪ Deep end diving pool ▪ Shallow depth teaching pool ▪ Tot leisure pool ▪ Lazy river with moving current, slide ▪ Hot tub and sauna		
Lynnwood		**1**
2	**Recreation Center**	**1**
Located at 18900 44th Avenue West with: ▪ Warm water swimming pool ▪ Lazy river with moving current, slide ▪ Hot tub and sauna ▪ Party room rental		
Private		**1**
3	**Aqua Club**	**1**
Membership club located at 18512 58th Avenue NE with: ▪ 5 competitive lane lap pool for swim team ▪ Separate wade-in kiddy pool ▪ 2 lighted tennis courts ▪ 3,500 square foot rental clubhouse with kitchen		
4	**Northshore YMCA**	**1**
Located in the Bothell Business Park with: ▪ Swimming pool and whirlpool		
Private		**1**
5	**McMenamins North Shore Lagoon**	**1**
Commercial facility open to the public located at 18709 Bothell Way with: ▪ Warm water full-size indoor pool		
Total existing aquatic center square footage		**1**

Existing aquatic facilities are quite distant with some outmoded, and undersized to serve a regional population. Kenmore, in association with a larger area agency, could provide a multi-city indoor aquatic center to serve Kenmore residents' interests.

		Proposed aquatic center
NPRSA		**1**
6	**Kenmore, Woodinville, Bothell**	**1**
▪ Northshore Park & Recreation Service Area (NPRSA) is working on a needs assessment, survey, and possible future levy for a multicity community or aquatics center serving the Northshore area.		
Total proposed aquatic center		**1**

AQUATIC CENTERS



Aquatic centers

Parks – nearby cities	Private	Proposed
1 Rctn Pavilion – MtLk Terrace	3 Aqua Club - Kenmore	6 NPRSA – site tbd
2 Rctn Center - Lynnwood	4 Northshore YMCA - Bothell	
	5 McMenimans - Bothell	

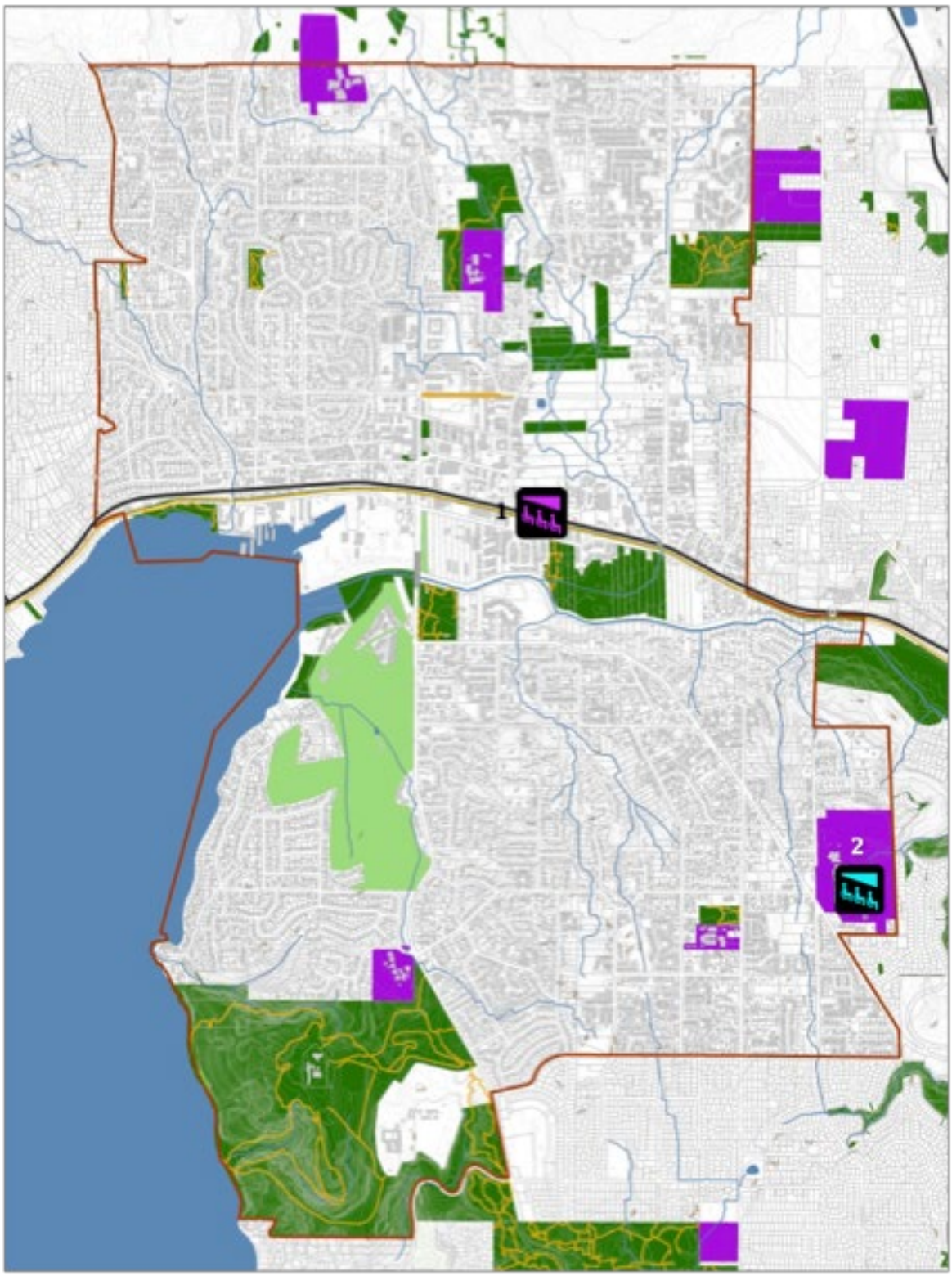
History, Fine, and Performing Arts

		Existing facilities
Nonprofit		**1**
1	**Kenmore Community Club**	**1**
▪ 124-seat capacity open flat floor plan with elevated stage and some backstage support areas		
Northshore School District*		**1**
2	**Inglemoor High School Northshore Concert Hall***	**1**
▪ 752-seat concert theater with sloped floor, elevated stage, lighting, and backstage dressing areas funded by 2018 bond		
Total existing performing arts seats		**2**

* Only usable for concert performances and only for school students.

Kenmore has significant cultural organizations including As If Theater, Arts of Kenmore, and the Kenmore Heritage Society that are currently unhouse. Kenmore could provide a collaborative shared space in a central community cultural center that could provide a cultural presence and synergy of interest to Kenmore residents.

		Proposed cultural center
Kenmore		
3	**Kenmore Cultural Center**	**1**
Potential 28,000 square foot facility to provide:		
▪ 15,850 square foot black box theater, scene shop, custom shop, green room, dressing rooms, and prop storage		
▪ 4,290 square foot art gallery, artist workshops, and retail store		
▪ 4,290 square foot historical exhibits, archives, and research library		
▪ 3,570 square foot coffee, retail store, and lobby recreational activities, indoor facilities or centers, or other public facilities.		
Total proposed performing arts center		**1**



Cultural centers

Private	Schools	Proposed
1 Kenmore Community Club	2 Northshore Concert Hall	3 Kenmore Cultural - site tbd

Special use activities

Special use activities may include events or facilities for the general population on a limited or special occasion and/or for special interest populations at appropriate sites throughout Kenmore. Special use facilities may include special events, streetscapes, community gardens, dog parks, and similar special interest activities.

Special use activities may be located on independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities,

Special use activities may be sited on other publicly owned lands or under lease agreements with private landowners or organizations or on purchased properties.

Special event spaces

Special event spaces and urban accents provide small and large gathering places for everyday activities as well as vendors, festivals, art and farmers' markets, and other activities.

The spaces may be designed for small informal family or neighborhood gatherings, or larger for community-wide or even regional events. Improvements may be contained entirely within a park site, or streetscape, or be designed and managed to spill over onto adjacent roads and parking lots during special events.

		Existing special event spaces
Kenmore		**1**
1	**Town Square Hangar**	**1**
▪	Town Square plaza extending out from the Hangar Building with hardscape paving, water fountain, picnic tables, and moveable chairs.	
Private		**1**
2	**25 Degrees**	**1**
▪	Public gathering space provided and maintained by private developer extending between multistory housing development and along 68th Avenue NE with a public access easement.	
Total existing special event spaces		**2**

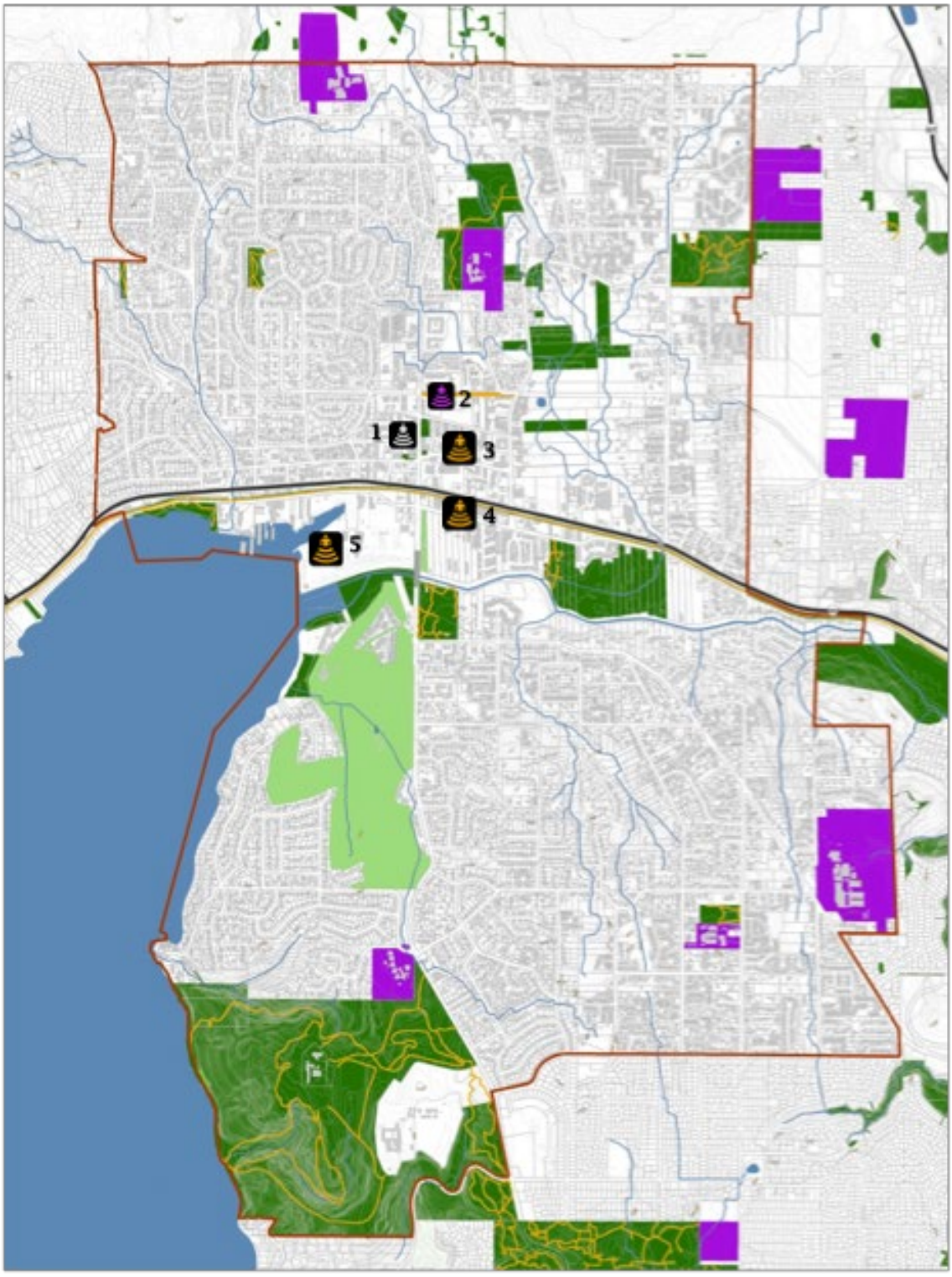
Town Square is a significant addition to Kenmore's for public gathering space. The developer of the 25 Degrees housing project provided a central gathering area with playground, grass seating, and plaza.

As Kenmore infills the city will need more and smaller gathering areas in the more densely developing neighborhoods possibly as plazas or urban parklets along streetscapes.

Conversely, the city could develop major waterfront gathering area linking parks along NE 175th Street and within the Lakepointe redevelopment project.

		Proposed special event spaces
Kenmore		**1**
3	**NE 181st Street Streetscape**	**1**
▪ A streetscape improvement could incorporate pocket or urban parklets to provide neighborhood and downtown town customer's respite.		
4	**Waterfront**	**1**
▪ Major waterfront gathering area linking Log Boom Park, ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park, the Burke-Gilman Trail, Lakepointe, and possibly with spill-over pedestrian activities on NE 175th Street during major events. ▪ Kenmore could joint venture acquisition of a property along NE 175th Street with King County and Sound Transit to provide weekday parking and weekend or special event overflow space.		
5	**Lakepointe Park**	**1**
▪ Major grass waterfront gathering area at the west end of the development project with supporting audio, lighting, and other services for summer festivals and performances.		
Total existing special event spaces		**2**

SPECIAL EVENT SPACES



Special event spaces

Parks	Private	Proposed
1 Town Square Hangar	2 25 Degrees	3 NE 181st Streetscape
		4 175th Street NE - tbd
		5 Lakepointe Park

Community gardens

Community gardens utilize individual or shared plots to produce vegetables, fruits, flowers, or other plants for the enjoyment of the gardeners including the option of selling the products at farmers' and other markets. Community gardens increase the availability of nutritious foods, strengthen community ties, reduce environmental hazards, reduce food miles, and create a more sustainable system.

Community gardens are part of the sharing economy making it possible for people to enjoy land for gardening that wouldn't be available or affordable otherwise.

Community gardens provide individual rentable garden plots typically 10x20-40 feet with compost bins, a shed for storing tools, irrigation hookups, a common gathering area sometimes covered with benches or picnic tables, and a perimeter fence to control wildlife.

The following community garden is proposed to fill park gaps and meet projected population growth in the populations who most utilize this type of facility.

		Proposed community garden
Kenmore		**1**
1	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**1**
▪ Install community garden with small and large plots and garden shed		
Total proposed community gardens		**1**

Dog parks

A dog park - is a park for small and large dogs to exercise and play off-leash in a controlled environment for small versus large dogs under the supervision of the owners. Dog parks have varying features, although they typically provide a 4 to 6-foot high fence, separate double-gated entry and exit points, sand or gravel surface for adequate drainage and waste control, benches for humans, shade for hot days, parking, water, pooper-scooper to pick up and dispose of animal waste, and regular grounds maintenance and cleaning. Dog parks may also offer wheel-chair access, a pond for swimming, and a variety of exercise equipment for small or large dogs.

A public dog park is typically a 0.5-1.0-acre fenced outdoor area where people and small or large dogs can play together. Unless well-lit, most public dog parks are open from dawn until dusk.

