



LAND USE ELEMENT



LAND USE ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Land Use Element plays the central role of directing land use patterns and guiding land use decision-making. It provides the basis for housing, transportation, public service, utility, and capital facility plans. The primary objective of the Land Use Element is to create a harmonious and thriving community in Kenmore. It achieves this by preserving the community's distinct features and quality of life while accommodating growth, welcoming new residents, and ensuring easy navigation throughout the city. The Land Use Element serves as a guide for future development, determining suitable locations for various land uses, setting intensity levels for each use, identifying areas for open space preservation, parks, and recreational areas. Key emphases include supporting diversity, equity, and inclusion, addressing housing and job needs in the broader Puget Sound Region, promoting affordable housing options, and enhancing public access while continuing to protect natural areas.

Growth Management Act

The land use element is the central requirement in the Growth Management Act (GMA). It provides the basis for all the other required elements including housing, transportation, capital facilities, and utilities elements. These other elements rely on the future land use pattern and the population and housing accommodated by the land use pattern in determining needed improvements and strategies. The specific GMA requirements for the land use element include addressing:

- Distribution/location/extent of land uses: Agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces, general aviation airports, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses
- Population densities, building intensities, and estimates of future population growth
- Protection of the quality and quantity of ground water used for public water supplies
- Urban planning approaches that promote physical activity. In Kenmore, goals, objectives and policies related to this responsibility also are included in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element.
- Drainage, flooding, and stormwater runoff within and nearby the jurisdiction as well as guidance for corrective actions to mitigate or clean discharges to waters of the state. In Kenmore, goals, objectives, and policies related to this responsibility also are found in the Surface Water Element.

Although the GMA directs growth at urban densities to the Urban Growth Area (including

Kenmore), lower development densities may be used as a strategy to protect critical areas¹.

VISION 2050

VISION 2050 is a regional growth strategy prepared by the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) addressing King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. VISION 2050 directs future development into the urban growth area, while focusing new housing and jobs in cities and within a limited number of designated regional growth centers. In VISION 2050, Kenmore is identified as a “High Capacity Transit Community,” which is described follows:

High Capacity Transit Communities include cities connected to existing or planned light rail, commuter rail, ferry, streetcar, and bus rapid transit facilities... As the region’s transit system grows, these 34 communities play an increasingly important role as hubs to accommodate regional employment and population growth. Targeting growth within these transit-rich communities helps to support mobility and reduces the number and length of vehicle trips.

VISION 2050 calls for the High Capacity Transit Communities in King County to accommodate 11% of the County’s anticipated population growth and 6% of the anticipated employment growth between 2019 and 2044. Nine King County communities besides Kenmore (including some annexation areas) are designated as High Capacity Transit Communities, including Shoreline, Lake Forest Park and Woodinville.

The Multi-County Planning Policies required by the Growth Management Act are part of VISION 2050 and provide a common regionwide framework for countywide and local planning in the central Puget Sound region. Policies address regional collaboration, the regional growth strategy, the environment, climate change, development patterns, housing, economy, transportation, and public services. The policies reflect the commitment in the VISION 2050 vision statement to provide an exceptional quality of life and opportunity for all, connected communities, a spectacular natural environment, and an innovative, thriving economy.”

Countywide Planning Policies

The 2021 King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) define an Urban Growth Area within which urban development should occur. The City of Kenmore is included within the Urban Growth Area. The overall land use goal is that “growth in King County occurs in a compact, centers-focused pattern that uses land and infrastructure efficiently, connects people to opportunity, and protects Rural and Natural Resource Lands.

Growth is to be focused within Regional Growth Centers such as Seattle’s Northgate and Kirkland’s Totem Lake areas. Countywide Growth Centers, including Kenmore, accommodate housing, employment and services in a compact form and at sufficient densities to support existing or planned high capacity transit service and to make efficient use of urban land. As in VISION 2050, Kenmore is identified as a “High Capacity Transit Community.”

¹ Designation and policies for the protection of critical areas including wetlands, fish, and wildlife habitat protection areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas may be found in the Natural Environment and Shoreline Elements.

The CPPs contain goals and policies related to the environment, development patterns, housing, the economy, transportation, and public facilities and services. One of the guiding principles of the CPPs is, “centering social equity and health.”

Tribal Coordination

The City of Kenmore recognizes that a strong relationship with local Tribes is crucial to address issues of mutual concern and advancing in an environment respect and cooperation. The City is dedicated to supporting tribal initiatives aimed at fostering resilient and connected communities through regional collaboration and intergovernmental dialogue.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

History of Kenmore

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’awh-ah-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.

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 Lake Shore and Eastern trains went around Lake Washington along the route of today’s Burke Gilman Trail and was a major line serving Puget Sound logging areas. 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 a number of 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, many homes were built north of what would be Bothell Way.

The area began to develop and increase its population in the early 1930s. This growth and development included restaurants, dance halls, and roadhouses along Bothell Way, and earned Kenmore a questionable reputation. The area was known as “Roadhouse Strip.”

In the 1940s several businesses, many still operating, were established and provided local employment. Continuing Kenmore’s connection to Lake Washington, in 1946 Bob Munro established Kenmore Air Harbor with one hangar and one two-seater aircraft.

Through 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.

Physical Setting

Kenmore is situated at the northern end of Lake Washington and the terminus of the Sammamish River. Similar to other Puget Sound lowlands, Kenmore has forested rolling hills and flatlands near bodies of water. Including Lake Washington and the Sammamish River, Swamp Creek is a major north-south waterbody. There are also several unnamed tributaries throughout the city.

Along State Route 522 (SR-522), a major east-west transportation corridor, lies a majority of the city’s commercial and industrial activity. North and south of the SR-522 are several residential neighborhoods that make up the majority of the population. There is some multi-family development located just north and south of 522.

Kenmore’s “downtown” is developing into the city’s cultural and civic center. There is City Hall, the Hangar, and Town Square, all of which developed between 2010-2020. More description about the downtown Kenmore is provided in the Downtown Element.

Historic Structures and Places

The King County Historic Preservation Program maintains an inventory of over 1,000 historic resources located throughout the County. Development proposals for resources listed on the inventory are circulated to the King County Historic Preservation Officer for review and comment. There are approximately 100 sites in Kenmore which are included in the 2010-2011 Historic Reconnaissance-Level Survey conducted by the King County Historic Preservation Program. Some are identified by King County as a landmark, while others are of significance but not formally identified yet as landmarks. One structure in Kenmore, St. Edward Seminary (The Lodge at St. Edward Park), is identified on the State of Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Several of the more significant sites in Kenmore are identified on **Figure LU-1**. Kenmore sites of local significance are described more fully below.

TABLE LU-1: KENMORE SITES OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

Name	Address	Local Landmark?
ł'ax ^w adis (TI' awh-ah-dees) Park	7515 NE 175 th Street	
St. Edward Seminary (The Lodge at St. Edward State Park)	14477 Juanita Drive NE	Yes (also State and Nationally registered)
Charles Thomsen House	7330 NE 170 th Street	Yes
Kenmore Community Clubhouse	7304 NE 175 th Street	Yes
Inglewood Golf Course Clubhouse	6505 Inglewood Road NE	
St. Thomas Seminary (Bastyr University)	14500 Juanita Drive NE	
Kenmore Air Harbor House	6321 NE 175 th Street	
Northlake Lutheran Church ²	6620 NE 185 th Street	
Church of the Redeemer ³	6220 NE 181 st Street	
Aqua Club	18512 58 th Avenue NE	

ł'ax^wadis (TI' awh-ah-dees) Park (Native American site)⁴

In April of 2021, Kenmore City Council passed a unanimous motion to change the name of Squire's Landing Park to ł'ax^wadis (TI' awh-ah-dees), the name of the Lushootseed village previously located in or near present-day downtown Kenmore. ł'ax^wadis translates to "a place where something is grown or sprouts" and honors the Coast Salish People who originally inhabited the area, and the many Indigenous Peoples who still reside here.