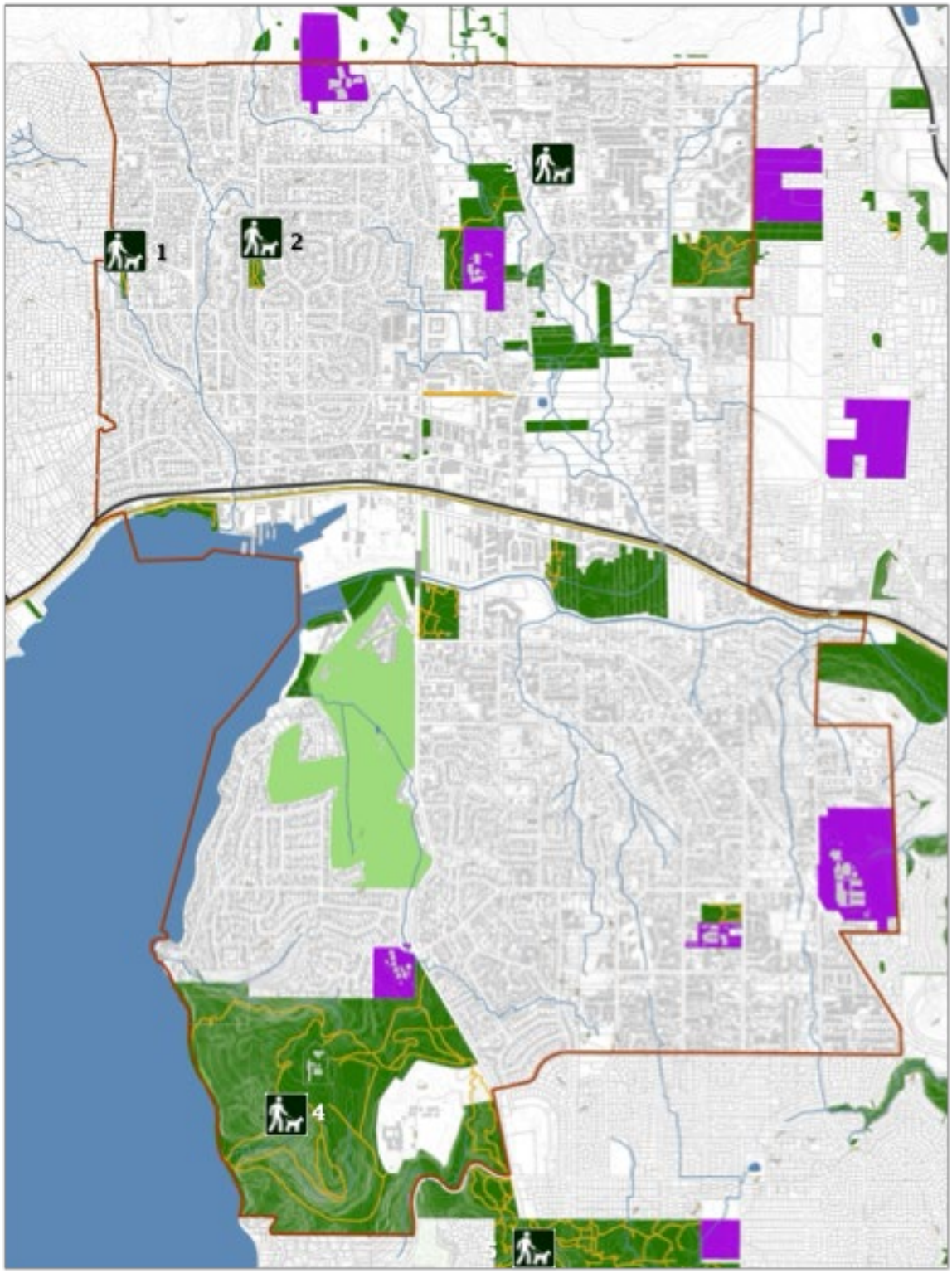
Off-leash areas – are open fields or play areas that are used by other park users but compatible with off-leash dog exercise and play. Off-leash areas are less structured than dog parks without fencing, equipment, or supporting improvements other than what is provided in the park for other activities.

		Existing dog parks and on and off-leash areas
Kenmore		**3**
1	**Linwood Park**	**1**
▪ On-leash trail		
2	**Northshore Summit Park**	**1**
▪ On-leash trail		
3	**Wallace Swamp Creek Park**	**1**
▪ On-leash trails		
Washington State Parks		**1**
4	**Saint Edward State Park**	**1**
▪ On-leash trails		
King County/Kirkland		**1**
5	**Big Finn Hill Park**	**1**
▪ Off-leash dog area and trails		
Mountlake Terrace		**1**
6	**Mountlake Terrace Off-Leash Park**	**1**
▪ Off-leash dog area and trails		
Total existing on-leash trails		**4**
Total existing off-leash areas		**2**

Kenmore has sufficient on-leash trails areas in existing parks but needs an off-leash and/or contained dog park to accommodate structured exercise and social activities possibly as a joint venture with Bothell.

		Proposed dog park
Kenmore-Bothell		**1**
7	**Dog Park**	**1**
▪ Structured facility with fenced outdoor area for small and large dogs		
Total proposed dog park		**1**

DOG PARKS & OFF LEASH AREAS



Dog parks and off-leash areas

Parks		Proposed
1 Linwood Park	4 St Edward State Park	7 Kenmore Dog Park - tbd
2 Northshore Summit Park	5 Big Finn Hill Park	
3 Wallace Swamp Creek Park	6 MtLk Off-Leash Park	

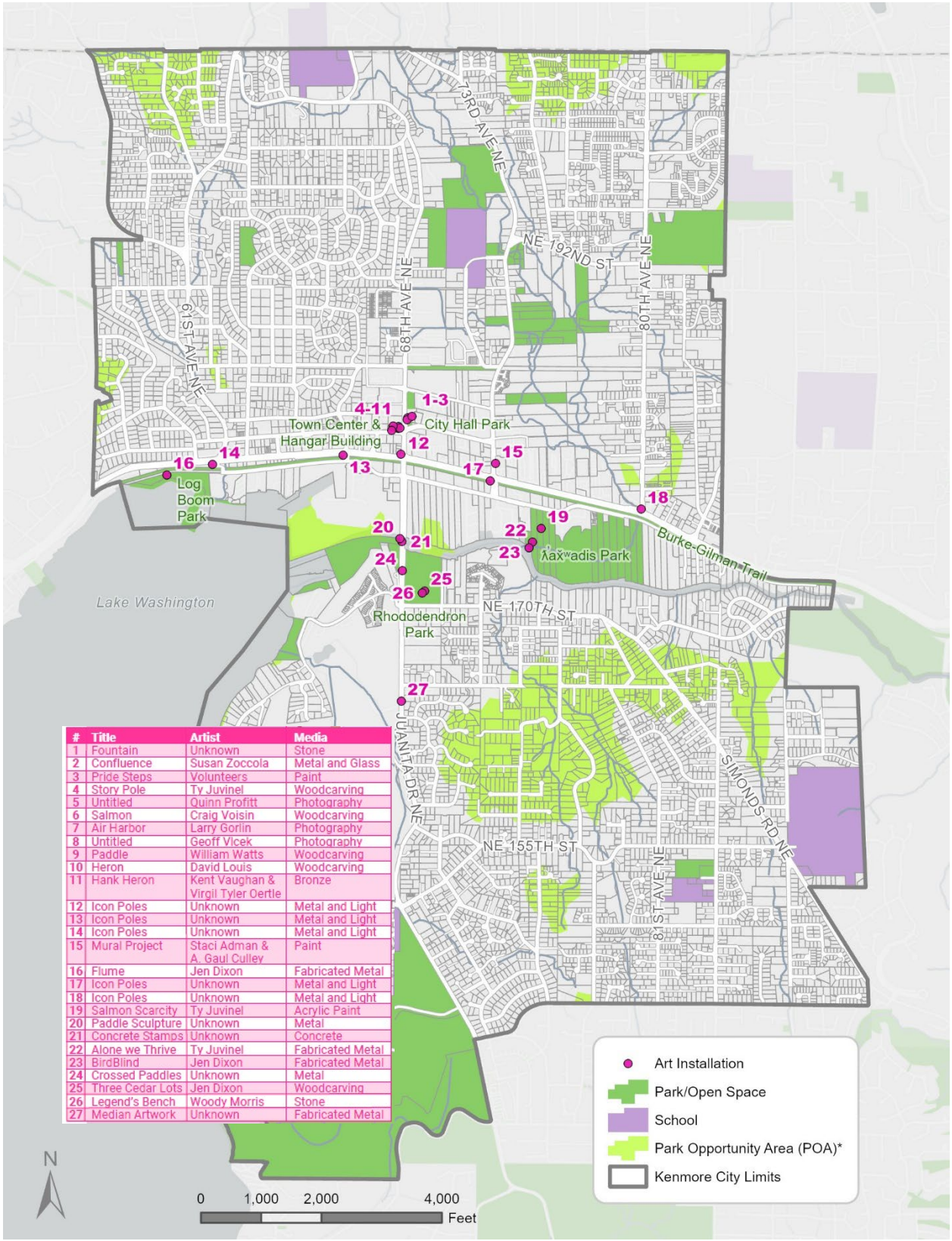
Outdoor artworks

Outdoor artworks provide aesthetic accents to parks, streetscapes, city buildings, and other public spaces. The art may be freestanding sculptures, wall paintings, murals, and a variety of other permanent or temporary pieces procured and maintained by the city's Public Art Fund.

		Existing outdoor artworks
Kenmore		**12**
1	**Median artwork**	**1**
▪ Fabricated metal located on Juanita Way NE and NE 163rd		
2	**Fountain**	**1**
▪ Bronze fountain located at City Hall		
3	**Legend's Bench**	**1**
▪ Stone bench located in Rhododendron park		
4	**Icon Poles**	**1**
▪ Located at various places along SR-522 as part of SR-522 improvement project		
5	**Salmon**	**1**
▪ Fabricated metal located at ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park		
6	**Story Pole**	**1**
▪ Woodcarving located in Town Square		
7	**3Cedars**	**1**
▪ Woodcarving located in Rhododendron park		
8	**Flume**	**1**
▪ Fabricated metal located in Log Boom Park		
9	**Birdblind**	**1**
▪ Fabricated metal located in ƛ'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park		
10	**West Sammamish Bridge**	**1**
▪ Metal fabrication located on and under West Sammamish Bridge		
~~**11**~~	~~**The Blue Trees**~~	~~**1**~~
~~▪ Temporary painted artwork installed on Burke-Gilman Trail~~		
11	**Pride Steps**	**1**
▪ Painted steps into City Hall		
12	**City Hall Gallery**	**1**
▪ Artwork displayed in lobby and hallways		
Total existing outdoor artworks		**12**

Existing outdoor artworks provide an aesthetic and cultural ambience to city streets and buildings. Kenmore could include more temporary and permanent outdoor artworks along streetscapes, parks, city facilities, and proposed redevelopment projects, including Lakepointe with city 1% For Arts, 4Culture, and private funds.

ARTWORKS



#	Title	Artist	Media
1	Fountain	Unknown	Stone
2	Confluence	Susan Zoccola	Metal and Glass
3	Pride Steps	Volunteers	Paint
4	Story Pole	Ty Juvinel	Woodcarving
5	Untitled	Quinn Profitt	Photography
6	Salmon	Craig Voisin	Woodcarving
7	Air Harbor	Larry Gorlin	Photography
8	Untitled	Geoff Vlcek	Photography
9	Paddle	William Watts	Woodcarving
10	Heron	David Louis	Woodcarving
11	Hank Heron	Kent Vaughan & Virgil Tyler Oertle	Bronze
12	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
13	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
14	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
15	Mural Project	Staci Adman & A. Gaul Culley	Paint
16	Flume	Jen Dixon	Fabricated Metal
17	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
18	Icon Poles	Unknown	Metal and Light
19	Salmon Scarcity	Ty Juvinel	Acrylic Paint
20	Paddle Sculpture	Unknown	Metal
21	Concrete Stamps	Unknown	Concrete
22	Alone we Thrive	Ty Juvinel	Fabricated Metal
23	BirdBlind	Jen Dixon	Fabricated Metal
24	Crossed Paddles	Unknown	Metal
25	Three Cedar Lots	Jen Dixon	Woodcarving
26	Legend's Bench	Woody Morris	Stone
27	Median Artwork	Unknown	Fabricated Metal

Landmarks

Sites of local significance include historical or archaeological sites, improvements, and buildings that provide context to Kenmore's development and heritage. Landmarks may be preserved through public, nonprofit, or private action with or without public use. Historical landmarks can be promoted through interpretive plaques, trails, and other social media methods.

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic properties built prior to 1976 in Kenmore took place between November 2010 and August 2011. Its purpose was to provide information required by the City of Kenmore and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), property owners, and other interested parties, to make informed decisions about historic resource management.

The project documented 102 properties of which 80 are in the Uplake Terrace neighborhood which has a high concentration of well-preserved historic houses. The 36-acre survey area was limited by available funding and included the southernmost portion of the Uplake Terrace plat. The remaining 22 properties were identified in previous studies and are scattered throughout the city. The project did not include identification of pre-historic or historic archaeological resources.

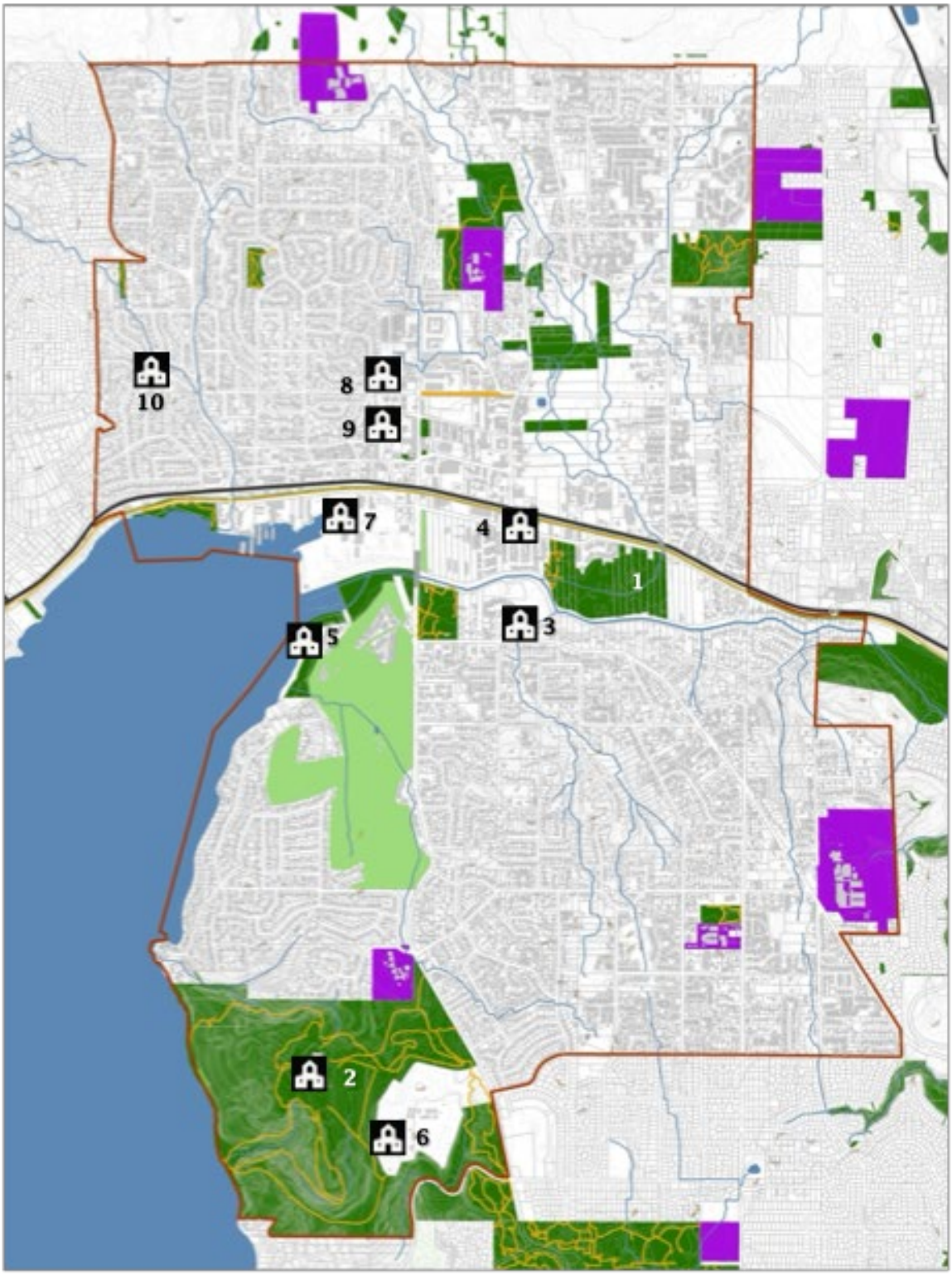
The project was funded by a grant from the National Park Service (NPS) which was administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and coordinated by the King County Historic Preservation Program on behalf of the city.

		Existing landmarks
Kenmore		**10**
1	**ƛ̓'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park**	**1**
▪	The Lushootseed village site located in or near downtown Kenmore. ƛ̓'axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) translates as "a place where something is grown or spouts" and honors the Coast Salish people who originally inhabited the area.	
2	**St Edward Seminary**	**1**
▪	Washington State's first Catholic seminary for the education of diocesan priests opened in 1931. The building, a large-scale example of the Late Romanesque Revival style, has been leased by Washington State Parks for a private hotel and lodge. The building is on the state and national register.	
3	**Charles Thomsen House**	**1**
▪	Built in 1927 in the French Provincial Style, the only known example in Kenmore, located at 7330 NE 170th Street and registered as a local landmark.	
4	**Kenmore Community Club**	**1**
▪	Built in 1929-30 at 7304 NE 175th Street and registered as a local landmark as an example of the importance of clubs and civic organizations in early mid-20th century.	
5	**Inglewood Golf Course Clubhouse**	**1**
▪	Built in 1926 at 6505 Inglewood Road NE.	
6	**St Thomas Seminary (Bastyr University)**	**1**
▪	Located at 14500 Juanita Drive NE.	
7	**Kenmore Air Harbor House**	**1**

▪ Historic seaplane base that played a significant role in the region's aviation history located at 6321 NE 175th Street.		
8	**Northlake Lutheran Church**	**1**
▪ Located at 6620 NE 185th Street.		
9	**Church of the Redeemer**	**1**
▪ Located at 6220 NE 181st Street.		
10	**Aqua Club**	**1**
▪ Located at 18512 58th Avenue NE.		
Total existing landmarks		**10**

1

LANDMARKS



Landmarks

Landmarks	4 Kenmore Community Club	8 Northlake Lutheran Church
1 Tl'awh-ah-dees Park	5 Inglewood Golf Clubhouse	9 Church of the Redeemer
2 St Edward Seminary	6 St Thomas Seminary	10 Aqua Club
3 Charles Thomson House	7 Kenmore Air Harbor House	**Proposed - tbd**

Support facilities

Support facilities include maintenance yards, plant nurseries, and administrative activities necessary to support park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities.

Support facilities may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include other administrative offices, maintenance yards and shops, as well as trail corridors, resource activities, athletic facilities, indoor recreation centers or other park and recreation facilities.

Vision

As described, the support facilities vision will:

- Provide facilities necessary to service park, recreation, and open space programs and activities for the general population,
- In a manner that is functional and cost effective.

		Existing facilities
Kenmore		**2**
1	**Proposed Public Works Operations Center**	**1**
	▪ 2.81-acre site located on NE 202nd Street south of Kenmore Middle School with planned construction of: ▪ 10,000 square foot administration building housing Public Works and Environmental Services ▪ Vehicle and equipment storage ▪ Bulk materials storage	
2	**City Hall**	**1**
	▪ 21,000 square foot city hall building that includes offices for Community Development	
Total existing facilities		**2**

6: Park plans

Kenmore

Linwood Park



This 1.4-acre neighborhood park is located at 5601 NE 193rd Street within a residential area.

Existing improvements:

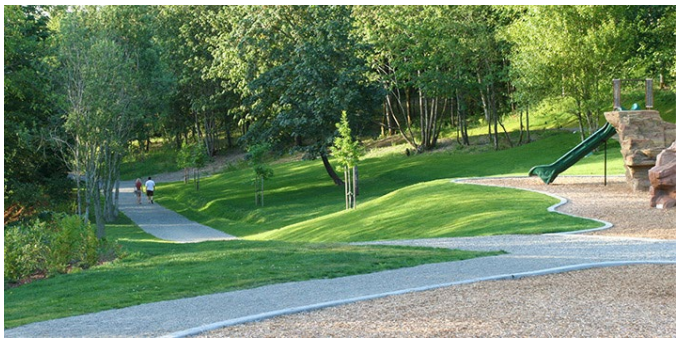
- Open play area
- 0.07-mile trail
- 2 picnic tables
- Playground

Possible improvements:

- Install picnic shelter.
- Upgrade playground.
- Develop master plan for the park.









Kenmore

Northshore Summit Park

This 3.6-acre neighborhood park is located at 6200 NE 193rd Street within a residential area.

Existing improvements:

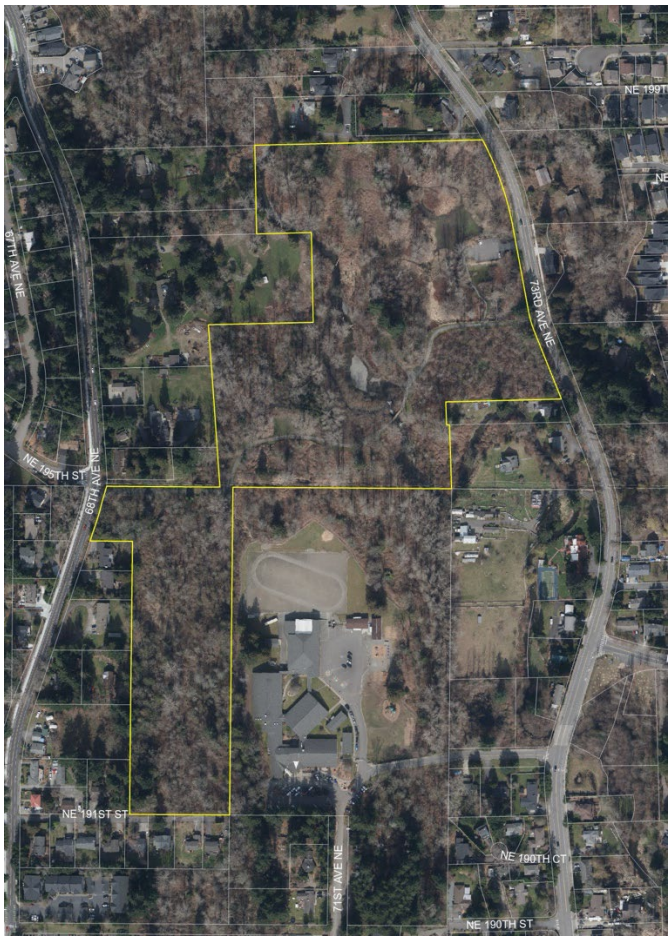
- Wetland
- Wooded areas
- 0.2-mile gravel walking path
- Open play area
- 2 picnic tables
- Playground

Possible improvements:

- Install a picnic shelter.
- Install a basketball and pickleball sport court.
- Complete/update 2013 master plan.







Kenmore

Wallace Swamp Creek Park

This 25.5-acre natural area is located at 19851 7th Avenue NE on Swamp Creek. The former King County park was purchased with Conservation Future Funds.

Existing improvements:

- 25.0-acres of wetlands and woodlands
- Water access with fishing
- 0.31-mile Swamp Creek Trail that allows dog walking
- 0.2-mile secondary trail to school Pedestrian bridge over Swamp Creek
- Open play area
- 4 picnic tables
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Install interpretive signage and information.
- Install a picnic shelter.
- Install natural materials play area.
- Swap northeast corner of the park for wetlands and develop basketball/pickleball sport court.
- Install portable restrooms.
- Expand parking area.
- Continue work with volunteer group to remove invasive species, restorations, and clean up.
- Complete/update 2006 master plan improvements.







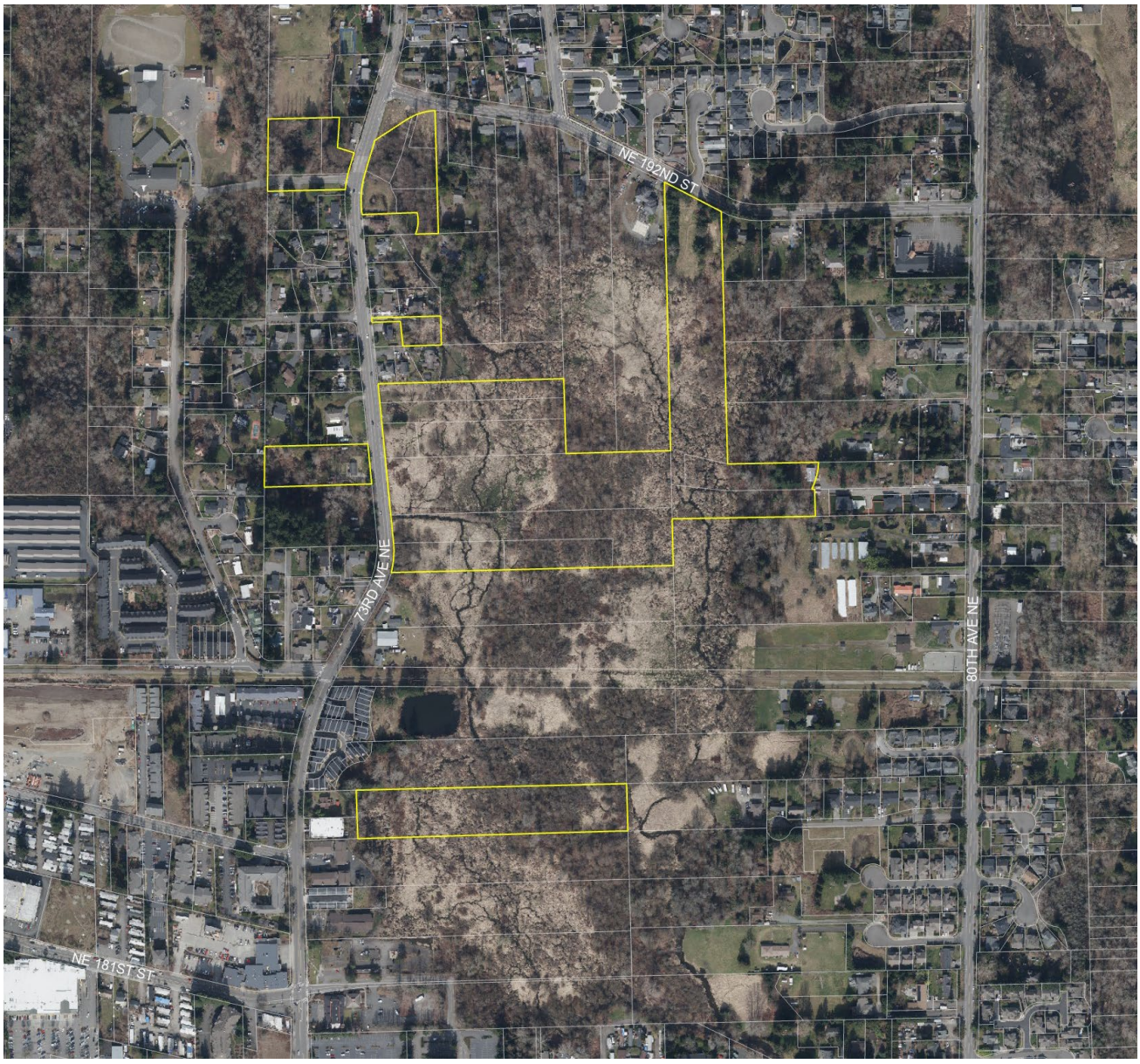
Kenmore

Swamp Creek Wetland

This 17.0-acre natural area is located on Swamp Creek on 73rd Avenue NE including a nearby parcel on Swamp Creek located north on NE 192nd Street.

Existing improvements:

- 17.0-acres of wetlands, wooded areas
- Water access on Swamp Creek



Kenmore

Twin Springs Park

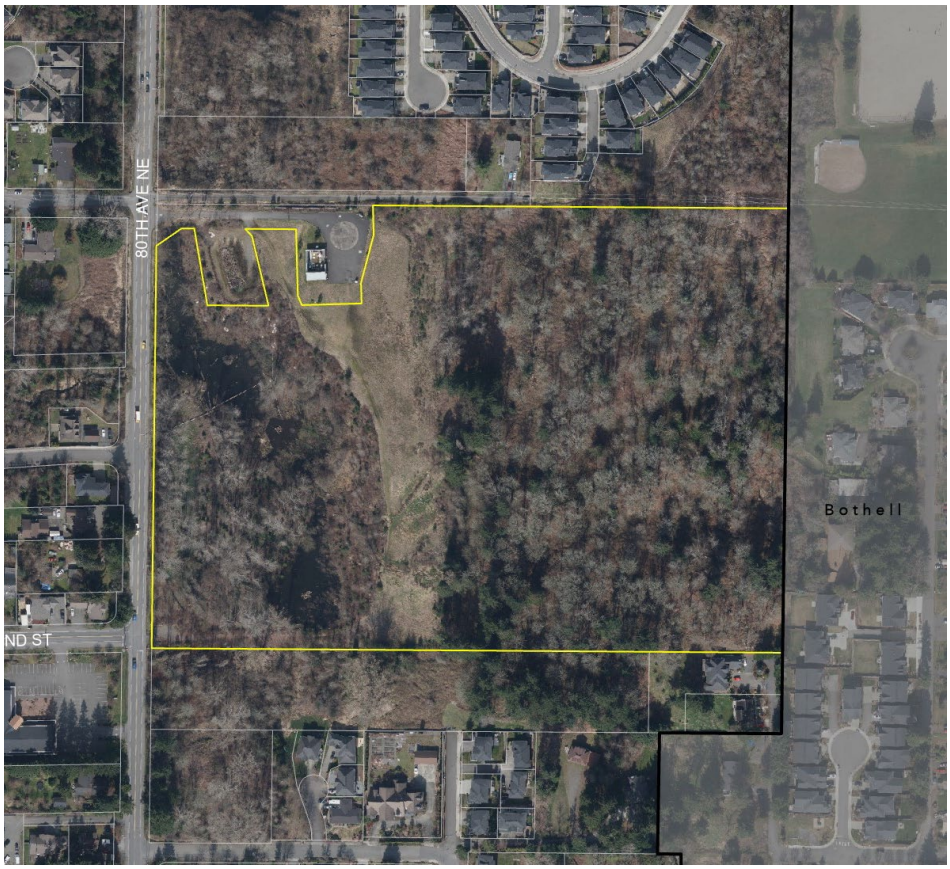
This 25.0-acre natural area is located on 80th Avenue NE. The park was acquired as part of the Brightwater Wastewater project agreement. King County maintains a brick maintenance building and stormwater pond in the park.