St. Edward Seminary/Lodge at St. Edward State Park (Local, State, National register)

The St. Edward Seminary opened doors in 1931 as Washington State's first Catholic seminary for the education of diocesan priests. In the late 1930s, the school became the first fully accredited seminary in the United States. The building is a highly intact, large-scale example of the Late Romanesque Revival style and is the work of architect John Graham Sr. a prolific early 20th century architect in the Pacific Northwest whose most notable commissions in Seattle included the Space Needle, Frederick & Nelson Department Store, Dexter-Horton Building, and

² Local Example of Mid-Century Modern architecture

³ Local example of Mid-Century Modern architecture

⁴ Kenmore Heritage Society, <https://kenmoreheritagesociety.com/digital-collections/first-people-of-kenmore/>

the former Bon Marche building. After declining enrollment, the seminary and its surrounding land were sold in 1977 to the State of Washington to become Saint Edward State Park. Beginning in 2017, Daniels Real Estate rehabilitated and restored the seminary building which had been vacant and fallen into disrepair. The Lodge at St. Edward State Park opened in 2021.

The St. Edward Seminary is listed on the State of Washington Heritage Register and in the National Register of Historic Places. It was awarded local landmark status in 2018 at the same time the property was rehabilitated and restored into the Lodge at St. Edward State Park.

A 2010-2011 reconnaissance survey also identified many homes in the Uplake Terrace neighborhood that may be eligible for local landmark status as representative of Mid-Century Modern architecture. Additional historic surveys would identify potential landmarks in other neighborhoods of the City.

Charles Thomsen House (Local register)

The Charles M. Thomsen House was built in 1927 and was designated as a King County Landmark prior to Kenmore's incorporation in 1998. While the vast majority of Period Revival style residences in King County are located in Seattle, the handful of Period Revival homes in formerly rural, unincorporated areas of the County consist of variations of the English Cottage and Colonial Revival Styles. The Thomsen House is notable as it is the only known example of a rural residence constructed in the French Provincial Style and it is considered to be in good condition with many original features. The Charles Thomsen House may be eligible for the State of Washington Heritage Register or the National Register.

Kenmore Community Clubhouse (Local register)

The Kenmore Community Clubhouse was constructed in 1929-1930 for the Kenmore Community Club and was designated as a local landmark in 2015. The Landmarks Commission's landmark designation report states that the Clubhouse is a rare surviving building that exemplifies the importance of clubs and civic organizations in early to mid-20th century King County. The Clubhouse has served as a meeting space for a wide variety of organizations and activities, especially during the 1930s, 40s and 50s, and is still being used for its original purpose.

Inglewood Golf Course Clubhouse

The Inglewood Golf Club, one of the oldest clubs in the Pacific Northwest, opened in 1919. The clubhouse was constructed in 1926 and reflects a French Provincial influence. The building has been restored over the years, with the most recent remodel completed in 2018.

St. Thomas Seminary (Bastyr University)

The St. Thomas Seminary building was completed by the Diocese of Seattle in 1958, opening to educate theology and collegiate students. In 1977, the Diocese of Seattle sold the 316 acres on which the seminary sits, to the State of Washington for use as a state park. In 1996, the seminary and remaining 51 acres were purchased by Bastyr University.

Kenmore Air Harbor House

The Kenmore Air Harbor House dates back to the 1940s when the Bob Munro opened the air harbor. It continues to serve as a maintenance facility for Kenmore Air and general seaplane aviation.

Northlake Lutheran Church

Northlake Lutheran Church was founded in 1960, and the congregation hall opened in 1961, which continues to serve the Kenmore community.

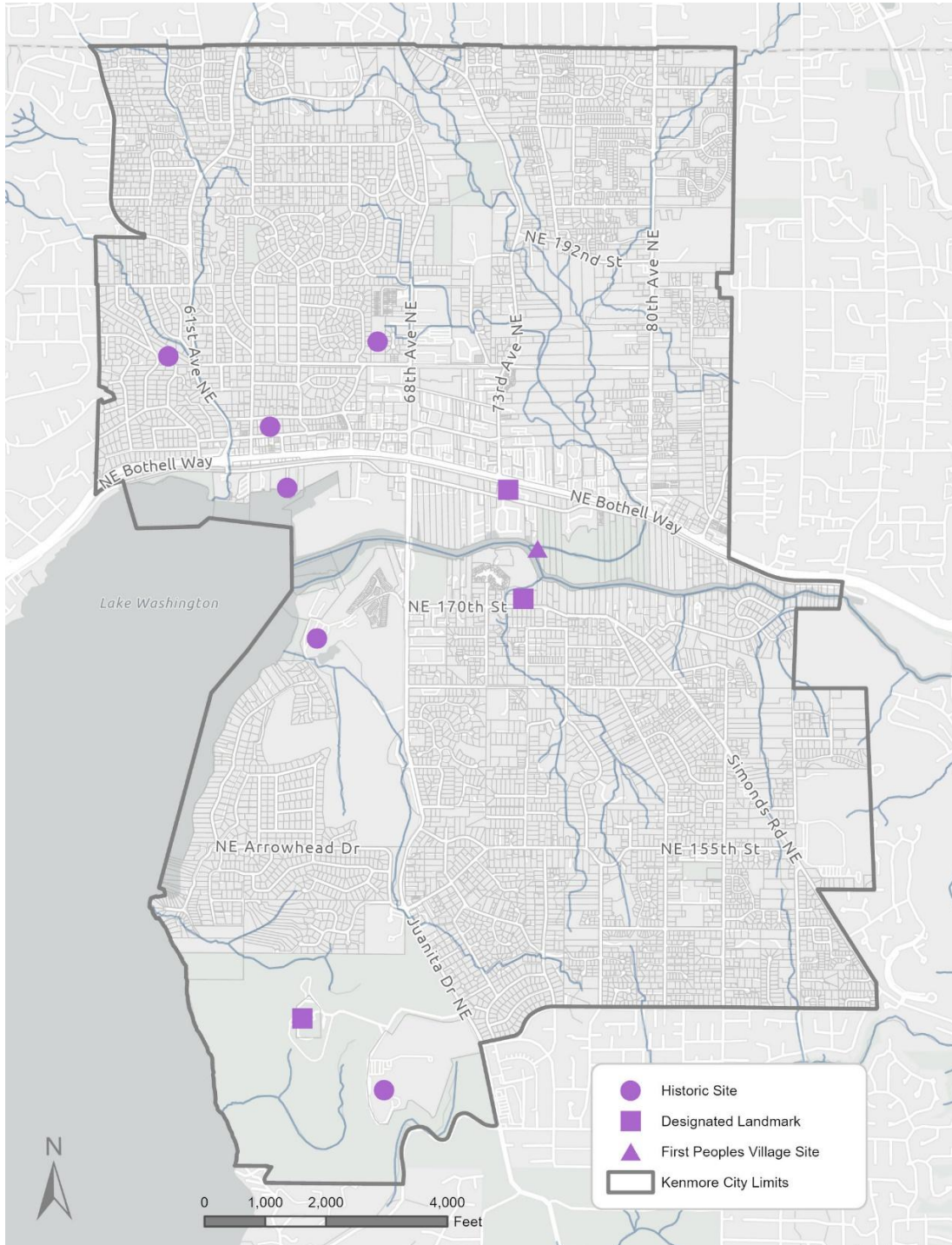
Church of the Redeemer

The Episcopal Church of the Redeemer was designed by Roland Terry, a renowned Northwest architect, who was most known for designing Canlis Restaurant in Seattle. The church opened in 1964 and is located near Bothell Way and 62nd Ave NE.

Aqua Club

The Aqua Club is a year-round private swim and tennis club located in the Uplake neighborhood of Kenmore, Washington, established in 1959. The Club, while private, offers various programs to the community. The Club also has a championship swim team, water polo, water aerobics, and both swim and tennis lessons.