Existing improvements:

- 24.0-acres of wetlands, wooded areas
- 2 springs
- Beaver lodge and stream work
- 0.3-mile trail
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Develop wetland/beaver pond overlook.
- Develop 0.5-mile secondary paths.
- Construct stream crossings.
- Install 2 play areas.
- Expand and improve parking lot.
- Complete/update master plan improvements.







Kenmore

Town Square Hangar

This 0.5-acre special use park is located on NE 181st Street and 68th Avenue NE including the Hangar Building community center.

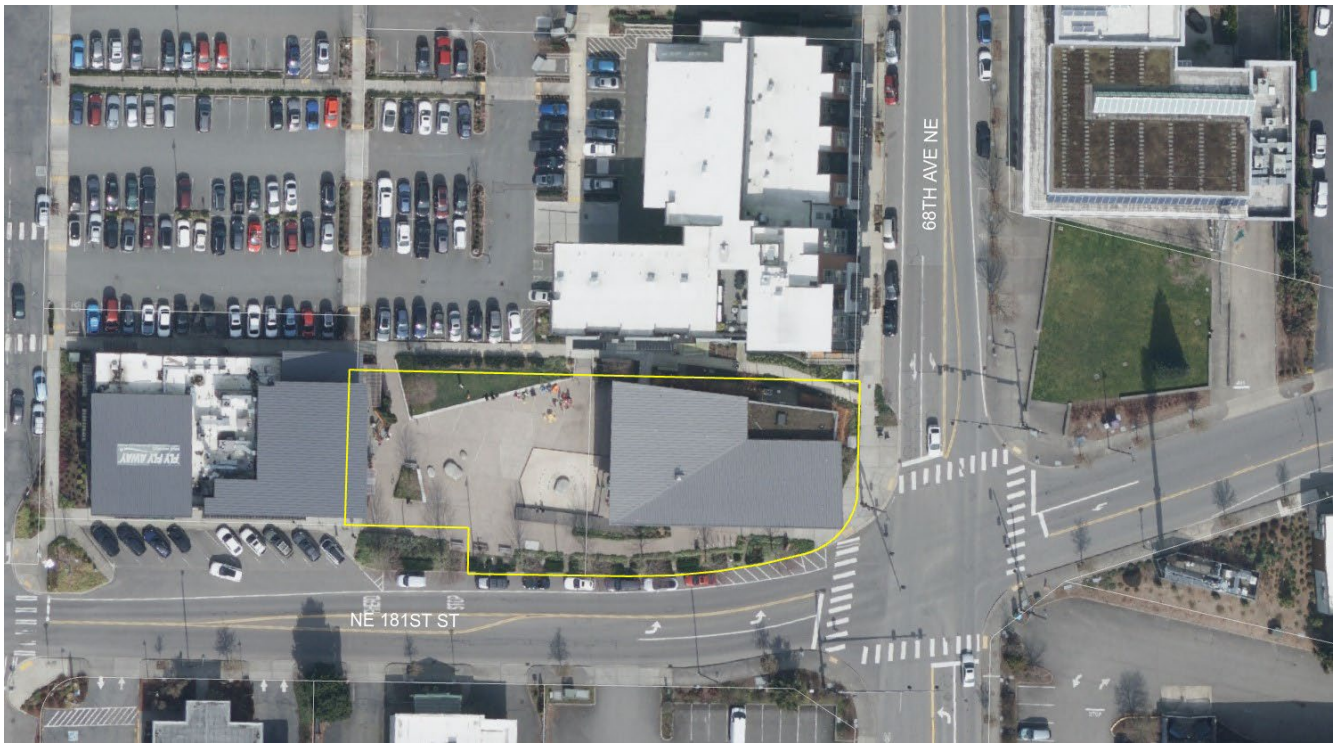
Kenmore owns the adjacent post office building (former City Hall).

Existing improvements:

- 5,100 square foot public plaza with water fountain
- 4,576 square foot Hangar Building
- Diva Espresso concessionaire
- 0.01-mile path
- 3 picnic tables
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Extend public amenities west when adjoining properties redevelop





Kenmore

Jack V Crawford Skate Court

The 1.7-acre Jack V Crawford Skate Court special use park is located at 18120 6th Avenue NE behind City Hall.

Existing improvements:

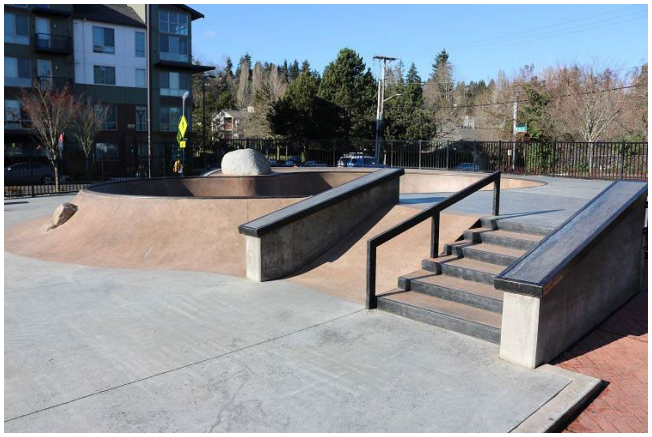
- Concrete ramps, pipes, and jumps
- 0.06-mile walking path
- 2 picnic tables
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Add universal play area in the gravel area.
- Add overhead shade shelter with bleachers.
- Develop pump track extension for younger age youth.
- Add benches, seating areas, and picnic facilities.













Kenmore

Log Boom Park

This 3.9-acre resource park (Tracey Owen Station) is located at 17415 61st Avenue NE including joint use with Kenmore Rowing Club and a lease with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the pier. Park has public access to the boardwalk to Harbour Village Marina on the east boundary.

Existing improvements:

- 1.0-acre wetlands, wooded areas
- Wading beach on Lake Washington with boom
- Water access with fishing
- 500-foot pier with 10 temporary slips
- Handcarry launch
- Boat rental building
- Watercraft wash down station
- 0.3-mile pathways
- 4 picnic tables
- 1 picnic shelter
- Sitting boulders
- Playground
- Public restrooms
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Provide kayak access from pier.
- Renew DNR lease agreement.
- Complete/update 2018 master plan.





Kenmore
Inglewood Wetlands

This 8.5-acre natural area is located on the east shore of Lake Washington south of the confluence with the Sammamish River.

Existing improvements:

- 8.5-acres of wetlands
- Water access with fishing

Possible improvements:

- Develop trail and viewpoints access.









Kenmore

Rhododendron Park

This 12.5-acre resource park is located at 6910 NE 170th Street on the south shore of the Sammamish River. Kenmore owns but Northshore Senior Center operates the Senior Center located in the southeast corner of the site. The park was initially acquired and developed by King County. Kenmore also owns the land under the 68th Avenue/Juanita Drive Bridge.

Existing improvements:

- 8.5-acres of critical wooded areas
- Handcarry boat launch
- 0.5-mile trail
- 3 picnic tables
- 1 picnic shelter
- 2 open play areas
- Playground
- 1 basketball court
- 2,800 square foot boathouse
- 2,200 square foot Senior Center and Annex
- Rhododendron gardens
- Portable restrooms
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Complete master plan improvements including boardwalk and paving trails for ADA.
- Reconfigure basketball court for pickleball sport court.
- Upgrade senior center building components and finishes.
- Add wayfinding signage.









Kenmore

ƛ̓axʷwadis (Tl'awh-ah-dees) Park

This 41.0-acre resource park is located at 7515 NE 175th Street at the confluence of Swamp Creek and Sammamish River. Park has direct connection with Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center,

Existing improvements:

- 33.75-acre wetlands and woodlands
- Water access to Sammamish River
- Lagoon for boat launching into Sammamish River
- Hand carry launch
- 0.3-miles trails
- Pedestrian bridges over Swamp Creek and lagoon
- Viewing decks and waterfront plaza
- Community gathering area
- 5 picnic tables/benches
- 1 picnic shelter
- Life jacket loaner station
- Watercraft wash down station
- Portable restrooms
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Develop 0.3-mile trail for northeast connection to 175th Street bridge over Swamp Creek.
- Develop 0.3-mile trail on south shore Swamp Creek to bridge over Swamp Creek.
- Add lighting in parking lot and storage area.
- Continue invasive species removal.
- Complete/update 2019 master plan.

Kenmore

Moorlands Park



This 4.5-acre neighborhood park is located adjacent to Moorlands Elementary School on 15221 84th Avenue NE. The school uses the park for recess activities. The park was acquired and developed by King County. The school is one of the oldest in the Northshore School District and in on the capital bond list for improvements.

Existing improvements:

- 0.03-mile walking path
- 2 picnic tables
- 1 picnic shelter
- Playground
- Open play area
- 1 grass 220-foot baseball field
- 1 grass 120x220-foot soccer overlay of baseball field
- Portable restroom
- Parking lot



Possible improvements:

- Install basketball/pickleball sport court.
- Upgrade irrigation, drainage, and install synthetic turf on ballfield.
- Install security lighting at shelter and restroom.
- Update master plan.



WA Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

WDFW Boat Launch

This 1.9-acre resource improvement is located on the north shore of the Sammamish River adjacent to Rhododendron Park with access through the park and under the 68th Avenue NE bridge.

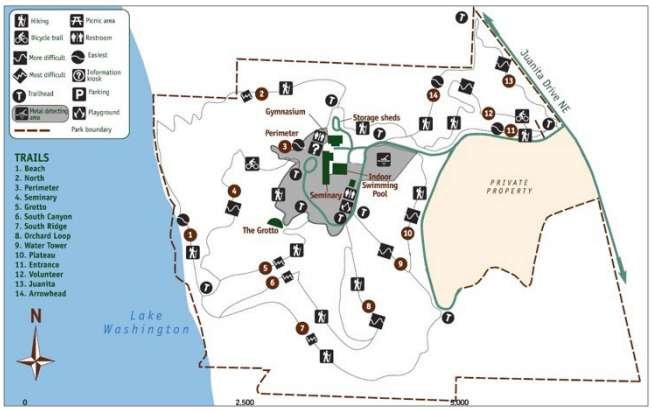
Existing improvements:

- Paved boat launch into the Sammamish River
- Boat parking stalls
- Parking lot
- Restroom

Possible improvements:

- Continue to coordinate with WDFW.









Washington State Parks

Saint Edward State Park

This 316.0-acre state park is located between 68th Avenue NE/Juanita Drive NE and the east shore of Lake Washington.

The former Saint Edward Seminary building is leased to The Lodge at Saint Edward Park – a private concession that retrofitted the 1931 Seminary Building with 84 guest rooms, restaurant, bar, spa, and indoor pickleball courts. The indoor swimming pool is not usable and closed to the public.

Existing improvements:

- Water access with fishing
- 7.0-miles of hiking trails
- 7.0-mile of trails
- -- picnic tables
- Playground
- 1 grass 250-foot baseball field
- 1 grass 330x350-foot grass cricket field
- The Grotto wedding site
- Portable restrooms, public restroom in gym
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Continue coordinating with State Parks.





Private

Harbour Village Marina

This 0.2-acre special use area is located on the east boundary of Log Boom Park and provides waterfront access to the private marina.

Existing improvements:

- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Maintain public access agreement.
- Add wayfinding signage.











Private

Bastyr University

This 50.7-acre naturopathic university property is located next to Saint Edward State Park on 1 Juanita Drive NE that includes 177,190 square feet of facilities including an academic building with chapel, student housing, and university gardens. Kenmore leases 7.0-acres of the site's athletic fields.

Existing improvements:

- 2 tennis courts
- 2 grass 200-foot baseball fields with backstop
- 1 grass 340x250 grass soccer overlay field
- Portable restroom
- Parking lot

Possible improvements:

- Extend the current lease agreement between Kenmore and Bastyr for use of the fields.
- Acquire and upgrade baseball and soccer fields with synthetic turf and lights.
- Develop master plan for the acquired property.



Kenmore

Tolt Pipeline Trail

This 0.9-acre water pipeline extends from Bothell Way in Bothell north to NE 185th Street then across Swamp Creek to 61st Avenue NE then northwest into Lake Forest Park reservoir. Portions of the pipeline corridor have been improved with a public trail.

Existing improvements:

- 2.6-mile Seattle water utility corridor
- 1.3-miles paved for ADA access

Possible improvements:

- Resolve use agreement for trail on pipeline.
- Improve remaining 1.3-miles in Kenmore including access around Swamp Creek.
- Collaborate with Bothell on possibility of extending trail to Bothell Way.
- Collaborate with Lake Forest Park on possibility of extending trail to reservoir.







King County

Burke-Gilman Trail

This former 20.0-mile Seattle-Lake Shore-Eastern (SLSE) Railroad line extends from Shilshole Bay in Ballard to Bothell to connect with the Sammamish River Trail. A 4.5-acre portion of the trail is located within Kenmore city limits with underpasses at 68th Avenue NE and 73rd Avenue NE, a bridge over Swamp Creek, and trail access at Log Boom Park.

Existing improvements:

- 2.5-mile paved trail with soft shoulder within Kenmore city limits

Possible improvements:

- Develop trail connection north over SR-522/Bothell Way with downtown and Swamp Creek with WSDOT.
- Develop trail connections under SR-522/Bothell Way, Burke-Gilman Trail and NE 175th Street and replace creosote pilings into Swamp Creek with WSDOT, WDFW, and DOE.
- Establish trail connection south along Juanita Drive NE to Saint Edward State Park and Big Finn Hill Park



7: Implementation

Following is a summary description of the major tasks determined to be necessary to effectively implement the Kenmore Park, Recreation & Open Space (PROS) Plan. The tasks represent the general priorities established by workshops, open houses, the survey of residents, and the survey of registered voters.

As shown, several parties may be responsible for the leadership and management, participation, and supporting aspects of each action – as described in the following summaries. The tasks are grouped according to subject matter and not priority.

Adopt PROS Plan

Task 1: Adopt Kenmore PROS Plan as GMA element

City Council will by resolution adopt the Kenmore PROS Plan as a stand-alone planning document for compliance with the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) and as a complementary document of Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Growth Management Act (GMA) provisions.

- **Participants** – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Kenmore Community Development Department, and other stakeholders.

Action

- **Make Kenmore PROS Plan available on website** – and distribute copies to appropriate public agencies and interested private parties in accordance with GMA adoption provisions.
- **Kenmore Planning Commission review PROS Plan** – as necessary as part of Kenmore's annual comprehensive plan update and provide for public hearing in conformance with GMA.
- **Kenmore adopts PROS Plan** – as a component of the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan.
- **Kenmore adopts the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) integrating the PROS Plan** – as an element of the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan, thereby implementing the CIP in accordance with GMA provisions.

Adopt project finance options ~~strategies~~

Task 2: Allocate capital facility funds specified in the Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

City Council ~~will~~ may allocate an appropriate amount of the monies received from dedicated park, recreation, open space, and trail-oriented revenue programs to provide funds for PROS Plan acquisition and development projects that reflect the objectives of these programs.

The revenue programs to be coordinated may include property and sales tax fund proceeds, Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), Lodging Tax, Conservation Futures (CF), grant applications to the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), and special levies, among others.

Participants – City Council with the assistance of Community Development Department.

Action

- **Allocate a proportional amount from existing park, recreation, open space, and trail-oriented revenue programs to fund the acquisition and development of PROS Plan projects** – designating monies from property and sales tax proceeds, Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), Lodging Tax, Conservation Futures (CF), grant applications to the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), and special levies, among others.

Task 3: Update GMA Park impact fees

City Council will adopt a coordinated GMA park impact fee system on a citywide basis for citywide facility acquisition and development.

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) allows Kenmore to impose a park impact fee on proposed residential, commercial, and industrial developments in the city as a means of maintaining existing park, recreation, and open space levels-of-service (ELOS).

The adopted ordinance for impact fees estimates the impact each development project has on parks, recreation, and open space facilities within a project benefit zone and makes provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset a project's citywide impacts.

The dollar value of a project's park, recreation, and open space impact may be offset by the project developer of an amount equal to the combined facility acquisition and development costs that Kenmore and/or another providing agency would incur to maintain the same existing level-of-service (ELOS).

A developer may be allowed to choose any combination of land or cash mitigation measures including credit for any park or recreation facilities to be included within a project development. The park impact fee ordinance considers the following when determining the types of mitigation measures or development credits to be made available to the developer:

- **Will the facility** - be available for public use

- **Will it have a designated owner** - responsible for continuing operation and maintenance (the owner may be a common property owner's association or other agency), and

- **Will it correspond to and not exceed or vary from** - the types of parks, recreation, and open space facilities that are being impacted (a developer could provide but should not be able to take full credit value for facilities for which there is no shortage, impact, or local interest).

Land contributions can be accepted in lieu of monies if the lands will be suitable sites for future facilities. Under GMA provisions, land and monies accumulated under the proposed ordinance must be invested within a reasonable time or returned to the contributing developer.

Kenmore can conduct periodic program reviews with residents, user groups, Northshore School District (NSD), and other agencies to decide the most efficient way to deliver the facilities mitigated by the ordinance. Alternative delivery methods could include:

- **Acquisition of suitable sites** – upon agreement with Kenmore or in conjunction with other public or school facilities (including title transfer if other public or school agencies enter into special agreements assuming development, operation, and maintenance responsibilities).
- **Development of facilities** - on other public or school sites (if other public or school agencies enter into agreements assuming future operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs). Or
- **Any other alternative** - including development, operation or maintenance proposals by user groups or private concessionaires or non-profit organizations or, developers that provide a viable facility in accordance with park, recreation, and open space strategies.

- **Participants** – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Community Development Department, Northshore School District (NSD), and non-profit and for-profit organizations.

Action

- **Continue with the GMA park impact fee on a citywide basis** – collecting a proportional fee based on the value of community facilities regardless of facility ownership and allocating the fees for citywide acquisition and development in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 4: ~~Adopt~~ Consider a Metropolitan Park District (MPD) (SB 2557) abbreviated – full text in appendix

In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts (MPD) as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction.

Metropolitan Park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation, and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices.

Voters must also approve the establishment of **a continuous levy as a junior taxing district** to provide maintenance, repair, operating costs, and facility acquisition and development projects.
MPDs can be flexible and used to provide local or citywide recreational facilities in the same variety of custom service choices with the exception that the financing may be as a junior taxing district with a continuous levy.

Participants – City Council and Kenmore voters.

Action

- **~~Adopt~~ Consider adopting by voter approval a Metropolitan Park District of Kenmore's city limits designating City Council as the governing agent** – with a continuous levy to fund maintenance, repair, operating costs and facility acquisition and development.

Task 5: ~~Seek~~ Consider a citywide capital facility and O&M park levy abbreviated – full text in appendix

City Council ~~may~~ could place a limited duration property tax levy proposal for voter approval on a citywide basis for the acquisition, development, and operation of parks, recreation, and open space facilities throughout the city.

Kenmore voters ~~may~~ could be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that ~~will~~ would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate.

The adjusted rate and revenue ~~may~~ could be used to finance the PROS facility proposals in this plan – or the projects and programs from this plan that involve construction, maintenance, and operations aspects that a majority of the voters are willing to pay for under the adjusted rate.

Kenmore voters ~~may~~ could be asked to reset the rate on a permanent basis with the new differential rate dedicated to citywide PROS Plan proposals, subject to the provisions of Proposition 747. Or Kenmore voters ~~may~~ could be asked to reset the rate on a temporary basis, where the rate is adjusted until a specific amount of revenue has been generated to finance a specified number of PROS projects or programs – whereupon the rate reverts to the original or a specified amount defined in the referendum.

- **Participants** – City Council with the assistance of the Community Development Department, and other potential providers.

Action

- ~~**Submit and approve**~~ **Consider a limited duration property tax levy or a property tax levy rate adjustment (on permanent or temporary basis) to acquire, develop, operate, and maintain facilities** – allocating the additional revenues for acquisition, development, and operation in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Initiate PROS Plan projects

Task 6: Protect natural areas

Using funds generated from Conservation Futures and the possible limited duration levy or levy lid lift, Kenmore ~~will~~ may acquire fee title or use agreements and conserve significant wetland, wildlife, forestland, and open spaces indicated within this PROS Plan. Where appropriate, monies ~~will~~ may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects.

Depending on schedules and availabilities, initial acquisitions of development rights or fee title may include wetlands, wildlife habitat, waterfront, off-road trails, picnic sites and tables, group picnic shelters and parks, boat launch sites, and others indicated in this PROS Plan.

- **Participants** – City Council, Community Development Department, King County, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), Washington State Parks, and other public and non-profit organizations.

Participants – City Council and Planning Commission with the assistance of the Community Development Department, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), and State Parks.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition of fee title or use agreements and conservancy of significant open space and conservancy sites** – allocating revenues for significant properties in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 7: Acquire/develop trail systems

Using funds generated from REET and the possible limited duration levy, or levy lid lift, Kenmore ~~will~~ may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate the off-road trail systems indicated within this PROS Plan.

Where appropriate, monies ~~will~~ may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and non-profit organizations for significant projects. Generally, Kenmore's Community Development and Public Works Departments ~~will~~ may develop and maintain non-motorized trail connections within park sites, and designated open space corridors, and public road rights-of-way.

Depending on schedules and availability, initial acquisitions and developments may include off-road hike and bike trails extending within and between environmental areas, parks, schools, community facilities, and neighborhoods across the city.

- **Participants** – City Council, Community Development and Public Works Departments, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), State Parks, King County, other public and non-profit organizations, and property owners.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant corridors and off-road trail systems** – allocating revenues for significant projects in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 8: Acquire/develop parks

Using funds generated from REET and possible adjusted limited duration levy, or levy lid lift, Kenmore may acquire, develop, maintain, and operate parks indicated within this plan. Where appropriate, monies ~~will~~ may be allocated and/or combined with monies provided by the county, school districts, state agencies, and non-profit organizations.

Depending on schedules and availability, initial acquisitions and developments may include waterfront access, hand carry launch, boat ramps, off-road trails, dog parks, playgrounds, picnic tables and shelters, athletic field improvements, community center upgrades, recreation center, and cultural arts center to be distributed across the city.

- **Participants** – City Council, Community Development Department, King County, and the participation of other public and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Initiate the acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of parks** – allocating revenues in accordance with this PROS Plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 9: Conserve/designate historic and cultural resources in parks

City Council ~~will~~ may designate, and conserve significant historic and cultural resources indicated within this PROS Plan where such landmarks are located within park properties or because of an acquisition. Where appropriate, wayfinding and historic signage, artworks, and lodging tax development monies ~~will~~ may be allocated to and/or combined with monies provided by the county, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations.

- **Participants** – City Council with the assistance of Community Development Department, Washington State Archaeological & Historic Preservation (DAHP), and the participation of local and regional historical groups.

Action

- **Initiate the designation, management, acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation of significant historic and cultural resources** – allocating revenues for significant projects in accordance with this plan regardless of agency sponsor.

Task 10: Maintain/develop indoor facilities

City Council ~~will~~ may maintain the Hangar Building and Kenmore Senior Center, and develop a Recreation Center, Cultural Center, Aquatic Center, and any other indoor facilities to provide indoor recreation activities throughout the city.

- **Participants** – City Council, Community Development Department, Northshore Park & Recreation Service Areas (NPRSA), and other public agencies as well as private and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Continue to maintain the Hangar Building and Kenmore Senior Center and consider developing a Recreation Center, Cultural Center, and Aquatic Center** – and pursue additional opportunities to support indoor recreational offerings.
-

Monitor progress

Task 11: Conduct progress assessments

Kenmore ~~will~~ may conduct progress assessments reviewing action on the projects and programs identified above and improve methods, assign responsibilities, or take other measures necessary to ensure effective implementation.

Participants – City Council, Community Development and Public Works Departments, King County, Northshore School District (NSD), Northshore Park Recreation Service Area (NPRSA), Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), State Parks, and non-profit organizations.

Action

- **Adjust parks, recreation, and open space (PROS) vision, strategies, and implementing measures** – based on the results of the follow-up assessments.

Executive Summary (OPTION 1)

The State of Washington Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) requires the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan to be updated at least every 6 years to qualify for certain state and federal park, open space, and trail grants. The PROS Plan update also aligns with the Parks and Recreation Chapter of Kenmore's Comprehensive Plan and the list of potential parks capital improvement projects in the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The Parks and Recreation Chapter must be updated at least every 6-8 years for the city to qualify for utility, transportation, and community development grants and funds.

The PROS Plan, together with the Comprehensive Plan, provides a framework and resource for considering decisions about the future development of the parks and open space system and recreation facilities and programs. The PROS Plan provides implementation choices in how to address changing recreation trends, changes in demographic context and changes in community interests. The PROS Plan outlines possible implementation strategies the City could employ when considering decisions that ensure a balanced, accessible, and equitable park and recreation system. The PROS plan also presents options for financial strategies to assist in considering decision for plan implementation.

Executive Summary (OPTION 2)

The 2026 Kenmore Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan serves as the City's long-range guide for delivering high-quality parks, trails, natural areas, indoor recreation spaces, and cultural amenities. Updated in coordination with Washington State's Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requirements and the Growth Management Act (GMA), the Plan ensures Kenmore remains eligible for state and federal funding while aligning with the City's Comprehensive Plan and preparing for projected population growth and evolving community needs.

Kenmore has changed significantly since the 2020 PROS Plan update. Shifts in demographics, increasing demand for diverse recreational experiences, and growing expectations around environmental stewardship have created a need for a more cohesive, data-driven, and community-informed strategy for future investment. This PROS Plan responds to those evolving needs by assessing existing assets across

agencies, analyzing gaps, engaging community members, and establishing a clear vision for the next two decades.

Purpose and Objectives of the Plan

The PROS Plan outlines strategies and actions the City can employ to continue providing a balanced, accessible, and equitable park and recreation system. Key objectives include:

- **Defining Kenmore's setting**, including climate, habitat, culture, and demographic trends.
- **Inventorying existing park and recreation assets** across city, county, state, school district, nonprofit, and private providers.
- **Forecasting demand** for future parks, trails, open spaces, and recreational facilities.
- **Clarifying roles and responsibilities** for facility development and stewardship.
- **Developing a citywide plan** addressing natural areas, trails, athletic facilities, recreation centers, cultural facilities, and specialized amenities.
- **Estimating costs and exploring financing strategies**, including impact fees, grants, and partnerships.
- **Outlining implementation measures** for acquisition, development, maintenance, and operations.
- **Gathering public input** through surveys, workshops, and meetings to shape priorities.

Community Engagement and Public Input

The Plan is rooted in extensive community involvement. Engagement methods included open houses, workshops with partner agencies, two citywide surveys, and Planning Commission presentations. Residents, cultural groups, athletic organizations, school district staff, and neighboring jurisdictions all contributed to shaping the Plan's direction

Survey data indicated the following top community priorities:

- Strong support for current park system and continued investment for future facilities, including preservation of existing playgrounds, fields, and other neighborhood amenities

- High community priority for a future recreation center which emphasizes fitness, youth/teen programming, indoor sport courts, and senior programming
- Natural area protection and parkland acquisition preserving open spaces which allows for the protection of wildlife, clean water, salmon recovery, and tree canopy
- Trail expansion and improved connectivity that emphasize completion of missing trail segments, looped trail systems, improved access between parks and neighborhoods, and safer walking and biking routes
- Strong interest in program expansion safe places for youth and teens, including after-school and summer programming, inclusive activities, and activities that build community
- Strong support for waterfront and open space enhancements that provide water access, lake-related recreation, and scenic views, while also promoting shoreline restoration where possible

These insights shaped the City's focus on community-scale amenities, linked waterfront parks, improved trail networks, and expanded indoor recreation.

Existing System Overview

Kenmore's park system includes:

- **14 City-owned parks and open spaces** representing 153 acres.
- **Regional and state-managed lands** inside city limits, including the Burke-Gilman Trail and Saint Edward State Park.
- **School district facilities** that provide additional fields and open space.
- **Private and nonprofit assets**, such as the Inglewood Golf Course and community event spaces.

In total, **36 parks, trails, school grounds, and private open spaces** representing more than **1,100 acres** lie within or adjacent to Kenmore. While Kenmore itself owns a modest share of this land, residents benefit greatly from regional access and shared facilities.

Benchmarking using National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Park Metrics indicates Kenmore exceeds peer communities in overall park access when accounting for regional spaces, but falls short in specific amenities such as athletic courts and fields, indoor recreation spaces, and aquatic centers. As Kenmore grows, from 24,520

residents in 2025 toward a projected 33,491 by 2050, the pressure on these amenities will increase.

Key System Needs

Analysis of inventory, levels of service, demographic change, and public input identified several core needs:

Natural Areas

- **Continued habitat restoration and stewardship** to protect salmon-bearing streams and wetlands.
- **Improved access to nature** through trails and environmental education.

Trails and Connectivity

- **Expanded trail mileage and improved connections** between neighborhoods, parks, schools, and the waterfront.
- **A citywide non-motorized network** to support both recreation and daily mobility.

Athletic Facilities

- **Increased capacity** for multi-use turf fields, courts, and all-ages sport amenities.

Indoor Recreation Spaces

- **Major gaps** in recreation centers, aquatics, cultural space, and youth/teen indoor programming.
- **Community priority for new facilities** including a recreation center, aquatic center, and cultural center that can serve all ages.

Community Gathering Spaces

- **Desire for urban plazas, neighborhood-scale gathering areas, and a large community space** in the future Lakepointe development area.

Goals and Policies Framework

The Plan establishes a comprehensive goals framework to guide decision-making:

1. **Develop and maintain parks, trails, and waterfront areas** that support active and passive recreation while protecting natural resources.
2. **Enhance stewardship of natural environments** through restoration and sustainable management.

3. **Improve connectivity** with a citywide network of trails and accessible routes.
4. **Expand recreation opportunities**, both outdoors and indoors, to align with community needs.
5. **Strengthen arts and cultural facilities** to support Kenmore's growing creative and cultural sectors.
6. **Use a data-informed, community-driven planning process** for continuous improvement.
7. **Establish durable and diversified funding sources** to support long-term acquisition, development, and maintenance needs.

Implementation Strategy

The Plan outlines four major implementation steps:

1. **Adopt the PROS Plan** as a formal GMA planning document and integrate it with the City's Comprehensive Plan.
2. **Adopt coordinated finance strategies**, including allocations from REET, park impact fees, lodging taxes, Conservation Futures, and competitive state/federal grants.
3. **Initiate PROS projects**—from natural area restoration and trail building to playground upgrades, new sport courts, and development of indoor recreation or cultural facilities.
4. **Monitor progress and adjust strategies** based on annual reviews, metrics, and updated community input.

This framework ensures that the Plan is actionable, financially grounded, and adaptable to future needs.