FIGURE LU-1: HISTORICAL RESOURCES AND SITES INVENTORY



Source: City of Kenmore GIS

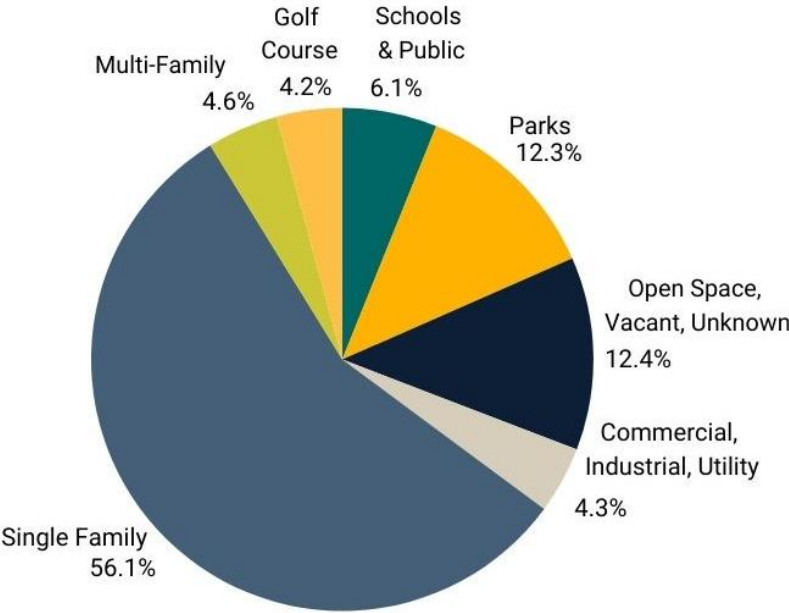
Land Use Patterns

This section analyzes existing land use patterns in the City of Kenmore. Both existing and planned land uses are addressed.

Existing Land Uses

The City of Kenmore boundaries encompass approximately 6.1 square miles of land. The City contains primarily single-family residential land uses, but also includes a variety of other uses as shown in **Figure LU-2**. Kenmore is largely a built-out community with a limited amount of unconstrained vacant land suitable for development, but with significant opportunities for redevelopment.

**FIGURE LU-2
KENMORE CITYWIDE LAND USE PATTERN**



CATEGORY	ACRES	PERCENT
Single-family	1908.7	56.1%
Multi-Family	155.8	4.6%
Commercial, Industrial, Utility	152.1	4.3%
Schools and Public	208.2	6.1%
Parks	423.0	12.3%
Golf Course	144.3	4.2%
Open Space/Tracts Vacant, Unknown	420	12.4%
TOTAL	3,412	100%
Note: Does not include rights-of-way		

Source: King County Department of Assessments

Most of the Kenmore's single-family residential growth will occur on remaining vacant parcels, or as a result of infill development of partially developed properties. However, most of Kenmore's commercial growth would occur as redevelopment of developed lands.

Kenmore's Air Harbor

Founded in 1946, Kenmore's Air Harbor is a unique land use in the City. The seaplane base is located on a 5-acre property on the Lake Washington waterfront. With an average 20 single-engine seaplane fleet, it is America's largest seaplane harbor with air service provided daily to downtown Seattle, the San Juan Islands, and Canada. Along with passenger services, the Air Harbor also provides seaplane restoration and maintenance services. The Air Harbor also provides space for approximately 25 private seaplanes. During the peak summer months of July and August, the Air Harbor employs approximately 250 people.

FUTURE LAND USE

Figure LU-3, the Kenmore Land Use Map (provided later in this Chapter), shows the following development patterns in Kenmore:

- **Neighborhoods offering a variety of residential housing types and densities ranging from low-density residential areas to multi-family development.** A key concept of the Vision Statement is to support a diversity of housing types to provide accommodations affordable to all residents.
- **Concentration of commercial and business uses locations where they are currently located or in areas where compatibility can be ensured.** New commercial development would primarily occur in the form of redevelopment in Downtown and adjoining areas to minimize intrusion into predominantly residential neighborhoods and to effectively concentrate these uses where alternative transportation modes are or will be available. However, new opportunities for small-scale retail enterprises or services meeting the daily needs of residents may be located in neighborhoods if compatibility concerns are addressed.
- **Phasing out of heavy manufacturing and industrial uses in favor of mixed uses (commercial and residential) and clean light manufacturing.** Existing heavy manufacturing and industrial uses would be phased out over time through market and regulatory forces, and mixed uses and clean light manufacturing would replace them. New heavy manufacturing and industrial uses are prohibited.
- **Continued development of a vibrant downtown in Kenmore.** Kenmore is both a High Capacity Transit Community and a Candidate Countywide Growth Center. Downtown is central to this vision—providing a focal point for community growth and development, including centrally located multi-family and both mixed-use and standalone commercial development with access to high capacity transit, civic buildings such as City Hall, the Post Office, the Library, the Hangar and Town Square, and other amenities. For more specific details about Kenmore's downtown, see the Downtown Element.

- **Transit-oriented development including the Metro/Sound Transit Park and Ride.** This concentration of pedestrian-oriented mixed use residential development is at intensities that support and are supported by multi-modal transportation options, including bus rapid transit. Transit-oriented development reinforces Kenmore’s designation as a High Capacity Transit Community.
- **Retention of institutional uses including government, schools, and public park properties.** The purpose of this classification is to identify and retain key public and private institutional uses in the City, to promote master planning of facilities, and to prevent conversion of significant properties to other residential or commercial uses without benefit of the rezone process.

Development Capacity

Development capacity considers vacant, underdeveloped and redevelopable property. A relatively small portion (less than 5 percent) of the City’s land is vacant. Although some land is vacant due to property owner preferences, some is likely vacant due to environmental constraints such as wetlands, flood hazards, or steep slopes.

Partially vacant land, where perhaps one home is located on a large parcel that, according to zoning, could be further subdivided, is considered to be underdeveloped. Much of the City’s platting activity is now occurring on such larger, partially developed residential lots.

Redevelopment of developed properties also can occur in the future. However, it is usually difficult to achieve redevelopment of properties, particularly in a downtown context. Often parcels are small and under multiple ownerships. In order to create a viable project in the market, consolidation of properties is needed.

To determine future development capacity, vacant and partially developed lands were reviewed as part of the 2021 King County Urban Growth Capacity Report. The methodology for the jobs and housing capacity estimates is provided in that report.

The City’s 2019-2044 housing unit growth target established by the King County Countywide Planning Policies is 3,070 housing units. The adopted Land Use Plan would provide enough zoned capacity, and a more than sufficient market cushion, to exceed the 2044 housing unit target. Calculated residential capacity in 2021 was 4,135 dwelling units—a 1,065 unit surplus.

Jobs capacity also is greater than the City’s 3,200 jobs target, although not by much. The 2021 calculated jobs capacity was 3,881 jobs.

PLAN AMENDMENTS

The Growth Management Act recognizes that Comprehensive Plans are dynamic rather than static and should be evaluated regularly to ensure that they respond to changing needs of the community and respond to new Federal or State law. In accordance with the Growth Management Act, and Policy LU-2.1.5 of this Element, the City will allow for an amendment process to consider changes to the essential components of the Comprehensive Plan, including Goals, Objectives, and Policies.

The City is required to institute a public participation program identifying procedures whereby proposed amendments or revisions of the comprehensive plan are considered by the City Council no more frequently than once every year, except that amendments may be considered more frequently under the following circumstances:

- The initial adoption of a subarea plan that does not modify the comprehensive plan policies and designations applicable to the subarea
- The adoption or amendment of a Shoreline Master Program under the procedures set forth in chapter 90.58 RCW
- The amendment of the Capital Facilities Element that occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of the City budget
- Amendments or revisions to the City’s comprehensive plan when an emergency exists or to resolve, if appropriate, an appeal of the Comprehensive Plan filed with the Growth Management Hearings Board or with the court.