Conclusion

The 2025 PROS Plan positions Kenmore to enhance its parks, recreation, and cultural systems in ways that reflect resident priorities, environmental values, and future growth. Through expanded trails, preserved natural areas, improved athletic and indoor recreation facilities, and strengthened community gathering spaces, Kenmore can continue to improve its quality of life while stewarding the city's landscape for generations to come.

The Plan provides a unified vision, clear priorities, and a practical pathway to implementation—ensuring Kenmore's parks and recreation system remains vibrant, equitable, and resilient.

Appendix F: Finances

An analysis was accomplished of recent financial trends in Kenmore and the impact federal and state program mandates, revenue sharing, and the city's urbanization have on the discretionary monies available for park, recreation, and open space. The analysis also reviewed trends in city revenues and the affect alternative revenue sources may have on financial prospects. Following is a summary of major findings:

Revenue and expenditures - general government

Kenmore's annual general governmental expenditures are derived from the combination of general, special revenue, debt service, and enterprise funds.

General fund

The General Fund is derived from property taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenues including state and federal grants, service charges and fees, fines and forfeitures, and other miscellaneous revenues. General funds are used to finance most government operations including staff, equipment, capital facility, and other requirements. Park, recreation, and open space programs and facilities are funded primarily from general fund accounts.

- **Property tax** - under Washington State's constitution cities may levy a property tax rate not to exceed $3.10 per $1,000 of the assessed value of all taxable property within incorporation limits. Kenmore's 2024 tax rate was $0.84848 per $1,000 assessed valuation or 27% of the maximum allowed a city.

The total of all property taxes for all taxing authorities, however, cannot exceed 1.0% of assessed valuation, or $10.00 per $1,000 of value. If the taxes of all districts exceed the 1.0% or $10.00 amount, each is proportionately reduced until the total is at or below the 1.0% limit.

In 2001, Washington State law was amended by Proposition 747, a statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, after adjustments for new construction. Any proposed increases over this amount are subject to a referendum vote.

The statute was intended to control local governmental spending by controlling the annual rate of growth of property taxes. In practice, however, the statute can reduce the effective property tax yield to an annual level far below a city's levy authorization, particularly when property values are increasing rapidly.

Kenmore property tax revenues	
2023	$5,658,275
2024	$5,884,218
2025	$6,126,018
2026	$6,372,412
Percent increase 2023-2026	**12.6%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

- **Sales tax** - is the city's largest single revenue source and may be used for any legitimate city purpose. The city has no direct control over this source. The sales tax is collected and distributed by the state and may fluctuate with general economic and local business conditions.

Kenmore sales tax revenues	
2023	$3,640,973
2024	$3,577,053
2025	$3,697,700
2026	$3,753,166
Percent increase 2023-2026	**3.1%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

- **Licenses and permits** – includes revenues generated from business and occupational licenses, operating, and building permits. Generally, these fees are used to pay for the inspections, processing, and other charges necessary to perform supporting

services.

- **Intergovernmental revenue** – includes state and federal grants or pass-through revenues, usually earmarked for specific programs. Federal governmental grants and funding pass-through funds include the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and revenue sharing.
- **Charges for services** – includes revenue generated to pay for garbage, landfill, utility, and other operating services provided by the city or a city concession or licensee.
- **Fines and forfeits** – include monies generated from business fines, code violations, traffic fines, forfeitures, and other penalties.

Special revenues

Special revenues are derived from state and local option taxes dedicated to specific expenditure purposes, such as the motor vehicle tax, motor excise tax, real estate excise tax, motel and hotel tax, public art, criminal justice, paths and trails, and the like. Some special revenues may be used to finance limited capital facilities, such as roads or parks, where the local option allows – such as the local real estate excise tax (REET).

2026 General Fund revenue

Revenue source	Amount	%
Taxes	$13,659,089	76.5%
Licenses and permits	$1,575,525	8.8%
Intergovernmental	$714,461	4.0%
Charges for services	$785,364	4.4%
Fines and penalties	$4,179	0.0%
Miscellaneous	$1,121,648	6.3%
Total	**$17,860,266**	**100.0%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

Debt service funds

Debt service funds are derived from a dedicated portion of the property tax or general fund proceeds to repay the sale of general obligation (voted) and Councilmanic (non-voted) bonds. Both types of bonds may be used to finance park facility improvements – but not maintenance or operational costs.

Municipal debt capacity

2025 assessed valuation		$7,988,619,847
Debt type	limit*	Amount
Councilmanic bond capacity	1.5%	$119,829,297
General obligation bond capacity**	2.5%	$199,715,496
Utility bond capacity**	2.5%	$199,715,496
Park/open space bond capacity**	2.5%	$199,715,496
Total allowable (legal limit)	**7.5%**	**$599,146,488**
Less total outstanding debt		$22,915,604
Total remaining debt capacity		**$576,230,884**

* Percent of the total estimated assessed valuation.

** Require 60% voter validation where voter turnout equals at least 40% of the total votes cast in the last general election.

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

- **Councilmanic (limited or non-voted) bonds** - may be issued without voter approval by the Council for any facility development purpose. The total amount of all outstanding non-voted general obligation debt may not exceed 1.5% of the assessed valuation of all city property.

Limited general obligation bonds must be paid from general governmental revenues. Therefore, debt service on these bonds may reduce the amount of revenue available for current operating expenditures and the financial flexibility the Council may need to fund annual budget priorities. For this reason, Councilmanic bonds are usually only used for the most pressing capital improvement issues.

- **Unlimited general obligation bonds** - must be approved by at least 60% of resident voters during an election which has a turnout of at least 40% of those who voted in the last state general election. The bond may be repaid from a special levy, which is not governed by the 1.0% statutory limitation on the property tax growth rate. Total indebtedness as a percent of the assessed valuation that may be incurred by limited and unlimited general obligation bonds together, however, may not exceed:
  - 2.5% - provided indebtedness more than 1.5% is for general purposes,

- 5.0% - provided indebtedness more than 2.5% is for utilities, and
- 7.5% - provided indebtedness more than 5.0% is for parks and open space development.

Monies authorized by limited and unlimited types of bonds must be spent within 3 years of authorization to avoid arbitrage requirements unless invested at less than bond yield. In addition, bonds may be used to construct but not maintain or operate facilities. Facility maintenance and operation costs must be paid from general governmental revenue or by voter authorization of special annual or biannual operating levies or by user fees or charges.

Enterprise funds

Enterprise funds are derived from the user fees and charges levied for utility operations typically including water and sewer, storm drainage, regional water, and solid waste services. Enterprise revenues are used to pay operating costs, retire capital facility debt, and plan future replacement and expansion projects. Enterprise funds may be created for a park or recreation activity that has a revenue source sufficient to finance all costs. Enterprise funds have been used on a limited basis for golf courses, marinas, and similar self-financing operations.

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2023	$17,299,087	$19,643,724	$36,942,811
2024	$17,293,758	$39,340,102	$56,633,860
2025	$17,215,097	$25,648,722	$42,863,819
2026	$17,860,266	$28,934,283	$46,794,549
% 2023-26	**3.7%**	**47.2%**	**26.6%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget
Note: Increase in 2024 due to Public Works Operations Center Fund

Capital improvements funding implications

Generally, the city has not appropriated very much of the annual budget for capital improvements. The city has building and infrastructure construction requirements but given the declining buying power of annual city budgets, not had the capital resources available to initiate major construction projects from the general funds or non-dedicated funds accounts.

The 1% statutory limit on local property tax yields combined with the sporadic and undependable nature of federal and state grants and revenue sharing prevents or discourages the city from making long term capital investments in infrastructure necessary to support the city's development. The 1% statutory limit on the general fund levy, severely curtails the city's ability to operate and maintain park, recreation, and open space facilities and services even if the city only utilized unlimited general obligation bonds as a means of providing capital financing.

PROS revenues

PROS revenues may be generated from a variety of sources in addition to the General Fund including the following.

Strategic Opportunities Fund - is used for projects and initiatives that are one-time, temporary, or start-up in nature and will not require indefinite operational funding from the Strategic Opportunities Fund. Eligible expenditures from this Fund include:

- Real Estate purchases for future public benefit.
- Capital construction projects that create high value for the community and physically construct tangible public improvements.
- Grant matches for capital projects.
- Funding for the development of new strategic community initiatives. These initiatives may be on a pilot or trial period as determined by the City.
- Temporary support of City services in economic downturns that result in declining operating revenues.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) - enacts up to two 0.25% taxes of the annual sales for real estate for capital facilities which must be used solely for financing new capital facilities as specified in the capital facilities plan (CFP). The first and second REET may be used for:

- The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic

signals, bridges, domestic water systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems, or
- The planning, construction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreational facilities.

In addition, the second REET may be used for:
- The acquisition of parks and recreational facilities, or
- The planning, acquisition, construction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of law enforcement facilities, and the protection of facilities, trails, libraries, administrative and judicial facilities, and river and/or floodway/flood control projects and housing projects subject to certain limitations.

Park Impact Fees (PIF) – are as a means of maintaining existing park, recreation, and open space levels-of-service (ELOS). The ordinance estimates the impact each development project has on PROS facilities within the project's service zone and makes provisions for setting aside the resources, including lands or monies, necessary to offset the project's PROS impacts.

The dollar value of the project's park, recreation, and open space impact can be offset by the project developer of an amount equal to the combined facility acquisition and development costs that Kenmore would incur to maintain the same existing level-of-service (ELOS).

A developer may be allowed to choose any combination of land or cash mitigation measures including credit for any park or recreation facilities to be included within the project development provided the following is considered when determining the types of mitigation measures or development credits to be made available to the developer:

- **The facility** – must be available to the public,
- **Have a designated owner** - responsible for continuing operation and maintenance (the owner may be a common property owner's association, school district or other agency), and
- **Correspond to and not exceed or vary from** - the types of parks, recreation, and open space facilities that are being impacted (a developer could provide but should not be able to take full credit value for facilities for which there is no shortage, impact, or local interest).

Land contributions can be accepted in lieu of monies if the lands will be suitable sites for future facilities. Land and monies accumulated under the proposed ordinance must be invested within a reasonable time of impact assessment or be returned to the contributing developer.

Walkways & Waterways – created to account for the proceeds of the sale of unlimited tax general obligation bonds, approved by the voters in 2016, as Proposition 1. The proceeds of the bonds were deposited to this fund and are transferred as needed to Transportation and Park Capital Project Funds to finance the construction of new sidewalks and pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements along Juanita Drive and 68th Avenue, and the construction of and improvements to waterfront access, viewpoints, walkways, facilities, open spaces, and natural habitats at City parks.

Parks Capital Fund – accounts for expenditures for park acquisition and improvements including a variety of state and county grants, in lieu fees, private funding, real estate excise tax, park impact fees, and bond funds. The City expends monies from this fund based on the adopted Capital Facilities Plan and the PROS Plan.

Public Arts Fund – accounts for public art displays or performing arts events and is funded via the “one percent for arts” program. Kenmore Municipal Code Chapter 3.5 states that 1% of awarded construction contracts will be deposited in this fund.

Swamp Creek Basin Fund – accounts for balances reserved for surface water projects, improvements, and maintenance within the Swamp Creek Basin, which had previously been accounted for in the Surface Water Management Fund. The projects are funded by a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with King County which includes acquiring and restoring land for flood prevention, open space, and wildlife habitat in the Swamp Creek Basin.

Lakepointe Fund - accounts for revenues and expenditures related to the potential acquisition and development of a portion of the

Lakepointe site for shoreline restoration and park development. The fund also tracks costs related to working with the property owner and potential developers to transform the remainder of the Lakepointe properties into a walkable urban village.

Recreation – Kenmore does not provide recreation programs though Kenmore residents may use Shoreline Park & Recreation programs at a discount. A 2030 CFP allocation has been set-aside for League Sports indicating the city may reconsider funding city-based recreation programs. If so, program fees and charges and field rental fees would be collected for reimbursement of the city's recreation program costs.

King County Park Levy – the 2026-2031 King County Parks levy ballot measure replaces the current park levy expiring at the end of 2025. It will fund operations and maintenance of King County's parks and trails, support the growth and connection of regional trails, and provide grant programs to expand access to recreation and protect open space for King County residents. Proceeds from the levy will also directly support parks in King County's cities, towns, and park districts, as well as the Woodland Park Zoo, Seattle Aquarium, Pacific Science Center, Seattle Waterfront Park, and Memorial Stadium.

State and federal grants – are available for a wide variety of park and recreation programs, acquisition, and development projects through the Washington Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) on a competitive basis. Applicants must have a current PROS Plan that conforms to RCO's requirements and typically must provide matching funds.

2026 revenues and allocations

Funding source	Amount	PROS	PROS%
General Fund	$17,860,266	$2,535,031	14%
Strategic Opportunities	$0	$0	0%
Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	$1,938,000	$0	0%
Park Impact Fees (PIF)	$302,500	$50,000	17%
Walkways & Waterways	$100,000	$2,050	2%
Parks Capital Fund	$280,000	$143,200	51%
Public Arts Fund	$2,000	$19,895	995%
Swamp Creek Basin Fund	$40,000	$40,000	100%
Lakepointe Fund	$0	$0	100%
Recreation*	$0	$0	100%
King County Park Levy	$53,200	$53,200	100%
Grants – RCO, DOC, etc.	$250,000	$250,000	100%
Total	**$20,825,966**	**$3,093,376**	**14.8%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget
* 2026 Budget allocates $200,000 for Sports Leagues beginning in 2030.

The total amounts identified in the 2025-2026 Budget for these revenue sources is $20,825,966 of which $3,093,376 or 14.8% is allocated for PROS related projects. Future allocations may vary, however, depending on Council budgeting priorities.

PROS expenditures

General Fund expenditures were broken out into core programs required by state mandate, basic programs necessary to support mandates and functional requirements, and enhancement programs to support quality of life.

2026 expenditures

Basic programs	Amount	%
Parks Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	$57,830	2.5%
Parks General Maintenance	$851,093	37.2%
Subtotal	**$908,923**	**39.7%**
Enhanced programs		
Lakepointe, Shoreline, Park, Urban Village	$667,500	29.1%
Parks Maintenance, Seasonal	$55,645	2.4%
Parks Buildings	$175,832	7.7%
Events, Volunteers, Recreation	$478,308	20.9%
Subtotal	**$1,377,285**	**60.3%**
Total	**$2,286,208**	**100%**

Source: 2025-2026 Budget

The 2026 General Fund Budget allocates $2,286,208 or 12.8% of General Fund revenues or 4.9% of all Funds revenues to PROS of which 40% are for basic programs and 60% for enhanced programs.

Funding implications
Kenmore has acquired a quality park, recreation, and open space inventory using land donations, grants, project development mitigation, and a healthy allocation of property tax derived general funds. However, these sources will not continue to yield enough money with which to initiate major facility development and/or with which to accomplish major cyclical maintenance requirements.

In addition, because of the 1.0% statutory limit on local property tax yield's effect on discretionary funding in general, the city can no longer depend entirely on traditional revenue sources as a means of funding capital improvement projects. To meet the park, recreation, and open space interests of city residents, Kenmore must devise new financial strategies.

PROS revenue prospects – public sources

Considering the 1.0% statutory limit on local property tax yield's effect on discretionary funding in general, the city can no longer depend entirely on traditional revenue sources as a means of funding capital improvement projects. Kenmore must devise new financial strategies for the development and maintenance of facilities if it is to meet the park, recreation, and open space interests of city residents. The following options could be used to deal with future Kenmore PROS capital needs:

Washington State grants
Washington State, through the Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) funds and administers several programs for parks and recreation, and non-motorized transportation and trails purposes using special state revenue programs. Examples of grants include:

- **Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)** – provides grants to cities, counties, and qualified nonprofit organizations to buy land and develop or renovate outdoor athletic facilities such as ballfields, courts, swimming pools, bike tracks, and skate parks that serve youth through the age of 18.