Aside from the exceptions above, all proposals are to be considered by the City Council concurrently so the cumulative effect of the various proposals can be ascertained.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Following are the general land use goals, objectives and policies.

GOAL LU-1 ENHANCE KENMORE’S QUALITY OF LIFE AS A PLACE FOR A DIVERSE RANGE OF RESIDENTS TO LIVE, RAISE CHILDREN, RECREATE, WORK, SHOP, AND SOCIALIZE.

OBJECTIVE LU-1.1 Provide a community atmosphere that is friendly and inclusive, supporting diversity and fostering a sense of belonging and pride in all residents.

- Policy LU-1.1.1 Recognize and support people of color, indigenous and immigrant populations, and other individuals or groups who have historically been underrepresented in community goal setting and implementation.
- Policy LU-1.1.2 Encourage the involvement of historically marginalized groups when discussing policies that will impact their neighborhoods and communities. Provide outreach in multiple formats and languages.
- Policy LU-1.1.3 Consider the impact of City policies, programs and projects on groups whose voices may not regularly be heard.
- Policy LU-1.1.4 Evaluate planning approaches for potential residential and commercial displacement and use a range of strategies to mitigate displacement impacts.
- Policy LU-1.1.5 Make Kenmore a community where all people love where they live.

OBJECTIVE LU-1.2 Promote the mental and physical health of all community members.

- Policy LU-1.2.1 Create healthy, viable, and safe neighborhoods where all people can live, work and play, regardless of color, age, income, or ability.
- Policy LU-1.2.2 Through land use policies and development regulations that are consistent with state and federal laws, limit land uses and activities that may result in harmful secondary effects to the community, such as crime, vandalism, or neighborhood deterioration. Consider spacing requirements, buffers, landscaping, access, signage controls, business license and operating requirements, as well as other mechanisms to control secondary impacts.
- Policy LU-1.2.3 Ensure fairness and equity in distributing community amenities such as parks and community facilities to provide all residents with opportunities to enjoy the benefits of a rich social and physical environment.
- Policy LU-1.2.4 Strive to make City capital projects and community events accessible to those with physical impairments.
- Policy LU-1.2.5 Use incentives, regulations and programs to support land use patterns and development standards that encourage physical activity through walking and bicycling.
- Policy LU-1.2.6 Consider small-scale, neighborhood commercial uses within walking or bicycling distance of homes to increase residents' opportunities to meet their daily needs without having to drive.
- Policy LU-1.2.7 Continue to support projects that improve the quality of both the built and natural environments to support a thriving community and reduce disparate health and environmental impacts, especially to low-income and disadvantaged communities. Clean air, water and soil, and a healthy ecosystem are critical for human health.

OBJECTIVE LU-1.3 Endeavor to provide a complete community, with high quality design standards, containing housing, shops, workplaces, schools, parks, civic facilities, and community services.

- Policy LU-1.3.1 Ensure that Kenmore's plans consider all the issues, resources and needs that make a community whole, including land use, civic, cultural, recreation, transit, health, human services, natural environment, and the provision of infrastructure and other services.
- Policy LU-1.3.2 Provide adequate land capacity for residential growth, and for a full range of commercial uses in Kenmore. This land capacity should include both redevelopment opportunities as well as opportunities for development on vacant lands.

- Policy LU-1.3.3 Integrate non-residential uses such as governmental, utility, religious, social, and other institutional uses, where appropriate, into residential neighborhoods to create quality communities which have a full range of public facilities and services. These uses should be sited, designed, and scaled to be compatible with the existing neighborhood.
- Policy LU-1.3.4 Consider code amendments that facilitate middle housing development while providing appropriate design standards consistent with the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Policy LU-1.3.5 Support infill development that creates housing that is affordable, is compatible with surrounding development, and aligns with the City's multi-modal transportation network.
- OBJECTIVE LU-1.4 Encourage the availability of healthy, affordable, culturally acceptable food for all community residents.**
- Policy LU-1.4.1 Through land use regulations and economic development, encourage locally based food production, distribution and choice.
- Policy LU-1.4.2 Where appropriate, encourage the development of community gardens and farmers' markets as a means to encourage community-building, support local agriculture and promote economic development.
- OBJECTIVE LU-1.5 Maintain and enhance all residential neighborhoods by improving infrastructure and walkability and establishing appropriate site development standards.**
- Policy LU-1.5.1 Ensure that zoning regulations provide for a range of housing types and densities, such as lower density neighborhoods, and medium density neighborhoods that combine lower density housing such as single-family, duplexes, triplexes and cottage housing, and neighborhoods with larger-scale multifamily developments.
- Policy LU-1.5.2 Provide development standards that create a consistent and compatible pattern of development within residential neighborhoods. Development standards should address housing densities, lot dimensions, building setbacks and height, impervious surface limitations, management of surface water with an emphasis on low impact development, tree retention, access, parking, and other standards. Regulations addressing building size and design also may be appropriate in some locations.
- Policy LU-1.5.3 Provide regular and appropriate levels of investment in transportation, surface water and parks maintenance and improvements within residential neighborhoods, consistent with the City's capital improvement priorities. Encourage special districts to provide services and maintain infrastructure within residential neighborhoods consistent with adopted service and capital improvement plans.

Policy LU-1.5.4	Consider opportunities for small-scale neighborhood retail, restaurants, and other service activities in residential areas to increase walkability and enliven residential neighborhoods.
OBJECTIVE LU-1.6	Create a climate that fosters business creation and retention that positively contributes to the City's quality of life.
Policy LU-1.6.1	Provide adequate land for commercial development that enhances community goals, augments the tax base, and does not adversely impact the natural environment.
Policy LU-1.6.2	Support the large number of home-based businesses in Kenmore and recognize their importance as a way to keep jobs closer to home.
Policy LU-1.6.3	Ensure zoning regulations accommodate a range of allowable business and commercial uses in appropriate locations at the neighborhood, community, and regional levels.
Policy LU-1.6.4	Consistent with the City's climate action goals, support phasing out heavy manufacturing and industrial uses in favor of mixed uses (commercial and residential) and clean light manufacturing uses.
OBJECTIVE LU-1.7	Identify and prioritize properties for public acquisition and use.
Policy LU-1.7.1	<p>During the 20-year planning period, identify community needs and site the following facilities or uses in accordance with the Capital Facilities Element, the Housing Element, and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works facility • Affordable housing • Parkland, particularly on the waterfront or in under-served areas • Open space to preserve environmentally sensitive areas, including those areas that protect and enhance the City's wetlands and receiving water bodies, where regulatory measures alone are insufficient.
Policy LU-1.7.2	Encourage public and private community service providers, including the City of Kenmore, to share or reuse facilities when appropriate, to reduce costs, conserve land and provide convenience and amenity for the public. Joint siting and shared use of facilities should be encouraged for schools, community centers, health facilities, cultural facilities, libraries, swimming pools, institutional properties, and other social and recreational facilities.

- Policy LU-1.7.3 Promote site development which provides utilities and infrastructure that are maintainable, aesthetically pleasing, and have several functions, such as surface water facilities designed as accessible open spaces for a development.
- OBJECTIVE LU-1.8 Minimize and reduce the adverse effects of noise through proper land use planning and designed infrastructure features.**
- Policy LU-1.8.1 Establish a transportation demand management program that facilitates transit and micromobility transportation as part of a systemic approach to limit and reduce transportation related noise impacts.
- Policy LU-1.8.2 Identify and establish maximum allowable noise levels for residential and critical areas resulting from the built environment.
- Policy LU-1.8.3 Minimize transportation related noise impacts near residential and critical areas.
- Policy LU-1.8.4 Require noise reducing design features as part of development, reuse/revitalization, restoration, resurfacing, and/or rehabilitation for facilities generating and/or likely to generate noise pollution exceeding established maximums to nearby residential and critical areas to within the acceptable range.
- OBJECTIVE LU-1.9 Incorporate environmental justice criteria and priorities into zoning, land use planning, permitting policies, and development of new projects to identify and address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on overburdened communities such as communities of color and lower-income communities.⁵**
- Policy LU-1.9.1 Develop and implement an environmental justice assessment⁶ process to conduct prior to creating new zoning designations or rezoning.
- Policy LU-1.9.2 Work toward an equitable distribution of growth that reduces the potential for displacement and increases infrastructure and ecosystem resilience by combining zoning restrictions in vulnerable areas with development incentives to build in areas with less climate risk. Consider climate impacts such as extreme heat, flooding, wildfire smoke, and drought when designating zoning locations to accommodate growth.