- **Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP)** – provides funding for a broad range of land protection and outdoor recreation, including local and state parks, trails, water access, and the conservation and restoration of state land.

- **Recreational Trails Program (RTP)** – provides funds to rehabilitate and maintain trails that provide a backcountry experience. While backcountry trails may be near cities or roads, or even offer views of cities and towns, the trail's physical setting should be predominately natural.

- **Outdoor Learning Grants (OLG)** – funds programs to develop and support outdoor educational experiences for students in public schools to provide access to outdoor spaces where students can learn, play, and grow, especially where outdoor educational opportunities are inequitable.

- **No Child Left Inside (NCLI)** – provides grants for programs to provide under-served youth with quality opportunities to experience the natural world with outdoor environmental, ecological, agricultural, or other natural resource-based education and recreation programs serving youth.

- **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)** – provides funds to preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands. The Legacy Program provides grants to help urban communities with 30,000 or more people buy or develop land to create or reinvigorate public parks and other outdoor recreation spaces.

- **Community Forests Program (CFP)** – provides funds to safeguard against climate and other environmental changes and provide opportunities for recreation, education, and cultural enrichment. The program preserves working forests lands for the benefit or residents now and into the future.

- **Boating Facilities Program (BFP)** – provides grants to acquire, develop, and renovate fresh and saltwater facilities for motorized boards and other watercraft, including launch ramps, transient moorage, and upland support facilities.

- **Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA)** – provides funds to acquire, improve, or protect aquatic lands for public purposes including for improving access to the waterfront. Aquatic lands include all tidelands, shore lands, harbor areas, and the beds of navigable waters.

Federal grants
Federal monies are available for the construction of outdoor park facilities from the National Park Service (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Washington State Resource Conservation Office (RCO) administers the grants.

- **National Park Service (NPS)** - RCO assigns each project application a priority on a competitive statewide basis according to each jurisdiction's need, population benefit, natural resource enhancements, and other factors.

- **Transportation Equity Act (TEA21) for the 21st Century** - can be used to finance on and off-road non-motorized trail enhancements along major and minor arterial collector roads or sometimes, within separate trail corridors.

- **National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP)** –funds may be used to rehabilitate and maintain recreational trails that provide a backcountry experience. In some cases, the funds may be used to create new "linking" trails, trail relocations, and educational programs.

- **Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG)** – supports development and renovation of areas for non-trailer-able recreational boats over 26 feet, and related support elements on US navigable waters.

Environmental impact mitigation – subdivision regulations
Kenmore subdivision policies can require developers of subdivisions to provide suitably designed and located open spaces, woodland preserves, trail systems, tot lots, playgrounds, and other park or recreational facilities. Such facilities may include major components of the park or recreational system that may be affected by the project's location or development.

Kenmore may also consider requiring developers provide acceptable long-term methods of managing and financing maintenance requirements.

User fees and charges
Kenmore charges an array of special user fees, charges, and special assessments to pay facility operating and maintenance capital requirements. Proposals to recover recreation program costs could be augmented with additional or higher user fees on picnic shelters, athletic courts and fields, meeting rooms, and other facilities.

User fees have and could be used to provide facilities for park and recreation activities whose profit margins are too low to sustain commercial operations or whose benefiting user group may extend beyond city boundaries. Possible user fee financed facilities could include any facility where demand is sizable enough to warrant a user fee financing approach.

In essence, the market determines which facility's revenues equal costs, and thereby, which programs Kenmore could provide on a direct costs/benefit basis. While important, this source of finance will likely never pay full costs for all programs, or any operation, maintenance, or development costs.

Some programs designed for youth and family activities, may never generate fees large enough to finance full costs and will require Kenmore to determine to what extent the public benefits merit the subsidized fee revenues.

The user fee approach may also be difficult to impose on facilities that don't have readily identifiable or chargeable users - like some passive park or trail systems. The approach may be very responsive, however, for facilities and services that have an

identifiable user group receiving a direct proportional benefit for the charge.

Unlimited general obligation (GO) bonds
Kenmore may use voter referendums as a means of financing a larger portion of the capital improvement program, since unlimited obligation bonds are not paid from the property tax subject to the 1.0% limitation.

Voter approved capital improvements may be more representative of actual resident priorities than some other methods of validating capital expenditures, and will at the least, ensure referendum submittals provide widespread benefits.

However, bond revenue cannot be spent for maintenance and operational issues – and bond referendums must be approved by a margin over 60% of at least a turnout of 40% of the registered voters who participated in the last election.

General levy lid lift referendums
Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1.0% per year, can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of Kenmore's registered voters. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate or of approving a special purpose limited duration (typically 6-9 years) dedicated property tax levy that would adjust the amount of revenue Kenmore can generate.

The new total revenue that can be generated by a resetting of the rate or of approving a special dedicated and limited duration levy would be subject to the same 1.0% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the resulting property tax rate would start to decline again in accordance with the Proposition.
However, the adjusted rate and revenue could finance specific capital improvement projects – or programs that involve construction, maintenance, and operations aspects that a majority of voters are willing to pay for under the adjusted rate or a specially approved levy.

The resetting of the rate can be permanent, subject to the provisions of Proposition 747, or temporary, where the rate is adjusted until a specific amount of revenue has been generated to finance a project or program – whereupon the rate reverts to the original or a specified amount defined in the referendum.

Metropolitan Park district (MPD) (SB 2557)
In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts (MPD) as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction.

Metropolitan Park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation, and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices.

Metropolitan Park districts must be initiated by local government resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and costs studies of the proposed district's facility development or operation costs.

The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval (50%) including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The voters must initially approve the formation of the district, and may designate existing elected officials, or a body appointed by existing elected officials or elect district commissioners or officers solely responsible for park and recreation policy.

Voters must also approve the establishment of **a continuous levy as a junior taxing district – compared with 3-year levies under a recreation service district** to provide maintenance, repair, operating costs, and facility acquisition and development projects. Metropolitan Park districts can be flexible and used to provide local or citywide recreational facilities in the same variety of custom service choices with the exception that the financing levy may be as a junior taxing district with a continuous levy.

PROSA revenue prospects – private sources

Special use agreements
Special property agreements can often be used instead of property purchases to secure public use rights for land or property at no cost or a nominal fee, particularly where the possible public use is of benefit to the private landowner. Some forms of special use agreements can provide favorable tax benefits if the use agreement can be shown to have an assigned value.

Kenmore could expand the use agreement concept to include complete development, operation, or maintenance responsibilities. Package lease agreements will usually provide more effectively maintained facilities than possible where Kenmore must staff specialized, small work crews.

Sometimes package lease agreements covering use and maintenance aspects may be the only way of resolving an equitable agreement with the private ownership. This may include trails on utility corridors where the ownership may prefer to control development and maintenance activities, and Kenmore may prefer to avoid any implied responsibility or liability for the utility worthiness that Kenmore's maintenance of a trail system could imply.

Public/private service contracts
Private market skills and capital may be employed in a variety of ways including the use of public/private services contracts where a private party can be contracted to operate and maintain a facility for a fixed fee cost. Service contracts can be very efficient where the activities are small, scattered in location, seasonal, expert, or experimental. Service contracts are also relatively easy to initiate or terminate if area demand fails to provide sufficient use or revenue to justify continued operation.

Service contracts may be very flexible and can include agreements with the county, school district, or local user groups who can or would be interested in sustaining the activity on a subsidized or sweat-equity basis in exchange for the facility.

Public/private concessions
Kenmore could lease a portion of a site or facility to a private party in exchange for a fixed fee or a percentage of gross receipts. The private operator assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs in exchange for a profit. For certain types of facilities, such as enterprise fund account facilities like a golf course, campground, marina, indoor tennis courts, or community center, Kenmore's portion of the profits may be used to pay facility development and/or operation and maintenance costs at the same or for similar facility developments.

Concessionaires could operate a wide variety of park and recreational facilities including boating and bicycle rentals, special group and recreational vehicle campgrounds, athletic field and court facilities, and swimming pools and beaches, among others.

Public/private joint development ventures
Kenmore can enter into an agreement with a private or public developer to jointly own or lease land for an extended period. The purpose of the venture would be to allow the development, operation, and maintenance of a major recreational facility or activity in exchange for a fixed lease cost or a percentage of gross receipts.
The developer assumes development, operation, and maintenance responsibilities, costs, and all market risks in exchange for a market opportunity providing a profitable return not otherwise available. Kenmore realizes the development of a facility not realized otherwise in exchange for a low minimum capital return and no or very little capital risk.

Self-help land leases
There are instances where an activity is so specialized in appeal or of a service area so broad in scope that it cannot be equitably financed using public funds. Specialized user groups should be provided options for developing or maintaining facilities in ways that account for equitable public cost reimbursements.

Examples include the use of land leases where Kenmore may lease land at low or no cost where a user group or club assumes responsibility for the development, operation, and maintenance of

the facility. The club could provide volunteer help or use club finances to develop, operate, and maintain the facility as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives.

PROS general funding strategies

Using the strategies described above, funding sources should generally be matched to specific needs to avoid duplication and take advantage of each fund's specific possibilities. For example:

Program services
Fees and charges should be used to finance program services to the maximum extent possible and practical to provide cost/benefit equities and efficiencies. General funds should be used to cover shortages where fees cannot be readily collected, as in most special events, or where fees may not be easily raised to cover all operating costs for programs the City Council deems to have special social benefits to the city.

Facility operation, maintenance, and minor construction
General funds should be used to pay operation and maintenance costs for facilities and activities that cannot be financed with fees and charges or financed with other funding methods. General funds are flexible and can be adjusted to meet annual programming variations or priorities.

Where appropriate, maintenance and operation funds for facilities that are impacted by urban growth area users should be reimbursed or provided by the city subject to the pending resolution of an inter-local agreement on planning and services.

The funds collected from the excise tax on real estate sales (REET) should be used to finance minor construction improvements to existing properties. The money should also be used to help purchase sites when opportunities arise that cannot await other, less flexible funding methods. Like general funds, the monies collected from excise taxes are flexible and can be adjusted to meet annual programming needs or sudden changes in priorities or opportunities.

Recreational facility development
Recreational facilities, athletic fields in particular, are important to Kenmore's programs but satisfy relatively small proportions of the population compared with park and trail facilities. Bonds, levies, and other fixed forms of financing should be used to pay for the development of parks, trails, and other facilities that residents assign high priorities. Recreational facilities with low to moderate priorities should be financed with general funds, excise tax revenues, donations or self-help ventures, and other more flexible sources of financing.

Kenmore should investigate the possibility of implementing a wide range of joint recreational facility developments with the county and school district. These agencies could finance acquisition and development costs using open space and school facility development bonds, or conservation futures and real estate excise taxes - and Kenmore could finance annual operating and maintenance needs using service charges and general funds. Joint venture agreements could better match costs/benefits with users, avoid duplication, save cost, increase service, and allow each agency to make the best use of funds.

Parks, natural areas and trail development
Parks and trails benefit the largest percentage of the population and will probably be easier to obtain voted bond or property tax levy issues for than other more specialized uses. General obligation bond or special property tax levy packages could finance the high priority conservancies and trail acquisition and development proposals contained within the development plan chapter of this document.

When necessary and appropriate, Councilmanic bonds could be used to purchase sites when opportunities require fast action, or to match possible State of Washington Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) state or federal grants for park and trail developments.

Special developments
Some proposed projects represent unique facilities that may not be easily financed with conventional funding methods. Kenmore should explore the opportunities that may be available for the

development and funding of joint public/private facilities with private property owners or developers. Joint ventures could save costs, reduce annual program requirements, and provide city residents services and facilities not available otherwise.

Growth impact fee mitigation
Continued residential developments within Kenmore's unincorporated urban growth area will severely stress existing city and county facilities and services. Consequently, the city and the county should institute environmental and growth impact fee mitigation measures in accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) as a means of preserving unique sites and of requiring land developers to help finance facility developments offsetting project impacts.

PROS funding strategies 2026-2032

Kenmore's financial strategy for the next 6-year period (2026-2032) must generate sufficient revenue to maintain existing facilities, provide recreational program services, renovate facilities, and implement priority projects chosen from the 20-year (CFP) capital facility program.

Three alternative financial strategies illustrate the choices available Kenmore under an integrated funding strategy. The strategies combine possible scenarios concerning general funds, growth impact fees, REET, and approval of a property tax levy or levy lid lift.

The forecasts are conservative, based on the average trends indicated in capital facility program fund expenditures by the city during the past year. The projected revenues have been adjusted to account for expected increases in the tax and revenue base valuations over the 6-year forecast period.

Expenditures	**Alt 1**	**Alt 2**	**Alt 3**
Administration	$4,679,967	$4,679,967	$4,679,967
Events, Rctn	$3,086,134	$3,086,134	$3,086,134
Park Maintenance	$8,590,401	$8,590,401	$8,590,401
Renovate/Repair	$8,578,638	$8,578,638	$8,578,638
PLOS additions	$38,512,316	$38,512,316	$38,512,316
Total	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**
Revenues			
General Funds	$19,198,097	$19,198,097	$19,198,097
Recreation fees	$0	$0	$0
Park impact fee	$9,402,403	$11,170,587	$12,938,771
REET	$5,001,738	$6,252,172	$7,502,607
Levy	$29,845,219	$26,826,600	$23,807,981
Total	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**
Annual cost levy			
$869,800 house value	$82.85	$74.47	$66.09

Alternative 1
This scenario **would finance $63,447,456** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period if:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – of $19,198,097 would remain the same from property and sales taxes, Strategic Opportunities Fund, REET, Park Impact Fees (PIF), Walkways & Waterways, Parks Capital Fund, Public Arts Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Lakepointe Fund, Recreation Fees, King County Parks Levy, and state and federal grants remain in the same proportions as recent years **except for the property tax contribution would decline because of proposition 747 or the 1% tax limitation,**
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 55%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards through additional population increases **equal to $15,374 per dwelling unit** where the typical unit averages 2.60 residents,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 40%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,

- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $82.85** for a city median $869,800 house value for 6 years.

Alternative 2
This scenario **would finance the same $63,447,456** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 65%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 50%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $74.47** for a city median $869,800 house value for 6 years.

Alternative 3
This scenario **would finance the same $63,447,456** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 75%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 60%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $66.09** for a city median $869,800 house value for 6 years.

PROS funding strategies 2026-2046

If the 6-year financial strategies are effective, the scenarios should generate sufficient revenue to provide administration, program events and recreation, maintain existing facilities, renovate facilities, and implement priority projects, over the 20-year planning period.

The 3 alternative financial strategies were extended over the entire 20-year planning period to determine the impact of the scenarios.