⁵ Objective 1.9 and Policies LU-1.9.1 – LU-1.9.4 are same as those from Climate Action Element.

⁶ As defined by RCW 70A.02.060, an environmental justice assessment is a review to inform and support an agency's consideration of overburdened communities and vulnerable populations when making decisions and to assist the agency with the equitable distribution of environmental benefits, the reduction of environmental harms, and the identification and reduction of environmental health disparities.

- Policy LU-1.9.3 Identify and expand community-centered anti-displacement strategies and climate-resilient infrastructure to mitigate housing insecurities exacerbated by climate-driven gentrification.
- Policy LU-1.9.4 Promote equitable access for overburdened communities and those that will be disproportionately impacted by climate change, by working with utility providers to ensure affordable energy prices through utility tax rebates for low-income residents.
- Policy LU-1.9.5 Promote middle housing through city policies and codes to allow for broader housing types in identified residential zones, reduce climate-related displacement, and increase access to City transit systems.
- Policy LU-1.9.6 Minimize and mitigate the risk to lives and property posed by wildfires through land use planning tools, such as the Wildland Urban Interface Code, and by protecting human development in wildfire-prone areas.

GOAL LU-2 PROVIDE FOR ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE LU-2.1 Implement the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map.

- Policy LU-2.1.1 Designate the proposed general distribution, general location and extent of the uses of land, where appropriate, for housing, commerce, offices, recreation, open spaces, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses. The official Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map is included as **Figure LU-3**.
- Policy LU-2.1.2 Implement a range of residential, commercial, and public land use classifications:
 - a. Table LU-2: Table of Land Use Classifications and Implementing Districts. Utilize the following table to establish land use districts in the City.

TABLE LU-2: TABLE OF LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND IMPLEMENTING DISTRICTS

LAND USE	IMPLEMENTING ZONING DISTRICT
Low Density Residential	R-1, R-4, R-6
Medium Density Residential	R-6, R-12
High Density Residential	R-18, R-24, R-48, UR
Manufactured Housing Community	MHC
Downtown Residential	DR
Neighborhood Business	NB
Community Business	CB
Waterfront Commercial	WC
Urban Corridor	UC
Regional Business	RB
Downtown Commercial	DC
Public and Private Facilities	PSP
Special Study Area	n/a

b. Land Use Classification Descriptions. Utilize the following purpose statements to distinguish the land use classifications.

- Residential: The purposes of the Residential land use classifications are to implement Comprehensive Plan policies for housing quality, diversity, and affordability, and to efficiently use land, public services (including high-capacity transit), and energy while ensuring environmental protection.
- Low Density Residential: In this classification, land uses are predominantly single detached dwelling units on lot sizes that vary according to district but with an overall base density of one to six dwelling units per acre. In the R-1 and R-4 districts, uses are clustered as appropriate in relation to environmental constraints and the protection of critical areas. Within that context middle housing development may be permitted and may include six of the nine middle housing types within the context of the environmental constraints and protection of critical areas.
- Medium Density Residential: In this classification, a diversity of compatible housing types is expected at base densities

generally between six and 18 dwelling units per acre. Higher densities may be permitted to allow particular middle housing types. Housing may include single detached dwelling units, duplexes, triplexes, cottage housing, and small-scale apartment buildings, depending on district.

- **High Density Residential:** In this classification, land uses are predominantly larger apartment or condominium buildings with a variety of densities according to district. Base densities generally exceed 75 dwelling units per acre. In the area near the Metro/Sound Transit Park and Ride, development intensities support and are supported by multi-modal transportation options, including high capacity transit. The provision of affordable housing is a key feature of this transit-oriented development.
- **Manufactured Housing Community:** The Manufactured Housing Community classification is intended to ensure consistency with RCW 36.70A.070(2)(c) which requires that sufficient land be available for all types of housing including manufactured housing. The Manufactured Housing Community classification promotes residential development that is higher density than single-family, but single-family in character. This land use classification is assigned to existing manufactured housing communities.
- **Downtown Residential:** The Downtown Residential classification provides higher density residential development in support of the Downtown Commercial classification. Limited retail and office uses are also allowed as part of mixed-use developments. The classification represents an opportunity to provide a range of housing types in the community with attention to appearance and scale.
- **Neighborhood Business:** The purposes of the Neighborhood Business classification are to provide convenient daily retail and personal services for a limited service area, to minimize the impacts of commercial activities on nearby properties, and to provide for limited residential development.
- **Community Business:** The purpose of the Community Business classification is to provide pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use development that both supports larger mixed-use and commercial areas with its residential development, and provides small-scale retail, educational, and personal service uses, and offices, for the local community. Allowable uses include office uses and mixed-use (housing and retail/service)

developments. Commercial uses with extensive outdoor storage and industrial uses would be discouraged in the Community Business classification.

- **Waterfront Commercial:** The purpose of the Waterfront Commercial classification is to focus on existing water-dependent uses, but also to allow eating and drinking places, temporary lodging and other uses to support marina and airport development. Compatible light manufacturing would be appropriate. Office and mixed use multifamily development are desirable for the future.
- **Urban Corridor:** The Urban Corridor classification is located along SR-522. The overall vision is to convert the area on the south side of the highway from a commercial strip corridor to an area of mixed-use development and public spaces, taking advantage of lake views and proximity to transit.

On the north side of the highway, west of downtown, the area would continue to be a mix of restaurant, retail and service uses, with additional opportunities for office and mixed use multifamily development.

East of downtown, portions of the district (nearest the transit center) would be an enterprise zone, allowing for a wide range of commercial uses, including bulk retail, as well as high-density multifamily development with affordable housing requirements. Farther to the east, near the city limits, office and multifamily uses are envisioned.

New auto-oriented businesses would be prohibited throughout the district.

- **Regional Business:** The purposes of the Regional Business classification include to provide for the broadest mix of retail, office, wholesale, and service uses, with compatible storage and light manufacturing uses, serving regional market areas and offering significant employment opportunities. These purposes are accomplished by supporting existing businesses, while encouraging compact and mixed-use development that is supportive of transit and pedestrian travel for the future. Industrial and heavy manufacturing uses are no longer appropriate in this classification.
- **Downtown Commercial:** The Downtown Commercial classification features a mix of private and public uses designed to create a pedestrian-friendly downtown consistent with Kenmore's designation in the Regional

Growth Strategy as a High Capacity Transit Community and as a Candidate King County Countywide Growth Center. Public places, sidewalks, extensive landscaping, transit-orientation, shared or structured parking, protection of environmentally sensitive areas, affordable housing, and high quality design and signage are key features. Permitted uses emphasize mixed or multiple use developments, and include high-density housing, civic and governmental uses, offices, small-scale commercial and retail businesses, and locally oriented professional and personal services.

Uses not compatible with the Downtown Commercial intent such as those which require vehicle or materials storage, service bays, wide curb cuts, expanses of exterior product display or storage, or produce little customer or visitor activity are discouraged.

Some limited existing uses that require vehicle storage and continue to contribute to the economic vitality of downtown Kenmore are permitted as existing uses on existing properties, though the use is encouraged to transition use of the property to those more in keeping with the first paragraph of this purpose statement.

- **Public and Private Facilities:** The purpose of the Public and Private Facilities classification is to identify and retain public and private lands primarily utilized for parks, recreation, schools, utilities, government buildings, and other administrative or institutional uses. In some locations, housing may also be an appropriate use. Master plans would be encouraged to determine the type and extent of these primary uses as well as compatible accessory uses. Development regulations include a process to reclassify smaller properties to the zone most prevalent immediately surrounding the site subject to the provision of information by the institution about the need to convert to a different use.
- **Special Study Area – Bastyr University:** The City has designated the St. Thomas Seminary property, owned by Bastyr University as a Special Study Area recognizing the Bastyr University Master Plan approved in December 2009 that will guide the development of the property. The land use designation for the Campus is Public and Private Facilities and development activities on the Campus will be limited to activities and levels of use as specified in the approved Master Plan and implementing zone of Public and Semi-Public.

The Bastyr University Campus Master Plan is adopted for the approximately 50-acre property in the City and is illustrated in **Figure LU-4**. The Bastyr University Master Plan and the applied zoning provide for a coordinated multi-use higher education center meeting the vision of the University and the City to support diverse and continuing education opportunities, strengthen the City's economic base, and protect natural features. **Figure LU-4** is considered a conceptual graphic, and minor modifications (KMC 19.23.050.A) to site development consistent with City master plan and zoning regulations are considered consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The City's long term interest in the property is to have continued use of the site by Bastyr University or a similar institution with public access/use maintained through the use of a purchase of development rights, out-right purchase of portions of the property, off-site density transfers or joint use agreements.

- **Special Study Area – Plywood Supply:** The City has designated the Plywood Supply property south of NE 175th Street as a Special Study Area while the City works with property owners to complete a master plan that will guide the development of the property. In order to allow the master planning process to proceed, the property will retain its underlying RB designation for comprehensive planning purposes while development of that master plan is proceeding.
- **Special Study Areas—Lakepointe and Glacier Northwest.** Although these are two independent special study areas, given their close proximity and shared waterfront location they should be planned and developed in a consistent and compatible manner.
- **Lakepointe:** The City has designated Lakepointe as a Special Study Area recognizing its significant size and waterfront location on both the Sammamish River and Lake Washington. A cohesive development plan should be prepared for the site to guide development of the property consistent with the following goals:
 1. Develop a mixed-use pedestrian-oriented urban village, providing some affordable housing;
 2. Apply design standards consistent with expectations for Kenmore's downtown;
 3. Minimize surface parking;

4. Provide substantial public access to, and use of, the Lake Washington and Sammamish River waterfronts, including a community open space for use by the general public;
 5. Provide easily accessible public viewpoints, and protect view corridors to Lake Washington;
 6. Provide pedestrian and bicycle linkages to the downtown core, nearby parks and the Burke-Gilman Trail;
 7. Recognize and support the site's unique role in the regional transportation network, including connections to bus rapid transit along SR-522, the Kenmore Air Harbor, and a potential Lake Washington passenger ferry;
 8. Provide a strong transportation demand management program that facilitates transit use;
 9. Create an environmentally sensitive and sustainable development, including reduced car infrastructure, low impact development, protection of water quality and critical areas, mitigation for impacts to the shoreline edge through shoreline restoration and riparian vegetation enhancement, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat.
- **Glacier Northwest:** The City has designated the Glacier Northwest property as a Special Study Area recognizing its size and waterfront location on Lake Washington. A cohesive development plan should be prepared for the site to guide redevelopment of the property consistent with the following goals:

1. Develop a mixed-use pedestrian-oriented area, providing some affordable housing;
2. Apply design standards consistent with expectations for Kenmore's downtown;
3. Minimize surface parking;
4. Provide public access to, and use of, the Lake Washington waterfront, including a community open space for use by the general public;
5. Provide easily accessible public viewpoints, and protect view corridors to Lake Washington;
6. Provide pedestrian and bicycle linkages to the downtown core, nearby parks and the Burke-Gilman Trail;
7. Recognize and support the site's unique role in the regional transportation network, including connections to bus rapid transit along SR-522, the Kenmore Air Harbor, and a potential Lake Washington passenger ferry;
8. Provide a strong transportation demand management program that facilitates transit use; and
9. Create an environmentally sensitive and sustainable development, including reduced car infrastructure, low impact development, protection of water quality and critical areas, mitigation for impacts to the shoreline edge, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat.

Policy LU-2.1.3 High density residential classifications should be applied as follows:

- a. Primarily located in or near the Downtown area and in the area of transit-oriented development near the Metro/Sound Transit Park and Ride
- b. In or next to Regional, Community, or Neighborhood Business Centers; and,
- c. Where existing or planned transportation capacity should be adequate to accommodate projected travel demand.

Policy LU-2.1.4 Commercial classifications should be:

- a. Located along Principal or Minor arterials or on collector streets that intersect with arterials within 1/2 mile. Existing or planned transportation capacity should be adequate to accommodate projected travel demand;
- b. Located to provide convenient shopping or other services for nearby neighborhoods;
- c. Encouraged near trails to provide opportunities for small-scale pedestrian-oriented development serving passers-by.
- d. Strategically located to maximize the potential success of the hierarchy of commercial classifications. The priority area for commercial development should be the Downtown;
- e. Sized appropriately to accommodate sufficient land to accommodate community business and service needs;
- f. Located in areas with current or planned pedestrian access; and
- g. Commercial designations should be expanded only when it can be demonstrated that conditions have changed since the original commercial classification boundaries were determined, and there is a demonstrated community need.

Policy LU-2.1.5 Consider proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments each calendar year concurrently so that the cumulative effect of the proposals can be determined. The City may consider some amendments outside of the normal review cycle such as amendments to the Capital Facilities Element, Shoreline Master Program, adoption of a subarea plan, emergency amendments, or others as authorized in the Growth Management Act. All

proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments should include the following elements:

- a. A detailed statement of what is proposed to be changed and why;
- b. A statement of anticipated impacts of the change on the resident's quality of life, including geographic area affected and natural environment;
- c. A demonstration of why existing Comprehensive Plan guidance should not continue in effect or why existing criteria no longer apply;
- d. A statement of how the amendment complies with the Growth Management Act's goals and specific requirements;
- e. A statement of how the amendment complies with the Kenmore Vision Statement;
- f. A statement of how functional plans and capital improvement programs support the change; and
- g. Public review of the recommended change, necessary implementation (including area zoning if appropriate) and alternatives.

Policy LU-2.1.6 Ensure proposed Comprehensive Plan policy amendments result in changes to development regulations, modifications to capital improvement programs, and revised subarea, neighborhood, and functional plans necessary to ensure consistency between the Plan and the implementing regulatory and budgetary frameworks.

OBJECTIVE LU-2.2 Prepare clear development regulations consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy LU-2.2.1 Prepare zoning maps, classifications, and development standards that are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and functional plans.

Policy LU-2.2.2 To provide flexibility as times and development conditions change, address possible amendments to the P-suffix and special district overlay requirements through the development agreement process. If development standards are modified or eliminated, offsetting public benefits must be provided.

Policy LU-2.2.3 Kenmore's regulation of land use should:

- a. Protect public health, safety, and general welfare;

- b. Protect environmentally sensitive areas, including wetlands, groundwater⁷, streams, Lake Washington, the Sammamish River and Puget Sound.
- c. Support tree preservation.
- d. Implement and be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and other adopted land use goals, policies, and plans;
- e. Be expeditious, predictable, clear, straightforward, and internally consistent;
- f. Treat all members of the public equally and base regulatory decisions wholly on the applicable criteria and code requirements;
- g. Provide clear direction for resolution of regulatory conflict;
- h. Be enforceable, efficiently administered, and provide appropriate incentives and penalties;
- i. Be consistently and effectively enforced;
- j. Create public and private benefits worth their cost;
- k. Be coordinated with timely provision of necessary public facilities and services;
- l. Be coordinated with special purpose districts and other public agencies to promote compatible development standards in Kenmore;
- m. Be responsive, understandable, and accessible to the public;
- n. Provide effective public notice and reasonable opportunities for the public (especially those directly affected) to be heard and to influence decisions;
- o. Avoid intruding on activities involving constitutionally protected freedoms of speech, petition, expression, assembly, association and economic competition, except when essential to protect public health, safety and welfare (and then the restriction should be no broader than necessary); and
- p. Provide for relief from regulations when they would deprive a property of reasonable use, and when such relief would neither

⁷ The protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater used for public water supplies, as required by RCW 36.70A.070(1), may be found in the Natural Environment and Surface Water elements.

endanger public health and safety nor conflict with adopted use policies.