Expenditures	**Alt 1**	**Alt 2**	**Alt 3**
Administration	$19,292,845	$19,292,845	$19,292,845
Events, Rctn	$12,722,378	$12,722,378	$12,722,378
Park Maintain	$35,413,341	$35,413,341	$35,413,341
R&R	$35,364,851	$35,364,851	$35,364,851
PLOS additions	$144,331,271	$144,331,271	$144,331,271
Total	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**
Revenues			
General Funds	$70,679,117	$70,679,117	$70,679,117
Recreation fees	$0	$0	$0
Park impact fee	$27,845,102	$33,149,654	$38,454,207
REET	$20,619,323	$25,774,154	$30,928,984
Bond/levy	$131,799,080	$121,339,697	$110,880,314
Total	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**
Annual cost levy			
$869,800 house value	$26.96	$24.82	$22.68

Alternative 1
This scenario **would finance $247,124,686** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance,

Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period if:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – of $210,760,157 would remain the same from property and sales taxes, Strategic Opportunities Fund, REET, Park Impact Fees (PIF), Walkways & Waterways, Parks Capital Fund, Public Arts Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Lakepointe Fund, Recreation Fees, King County Parks Levy, and state and federal grants remain in the same proportions as recent years **except for the property tax contribution would decline because of proposition 747 or the 1% tax limitation,**
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 55%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards through additional population increases **equal to $15,374 per dwelling unit** where the typical unit averages 2.60 residents,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 40%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 20-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $26.96** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Alternative 2

This scenario **would finance the same $247,124,656** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 65%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 50%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 20-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $24.82** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Alternative 3

This scenario **would finance the same $247,124,686** in combined Administration, Events and Recreation Services, Park Maintenance, Renovations and Repairs (R&R), and the proposed level-of-service (PLOS) facility improvements over the 6-year period except:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – would remain the same as Alternative 1,
- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 75%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 60%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 6-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $22.68** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Recommendations

A feasible 6 and 20-year Kenmore financial strategy for park facilities and recreation programs lies between alternative 1 and 3 where:

- **General Fund and other revenue contributions** – from property and sales taxes, Strategic Opportunities Fund, REET, Park Impact Fees (PIF), Walkways & Waterways, Parks Capital Fund, Public Arts Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Lakepointe Fund, Recreation Fees, King County Parks Levy, and state and federal grants remain in the same proportions as recent years **except for the property tax**

contribution would decline because of proposition 747 or the 1% tax limitation,

- **Recreation cost recovery** – would be $0 unless or until Kenmore decides to initiate and recover the cost of program services.
- **Park Impact Fee (PIF)** – would **increase to capture 55-75%** of the $5,913 cost per person of maintaining Kenmore's existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards through additional population increases,
- **Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)** – which **increase to 40-60%** of annual excise taxes to be devoted to PROS capital projects,
- **Property tax levy lid lift** – would be sought to finance remaining costs necessary over the 20-year period equal to **an annual property tax levy payment of $26.96-22.68** for a city median $869,800 house value for 20 years.

Financial options 2026-2032 6

Expenditures trends

				Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Administration	($725,330)	/year	2.9%	($4,679,967)	($4,679,967)	($4,679,967)
Events, Volunters, Recreation	($478,308)	/year	2.9%	($3,086,134)	($3,086,134)	($3,086,134)
Parks Maintenance	($1,331,393)	/year	2.9%	($8,590,401)	($8,590,401)	($8,590,401)
Repair & Replacement (5% facilities/year)	($1,329,570)	/year	2.9%	($8,578,638)	($8,578,638)	($8,578,638)
PLOS land and facility additions	($35,813,250)	value	2.9%	($38,512,316)	($38,512,316)	($38,512,316)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				**($63,447,456)**	**($63,447,456)**	**($63,447,456)**

Revenue options

Capital facility progra	Total	PROS Plan	%	2.9% Inflate			
General Fund	$17,860,266	$2,535,031	14%	1.0%	$15,595,549	$15,595,549	$15,595,549
Strategic Opportunites	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
REET 1&2	$1,938,000	$0	0%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Park Impact Fees	$302,500	$50,000	17%	2.9%	$322,610	$322,610	$322,610
Walkways & Waterways	$100,000	$2,050	2%	2.9%	$13,227	$13,227	$13,227
Parks Capital Fund	$280,000	$143,200	51%	2.9%	$923,954	$923,954	$923,954
Public Arts Fund	$2,000	$19,895	995%	2.9%	$128,366	$128,366	$128,366
Swamp Creek Basin Fun	$40,000	$40,000	100%	2.9%	$258,088	$258,088	$258,088
Lapepointe Fund	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Recreation fees	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
King County Park Levy	$53,200	$53,200	100%	2.9%	$343,257	$343,257	$343,257
Grants - RCO, DOC	$250,000	$250,000	100%	2.9%	$1,613,048	$1,613,048	$1,613,048
CFP totals	**$20,825,966**	**$3,093,376**			**$19,198,097**	**$19,198,097**	**$19,198,097**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES					**($44,249,359)**	**($44,249,359)**	**($44,249,359)**

6-year options - combine annual revenues

Option 1 - Recreation cost recovery	Expenditures	Rate	Revenue			
Recreation cost/operations	$0	#####	$0			
Deficit	$0	#####				
Recreation program/opns cost recovery rate				0%	0%	0%
Additional amount recovered first annual			$0	$0	$0	$0
Addnl recreation program/opns cost recovered		**2.9%**		**$0**	**$0**	**$0**

Option 2 - Park impact fee (PIF)	2025	per/du	2045	2030	2030	2030
Population in city limits	24,520		33,491	2,990	2,990	2,990
ELOS local/regional value/person	$5,913	2.60	$15,374	$5,913	$5,913	$5,913
Percent of value assessed for fee				55%	65%	75%
Fee assessed per additional person				$3,252	$3,843	$4,435
Addnl park Impact fee (PIF) revenue				**$9,402,403**	**$11,170,587**	**$12,938,771**

Option 3 - Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) 1&2						
Annual average real estate sales year 2025		2.9%	$387,600,000	$2,500,868,882	$2,500,868,882	$2,500,868,882
Assessed rate per $1.00 sales			$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050
Annual allocation for PROS Plan projects				40%	50%	60%
Addnl REET allocation				**$5,001,738**	**$6,252,172**	**$7,502,607**

Option 4 - Property Tax Levy (PTLevy)						
Assessed valuation 2025	$7,988,619,847	2.9%	$8,220,289,823	$8,703,979,896	$8,703,979,896	$8,703,979,896
PTLevy requirement				$29,845,219	$26,826,600	$23,807,981
Assessed average annual rate per $1.00 (3)				$0.00057	$0.00051	$0.00046
TOTAL CFP+Rctn+GIF+REET+PTLevy				**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**	**$63,447,456**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES				**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
	$100,000			**$9.52**	**$8.56**	**$7.60**
Median house value ACS 2019-2023	**$869,800**			**$82.85**	**$74.47**	**$66.09**

Note:
(1) GMA does not allow growth requirements to be financed 100% with growth impact fees.
(2) GO bond capitalized with financing at 6.00% interest for 6 years
(3) Property tax levy proceeds accumulated over 6 year period with no interest.
* General Fund property tax amount shown includes all sources of funds from General Fund in addition to property tax.

Financial options 2026-2046 20

Expenditure trends

				Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Administration	($725,330)	/year	2.9%	($19,292,845)	($19,292,845)	($19,292,845)
Enrichment Services	($478,308)	/year	2.9%	($12,722,378)	($12,722,378)	($12,722,378)
Parks operations	($1,331,393)	/year	2.9%	($35,413,341)	($35,413,341)	($35,413,341)
Repair & Replacement (5% facilities/year)	($1,329,570)	/year	2.9%	($35,364,851)	($35,364,851)	($35,364,851)
PLOS land and facility additions	($108,525,000)	value	2.9%	($144,331,271)	($144,331,271)	($144,331,271)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				**($247,124,686)**	**($247,124,686)**	**($247,124,686)**

Revenue options

Capital facility progra	Total	PROS Plan	%	2.9% Inflate			
General Fund	$17,860,266	$2,535,031	14%	1.0%	$55,818,858	$55,818,858	$55,818,858
Strategic Opportunities	$0	$0	0%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
REET 1&2	$1,938,000	$0	0%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Park Impact Fees	$302,500	$50,000	17%	2.9%	$1,329,936	$1,329,936	$1,329,936
Walkways & Waterways	$100,000	$2,050	2%	2.9%	$54,527	$54,527	$54,527
Parks Capital Fund	$280,000	$143,200	51%	2.9%	$3,808,936	$3,808,936	$3,808,936
Public Arts Fund	$2,000	$19,895	995%	2.9%	$529,181	$529,181	$529,181
Swamp Creek Basin Fun	$40,000	$40,000	100%	2.9%	$1,063,949	$1,063,949	$1,063,949
Lakepointe Fund	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
Recreation Fees	$0	$0	100%	2.9%	$0	$0	$0
King County Park Levy	$53,200	$53,200	100%	2.9%	$1,415,052	$1,415,052	$1,415,052
Grants - RCO, DOC	$250,000	$250,000	100%	2.9%	$6,649,678	$6,649,678	$6,649,678
CFP totals	**$20,825,966**	**$3,093,376**			**$70,670,117**	**$70,670,117**	**$70,670,117**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES					**($176,454,569)**	**($176,454,569)**	**($176,454,569)**

20-year options - combine annual revenues

Option 1 - Recreation cost recovery	Expenditures	Rate	Revenue			
Recreation cost/operations	$0	#####	$0			
Deficit	$0	#####				
Recreation program/opns cost recovery rate				0%	0%	0%
Additional amount recovered first annual			$0	$0	$0	$0
Addnl recreation program/opns cost recovered		**2.9%**		**($3,808,936)**	**($3,808,936)**	**($3,808,936)**
Option 2 - Growth impact fee (GIF)	2025	per/du	2045	2045	2045	2045
Population in city limits	24,520		33,491	8,971	8,971	8,971
ELOS local/regional value/person	$5,913	2.60	$15,374	$5,913	$5,913	$5,913
Percent of value assessed for fee				55%	65%	75%
Fee assessed per additional person				$3,252	$3,843	$4,435
Addnl park Impact fee (PIF) revenue				**$27,845,102**	**$33,149,654**	**$38,454,207**
Option 3 - Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) 1&2						
Annual average real estate sales year 2025		2.9%	$387,600,000	$10,309,661,458	$10,309,661,458	$10,309,661,458
Assessed rate per $1.00 sales			$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050	$0.0050
Annual allocation for PRO Plan projects				40%	50%	60%
Addnl REET allocation				**$20,619,323**	**$25,774,154**	**$30,928,984**
Option 4 - Property Tax Levy (PTLevy)						
Assessed valuation 2022	$7,988,619,847	2.9%	$8,220,289,823	$10,632,257,903	$10,632,257,903	$10,632,257,903
PTLevy requirement				$131,799,080	$121,339,697	$110,880,314
Assessed average annual rate per $1.00 (3)				$0.00062	$0.00057	$0.00052
TOTAL CFP+Rctn+GIF+REET+PTLevy				**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**	**$247,124,686**
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES				**($0)**	**($0)**	**$0**
	$100,000			**$3.10**	**$2.85**	**$2.61**
Median house value ACS 2015-2019	**$869,800**			**$26.96**	**$24.82**	**$22.68**

Note:
(1) GMA does not allow growth requirements to be financed 100% with growth impact fees.
(2) GO bond capitalized with financing at 6.00% interest for 6 years
(3) Property tax levy proceeds accumulated over 20 year period with no interest.
* General Fund property tax amount shown includes all sources of funds from General Fund in addition to property tax.

Existing level-of-service (ELOS) requirements for city facilities

Population in development 1
Population in city 2025 24,520
Population in city 2050 33,491

		units	2025 ELOS fclty total	standard /1000	Year 2050 facility rqmnt	deficit	Facility cost /unit	Project/ per capita fee	Year 2025 asset value	Year 2050 funding deficit
land	resource conservancy	acres	76.0	3.10	103.8	27.8	$200,000	$619.90	$15,200,000	$5,561,142
land	resource activities	acres	44.9	1.83	61.3	16.4	$525,000	$961.36	$23,572,500	$8,624,343
land	linear trails	acres	0.9	0.04	1.2	0.3	$250,000	$9.18	$225,000	$82,320
land	athletic fields/playgrounds	acres	9.5	0.39	13.0	3.5	$5,580,000	$2,161.91	$53,010,000	$19,394,482
land	recreation centers/pools	acres	12.5	0.51	17.1	4.6	$1,400,000	$713.70	$17,500,000	$6,402,631
land	special use facilities	acres	2.2	0.09	3.0	0.8	$2,800,000	$251.22	$6,160,000	$2,253,726
land	support facilities/yards/buildi	acres	3.1	0.13	4.2	1.1	$2,000,000	$252.85	$6,200,000	$2,268,361
Subtotal for land impact			**149.1**	**6.08**	**203.7**	**54.6**		**$4,970.13**	**$121,867,500**	**$44,587,004**
Facilities										
swimming beach	sand	park space	10.0	0.41	14	4	$24,122	$9.84	$241,223	$88,255
handcarry launch	dirt ramp	park space	10	0.41	14	4	$28,793	$11.74	$287,928	$105,343
floating pier	pier	square foot	5000	203.92	6,829	1,829	$546	$111.34	$2,730,000	$998,810
picnic	tables w/o shelter	table	27	1.10	37	10	$44,734	$49.26	$1,207,812	$441,896
	shelters-group use	shelter	4	0.16	5	1	$141,275	$23.05	$565,101	$206,751
multipurpose trail	asphalt w/services 10'	mile	1.30	0.05	1.8	0.5	$1,307,465	$69.32	$1,699,704	$621,862
	bridge	sq ft	500	20.39	682.9	182.9	$546	$11.13	$273,000	$99,881
park trail	concrete/asphalt trail 6'	mile	1.21	0.05	1.7	0.4	$831,797	$41.05	$1,006,475	$368,233
	crushed rock 5'	mile	1.01	0.04	1.4	0.4	$247,983	$10.21	$250,463	$91,636
playground	uncovered	each	5	0.20	7	2	$515,317	$105.08	$2,576,585	$942,681
play area	improved	acre	3.0	0.12	4.1	1.1	$285,145	$34.89	$855,436	$312,974
skateboard	skateboard court - concrete	court	1	0.04	1	0	$819,000	$33.40	$819,000	$299,643
basketball	outdoor uncovered	court	1.0	0.04	1.4	0.4	$311,686	$12.71	$311,686	$114,035
soccer	youth multipurpose	field	1	0.04	1	0	$560,660	$22.87	$560,660	$205,126
baseball	200+grass unlighted	field	1	0.04	1	0	$1,407,086	$57.39	$1,407,086	$514,803
community center	meeting facilities	sq ft	6,776	276.35	9,255	2,479	$880	$243.23	$5,963,910	$2,181,984
operations	admin facilities	sq ft	1,000	40.78	1,366	366	$437	$17.81	$436,800	$159,810
	maintenance fclties	sq ft	2,800	114.19	3,824	1,024	$437	$49.88	$1,223,040	$447,467
	concession stands	sq ft	100	4.08	137	37	$483	$1.97	$48,266	$17,659
restrooms	permanent	fixture	8	0.33	11	3	$80,710	$26.33	$645,678	$236,231
	temporary/sanican	each	6	0.24	8	2	$2,184	$0.53	$13,104	$4,794
Subtotal for facility impact			**16,257**	**662.99**	**22,204**	**5,948**		**$943.02**	**$23,122,956**	**$8,459,871**
Total impact for land and facilities - per capita								**$5,913.15**	**$144,990,456**	**$53,046,875**
Total impact for land and facilities - persons/household of					**2.60**			**$15,374.19**		
Total value of existing park lands									$121,867,500	$44,587,004
Total value of existing park facilities									$23,122,956	$8,459,871
Total value of existing park lands and facilities									**$144,990,456**	**$53,046,875**

Note - facility costs include site preparation, utilities, parking, amenities, and other improvements pro rated.