- q. Acknowledge past racial and other inequalities in housing and neighborhood options. Continue to identify and address controllable factors within Kenmore that contribute to disparities and take corrective action.

OBJECTIVE LU-2.3 Establish a system of densities and development standards that allows for efficient infrastructure and service delivery while protecting environmental resources and ensuring compatibility between different building types.

- Policy LU-2.3.1 Through future planning efforts over the next twenty years, seek to achieve a mix of residential densities and housing types, appropriately located. Higher density classifications should be applied primarily in and around the Downtown and in the transit-oriented development area near the Metro/Sound Transit Park and Ride. Medium density classifications should be applied within a walkable and/or bikeable distance to transit and services. Lower density classifications should be applied without easy access to transit and services. A lower density zone may be used to recognize significant environmentally sensitive areas.
- Policy LU-2.3.2 When considering density increases or reduced lot sizes, use tools such as building size and form regulations and design standards to address issues of neighborhood compatibility.
- Policy LU-2.3.3 Apply minimum density requirements to residential and mixed-use zones of twelve or more homes per acre when consistent with the vision for a given zone.
- Policy LU-2.3.4 In the Downtown Commercial classification, adopt a minimum floor area ratio (FAR) to promote multi-story development.
- Policy LU-2.3.5 Review Uniform Building codes and make amendments to remove barriers to achieving desired densities, such as increased stories of wood frame construction.
- Policy LU-2.3.6 Use regulations, incentives, open space acquisition, or, where these measures are not adequate, use low density zoning to protect floodplains, riparian corridors, wetlands, and unstable slopes from degradation, and to encourage linking these environmental features into a network of open space, fish and wildlife habitat. In sensitive areas, some density may be transferred onsite to less constrained areas, or density may be transferred off-site to specified receiving areas, such as the Downtown.
- Policy LU-2.3.7 In some areas, use density incentives to encourage development of affordable housing, or significant open space, public parks and public

trails. Where provided, encourage public parks and public trails to be part of a network consistent with the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element goals, objectives, and policies. Additionally, in the Downtown, density incentives or other incentives should be provided for shared and structured parking, or consolidation of lots. Consider performance-based measures to achieve this policy. Ensure benefits, for example-significant open space, are in proximity to the development site.

- Policy LU-2.3.8 In Downtown in the high-density residential classification near the Metro/Sound Transit Park and Ride, and in the Urban Corridor classification east of 73rd Avenue NE, require inclusion of affordable housing in new residential or mixed use development.

OBJECTIVE LU-2.4 Coordinate land use, road, and utility planning.

- Policy LU-2.4.1 Establish priority areas for public facility and service improvements, especially for transportation. These priority areas should be located where public facility and service improvements would most effectively advance the City of Kenmore's growth and development as a Candidate Countywide Growth Center or the City's goals for economic development, neighborhood improvement, environmental protection, energy efficiency or affordable housing. Priority areas will shift over time as improvements are installed and adopted service level standards are attained.
- Policy LU-2.4.2 Implement an annual monitoring program to assess land use development trends, and service and infrastructure provision. If service deficiencies, such as city, county and state roads, public water supply and wastewater treatment, or communication infrastructure are identified, the City of Kenmore and the affected service providers should adopt Capital Improvement Programs to remedy identified deficiencies in a timely fashion, or the City of Kenmore should reassess the land use plan. In particular, the City should continue to promote reliability improvements for electric services in Kenmore.
- Policy LU-2.4.3 Work with communication providers to ensure that broadband service at suitable speeds is available throughout the city.
- Policy LU-2.4.4 Ensure that infrastructure and facilities are sized appropriately to community needs and are located with attention to design standards.
- Policy LU-2.4.5 Consider the effects of improved or new infrastructure such as roads and utilities as potential barriers between neighborhoods or as stimulators of development.
- Policy LU-2.4.6 Through zoning and subdivision regulations, require that residential developments, including manufactured home parks, whether new developments or substantial redevelopments, provide the following improvements:

- a. Paved streets (and alleys if appropriate), curbs and sidewalks, and internal walkways when appropriate;
- b. Adequate parking consistent with local transit service levels;
- c. Street lighting and street trees;
- d. Underground utilities;
- e. Stormwater control;
- f. Public water supply;
- g. Public sewers.

Policy LU-2.4.7 Provide water, sewer, surface water, transportation, and recreational facilities at the time of development.

OBJECTIVE LU-2.5 Encourage development on properties with existing or planned public services and utilities.

Policy LU-2.5.1 Encourage innovative, quality development and redevelopment through a variety of regulatory, incentive, and program strategies. Possible approaches include:

- a. Special development standards for infill or redevelopment sites;
- b. Assembly and resale of sites to providers of affordable housing or mixed-use developments;
- c. Impact mitigation fee structures that favor infill or redevelopment;
- d. Expedited permit processes;
- e. Greater regulatory flexibility; and
- f. Reduced permit fees and/or delayed fees.

OBJECTIVE LU-2.6 Require adequate transitions between land uses of differing intensities and between development and environmentally sensitive areas.

Policy LU-2.6.1 Review and amend zoning and subdivision regulations to ensure adequate setbacks, landscaping, and buffering are required where land use conflicts may occur.

Policy LU-2.6.2 Ensure critical area regulations provide sufficient buffer widths consistent with the quality and class of the environmentally sensitive area.

- Policy LU-2.6.3 Locate zoning districts and prepare development regulations that result in gradual transitions between different building intensities.
- OBJECTIVE LU-2.7 Participate in joint planning of services and utilities with special districts, private service providers, neighboring municipalities, King County and Snohomish County, and the State of Washington.**
- Policy LU-2.7.1 Plan in partnership with special districts, private service providers, neighboring municipalities, King and Snohomish Counties, and the State of Washington. The City should strive to balance the differing needs identified by planning partners at various geographic levels and ensure that planning partners honor Kenmore’s needs.
- Policy LU-2.7.2 Prepare functional plans to identify City facility and service needs and define ways to fund these needs consistent with the land use plans and service and finance strategy. Independent special districts and other public agencies should also prepare functional plans which should be considered by Kenmore. The capital facility plans and capital improvement programs prepared by all other agencies which provide services to Kenmore should be consistent with the Kenmore Comprehensive Plan.
- GOAL LU-3 SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF KENMORE’S DOWNTOWN AS A KING COUNTY COUNTYWIDE GROWTH CENTER.**
- OBJECTIVE LU-3.1 Take action to support Downtown Kenmore’s candidacy as a King County Countywide Growth Center—a place to equitably concentrate jobs, housing, shopping, and recreational opportunities.**
- Policy LU-3.1.1 Ensure that the combination of jobs and population in the Downtown meets County standards (eventual goal of 30 activity units per acre).
- Policy LU-3.1.2 Continue plans for a mix of uses, providing housing and employment at densities that support high-capacity transit.
- Policy LU-3.1.3 Apply a minimum floor area ratio for new commercial buildings in the Downtown Commercial classification.
- Policy LU-3.1.4 Continue to demonstrate that Downtown is a priority for growth and investment.
- Policy LU-3.1.5 Continue to use design standards to ensure a pedestrian-friendly and attractive Downtown.
- Policy LU-3.1.6 Plan for a variety of housing types including affordable housing.
- Policy LU-3.1.7 Try to retain existing residents and businesses in the community as growth is planned and, if retention is not possible, support relocation.

Policy LU-3.1.8 Continue to support existing recreational opportunities Downtown such as the Town Square and skate park, as well as future opportunities in the Special Study Areas at Lakepointe and Plywood Supply.

Policy LU-3.1.9 Support multi-modal transportation, including bicycling, walking, transit, and a passenger ferry.

GOAL LU-4 IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF KENMORE

OBJECTIVE LU-4.1 Promote and support visual, literary, and cultural arts and activities in the community.

Policy LU-4.1.1 Encourage King County to continue to provide arts and culturally based services to the City of Kenmore through its existing programs, and to provide technical assistance for locally generated programs.

Policy LU-4.1.2 Encourage shared, multipurpose use of regional and community facilities for cultural activities to maximize their efficient use and to expand public access to cultural opportunities.

Policy LU-4.1.3 Develop a public art program that provides art in public facilities, projects and places to enhance community character and quality of life. Priority locations should include Downtown, government facilities, and municipal parks. Maintenance and conservation should be considerations in the development and management of public art.

Policy LU-4.1.4 Continue to support Arts of Kenmore and other community art groups.

OBJECTIVE LU-4.2 Promote the preservation of significant historic and archaeological sites and structures.

Policy LU-4.2.1 Establish a partnership between Kenmore, King County, the Kenmore Heritage Society and volunteers in order to pursue historic inventories and studies to promote landmark designation. Use the inventory to guide decision-making in resource planning, environmental review, and resource management.

Policy LU-4.2.2 Encourage land uses and development that retain and enhance significant historic and archaeological resources and sustain historic community sites.

Policy LU-4.2.3 Coordinate with the Tribes, the King County Historic Preservation Officer, and the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, as appropriate, to review public and private projects to protect and enhance historic and archaeological resources.

Policy LU-4.2.4 Seek funding from King County, the State of Washington, or other agencies to acquire and preserve significant historic resources for use by City and other public agencies.

OBJECTIVE LU-4.3 Encourage local activities which promote the community's history.

Policy LU-4.3.1 Support the efforts of the Kenmore Heritage Society to document Kenmore's history and provide educational materials and resources to all ages.

Policy LU-4.3.2 Work in partnership with the Kenmore Heritage Society, other agencies and special districts to identify places or facilities where a museum or display of historic artifacts and information can be accomplished.

Policy LU-4.3.3 When dedicating new civic facilities, consider naming them in honor of persons of significance to the community or to honor the Indigenous Peoples who still reside in Kenmore.

Policy LU-4.3.4 Acknowledge that growth and development in Kenmore occurs on the ancestral lands of the Coast Salish peoples.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The Land Use policies would require new, continuing or increased commitments of City resources to prepare new regulations, review/amend existing regulations, create educational or incentive programs, or coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions.

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

- Historic resource preservation funding
- Public arts programs
- Partnerships with historic groups and agencies.
- Standards and locational requirements for small-scale commercial enterprises and services closer to home for neighborhood residents in low and medium density residential classifications.
- Minimum floor area ratio (FAR) for commercial development in the Downtown Commercial classification.
- Transit-oriented development density increases and revised standards in the area near the Metro/Sound Transit Park and Ride.

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

- Appropriate permitted uses in low and medium density residential districts outside of environmentally sensitive areas
- Permitted uses in commercial zones
- Downtown densities in conformance with Countywide Growth Center criteria
- Development standards addressing neighborhood compatibility with surrounding development
- Density bonuses, density transfers, and minimum density regulations
- Uniform Building Code review
- Infill development standards or incentives
- Permit procedures and fees.

Additional or continuing efforts would need to be made to coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions or participate in regional programs, including:

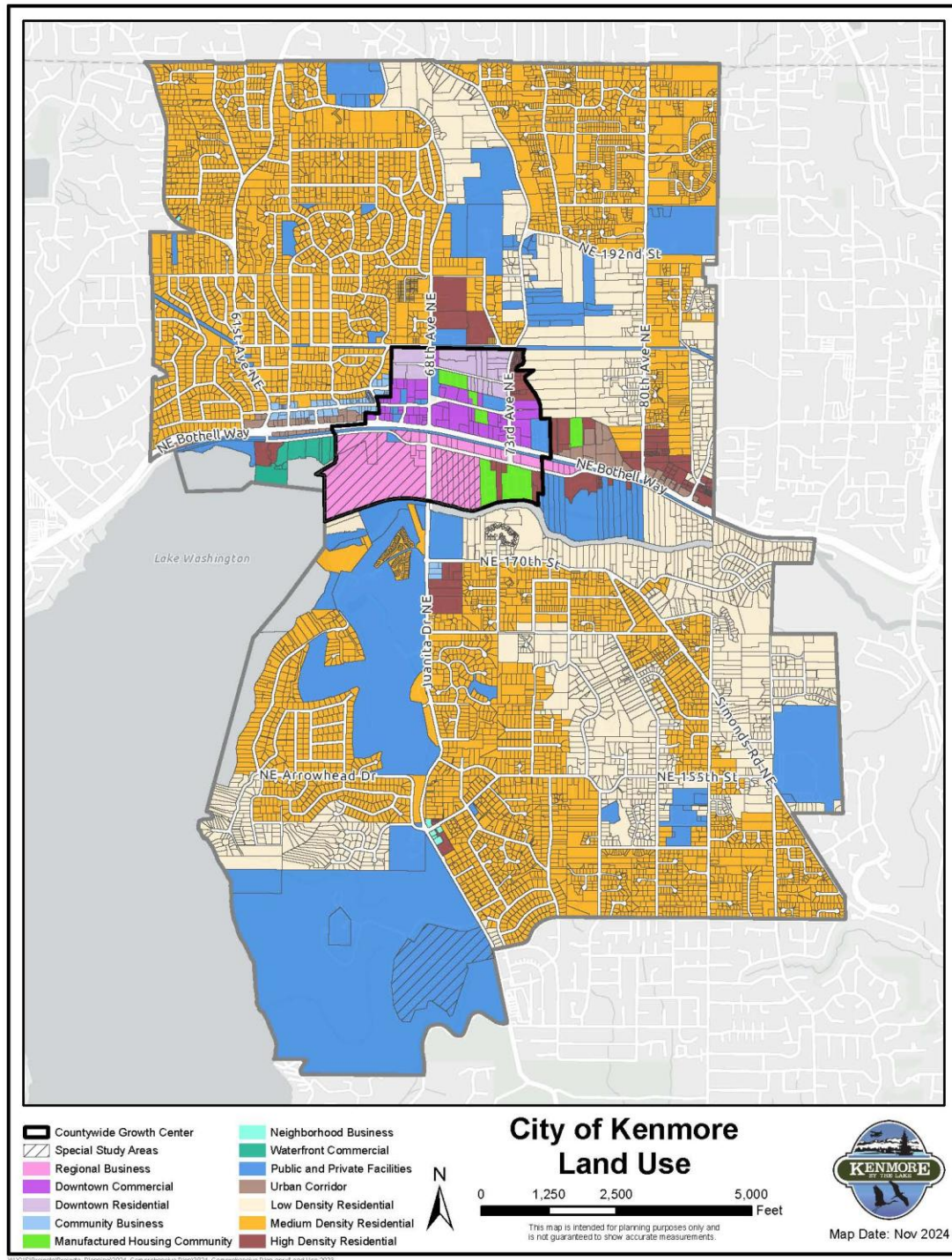
- The King County Urban Growth Capacity Study
- Coordination with special districts and County regarding services
- Support of County historic resources programs

- Coordination with County/State agencies regarding historic/cultural resources during development review.
- Annual monitoring of development to determine whether assumptions made in the Comprehensive Plan regarding rate, nature, and distribution of development remain accurate.

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FIGURE LU-3: KENMORE LAND USE MAP



Source: City of Kenmore GIS

FIGURE LU-4: BASTYR UNIVERSITY MASTER PLAN (2009)



Bastyr University Master Plan

Source: Bastyr University Master Plan, December 2009